THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,507. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
BOARDERS WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First and second columns.
BROOKLYN BOARD—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—ELEVENTH PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
CLOTHING—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
COUNTRY BOARD—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
DENTISTRY—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
DRY GOODS—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth column.
EYES AND EARS—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
FINANCIAL—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
FOR SALE—TWELFTH PAGE—First column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
FURNITURE—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—ELEVENTH PAGE—Fifth column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Second and third columns.
HOTELS—SECOND PAGE—Second and third columns.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
INSTRUCTION—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
LECTURE SEASON—TWELFTH PAGE—First column.
LEGAL NOTICES—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
LOAN OFFICES—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
LOST AND FOUND—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
MACHINERY—TWELFTH PAGE—First column.
MARBLE MANTELS—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
MATRIMONIAL—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
MEDICAL—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—TENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
MUSICAL—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
PERSONAL—FIRST PAGE—First column.
PIANOFORTES—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth column.
PROPOSALS—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—SECOND PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
RESTAURANTS—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
REWARDS—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
SALES AT AUCTION—TWELFTH PAGE—Second and third columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—ELEVENTH PAGE—First, second, third, fourth and fifth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—ELEVENTH PAGE—Fifth column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—FIRST PAGE—First and second columns.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
THE TRADES—TWELFTH PAGE—First column.
THE TURF—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.

PERSONAL.

ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING JEREMIAH Miller, Jr., lawyer, whose office in 1829-'30 was No. 2 Cedar street, will be thankfully received. Address box 796 Post office, New York.

A. V. G.—IHRE WILDUNGER FREUNDE BITTEN um Nachricht. Munchen, Schonfeldstrasse 8½.

ELLA HAS RETURNED TO THE CITY.—WILL MEAD call on Sunday, at 3½ o'clock ?

FRANK—YOUR EMPLOYERS KNOW ALL AND HAVE been satisfied; they will gladly restore you to your former position if you return to your work at once; the life of your invalid mother depends on your prompt compliance; for her sake come home or communicate with B. G. immediately.

FIDES—HAVE DIRECTED TO 128TH STREET AND TO Twelfth street. Letter now at station —. Answer immediately.

FIFTH AVENUE STAGE, THURSDAY, BETWEEN 5 and 6 P. M.; lady partly in black. Please send address or name place and time where an interview may be had to gentleman she noticed sitting opposite. S. J. E., Herald office.

GAVIN MALTMAN.—REWARD OF $500 FOR EVIdence of the death of Gavin Maltman, an old Scotchman, who resided in New Brunswick some years ago and is believed to have removed to New York city, where he was employed in a lumber yard, and died of cholera about 1865. Address THOMAS IRELAND, Accountant, Edinburg.

INFORMATION WANTED.—ANY PERSON KNOWING the whereabouts of Anna Maria Bergen will confer a favor by sending her address to MARGARET MOSHER, 345 East Twelfth street, between First and Second avenues.

J. T. SMITH (COAL ARRANGEMENT 29TH ULT.), communicate with W. M., box 107 Herald office.

MINNIE M——, FORMERLY OF THIRTEENTH street.—High stoop; snowy afternoon; "torn card" thrown and received; acquaintance afterwards; glass of soda water last September at drug store Broadway and Thirty-first street; present direction then given but mislaid. If desirable address TORN CARD, Herald office.

NOTICE.—THE EXECUTOR OF THE LATE MATthew Wilson, miller and farmer, of Millhill, or Formakin, in the parish of Houston, and county of Renfrew, Scotland, hereby gives notice that the children or their descendants of Mary Paton, daughter of Andrew Paton, mason, in Houston aforesaid, and Elizabeth Wilson, his wife, a sister of the said deceased Matthew Wilson, are, as such, entitled to a share of his movable estate. The said Mary Paton was married to James Henderson, residing in Houston aforesaid, and had, it is believed, five children, viz.:—James, Matthew, Elizabeth, Andrew and Alexander. On the death of her said husband she and her family went to Canada, where she married William Paul or Park, who had formerly been a ploughman at Towncroft, in Houston aforesaid, in Scotland. Of this marriage there were three children—William, John and Robert. They were last heard of as being in the neighborhood of the town of Hamilton, Canada West. The children or their descendants of the said Mary Paton by her respective marriages, on being apprised of this notice are requested to communicate with Messrs. REID & HENDERSON, Writers, No. 3 County place, Paisley, Scotland, with the view of obtaining their respective shares of the aforesaid estate.
PAISLEY, Oct. 20, 1870.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO GAVE UP HIS SEAT IN A corner of a Third avenue car Thursday morning about 10 o'clock to a lady, dressed in black, who got out at Chatham square, would like to make her acquaintance. If agreeable please address F. H. R., Herald office.

WILL MR. OLDS PLEASE CALL TO-DAY AT NO. 7 Lafayette place?

WILL YOUNG LADY IN BLUE, WHO NOTICED gentleman on front platform of Myrtle avenue car yesterday, which arrived at City Hall at 9¾ A. M., address a note, if agreeable, to TOMMY DODD, Herald office?

WILL THE LADY, IN VELVET COAT SLIGHTLY trimmed with white fur, who got off Fourth avenue car at Twenty sixth street Wednesday afternoon about four, and who recognized gentleman standing by door, address CARL BOGNELL, 49 East Twelfth street?

WHY DOES MY FRIEND REMAIN SILENT? DOES she distrust me? If so, she misunderstands me. I would not harm her in any way for the world; I think I could be of service to her, and she may rest assured she would never have occasion to regret any act of mine.

4TH AVENUE CAR.—TWO LADIES LEFT AT FOURteenth street Wednesday evening, between 7 and 8; three gentlemen opposite. Will one in black please write at what time and place she can be seen on Sunday next? Address box 1,882 Post office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN (FULL GRADUATE, A scholar, a gentleman), can have all the practice that he can attend to by complying with particulars, for which please call on Professor HARDINGE, at his residence, No. 334 West Twenty-second street, from 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 669—NOVEMBER 17, 1870.
10, 75, 48, 41, 58, 29, 39, 70, 30, 24, 52, 12.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 670—NOVEMBER 17, 1870.
72, 75, 53, 46, 42, 58, 25, 47, 74, 68, 28, 22.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 645—NOVEMBER 17, 1870.
50, 61, 15, 44, 12, 54, 8, 72, 62, 6, 22, 3.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 646—NOVEMBER 17, 1870.
20, 59, 36, 34, 12, 43, 68, 19, 63, 30, 78, 35.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 216 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK, 32 CHAMBERS STREET,
Nov. 1, 1870.
TO TAXPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that one per cent will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent on December 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

FRENCH READINGS—THIRD OF THE COURSE—Tuesday afternoon, November 22, at 3 o'clock, Hall of the Union League Club. Tickets $1.
Mr. Favarger respectfully informs subscribers and the public that to avoid interference with the Philharmonic Rehearsals, the subsequent French Readings will take place on Tuesday afternoons. Address No. 8 East Ninth st.

MR. FAVARGER WILL ORGANIZE THREE CLASSES to facilitate all those who wish to follow his peculiar plan of simultaneous exercises by which adults will acquire a power to speak French correctly and fluently.
One class for ladies, at 11 o'clock............$25
One class for gentlemen, at 8½ o'clock............25
One evening class, at 7 o'clock............10
In special classes for reading, &c., at ladies' houses, $50 each member.
Persons interested may apply for free tickets of admission to the first illustrative lesson, which will take place for each class on Monday and Wednesday, November 21 and 23.
For tickets and other particulars M. FAVARGER can be addressed or seen, No. 8 East Ninth street, before 1 and at 7 P. M.

MAMARONECK, NOVEMBER 17, 1870.—I ASK THE people of the town of Mamaroneck, Westchester county, whether it is right for a negro to serve a paper on a white or black man without being lawfully sworn so to do?
NIC GETNEY, Mamaroneck.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING WORKS, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.
Elaborate Walnut Mantels and Door Ornaments.
Figure Carving our specialty.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVEnue Railroad Company, corner Fifty-first street and Seventh avenue.
NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1870.
At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
Resolved, That we have heard, with sincere sorrow, of the protracted illness and eventful death of our associate, John Kerr, the late President of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad; that his uniform courtesy and kindness of demeanor manifested to us, his associates, for many years in the directorship of this road and otherwise and his integrity, proved on many occasions, long since secured our affection and esteem.
He has been connected with this enterprise from the beginning, was its first President, and so continued till his death, has always manifested the deepest concern for its success, and we deem it just to say that he has contributed, by his energy, his capacity and his singleness of purpose, more than any other, to such success.
And be it further resolved, that we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased in their irreparable loss.
A. F. SMITH,
F. A. PALMER, Committee.
JACOB SHARP,

THE PARTIES WHO LEFT AN OLD BOILER AT THE Brooklyn Iron Works last April will please call and settle or it will be sold to pay expenses. SMITH BROS.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,264 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome st.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

A BREECH-LOADING STEEL-BARRELLED ENGLISH Shot Gun for sale, very cheap; also a Ballard Rifle. Can be seen at 267 Greenwich street, corner Murray.

DOG WANTED.—A SMALL THOROUGHBRED BLACK and Tan Dog, young, of good house habits and very good disposition. Address, stating age, weight, &c., W., box 1,333 Post office.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds of Dogs for sale and stock. Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator. 75c. Imported Ferrets. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all the cases.

FANCY FOWLS, PIGEONS, LOP EARED ENGLISH and Angola Rabbits, Guinea Pigs and a few pairs of imported Ferrets for sale, by WILLIAM JOHNSON, No. 143 Liberty street, near West, New York. If the above are not sold by next Tuesday, November 22, they will be sold at auction on that day, at 11 o'clock.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK.—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1870, stake of $300, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
S. Doremus names roan h. Saltpetre.
Wm. Kimmey names blk. h. Willie.
Mr. Cohen names blk. g. Tapioca.
SAME DAY—Match for $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.
Wm. J. Burke names s. g. Jerry Creed.
Dr. Heard names b. g. Wonder.
Good day and track, Trotting to commence precisely at 2 P. M.
By order of HENRY DATER, Pres.

FLEETWOOD PARK—TROTTING, SATURDAY, NOvember 19, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.
Purse and stake $400; mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.
John Lovett names b. m. Lady Ross.
Moses Whipple names ch. m. Angeline.
Daniel Mace names br. g. Brown Dick.
By order of HENRY DATER, President.

FLEETWOOD PARK—TROTTING ON SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M. Purse $250; mile heats, best 3 in 5.
Mr. McRoberts enters b. g. Rob Roy.
P. Mallin enters s. g. Jack, under the saddle.
Mr. Goff enters s. g. Gaslight, under the saddle.
P. Manee enters s. m. Rosa Lee, in harness.
By order HENRY DATER, President.

FLEETWOOD PARK—TROTTING ON SATURDAY, NOvember 17. Match $1,000; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
John Lovett names ch. m. New Berlin Girl.
J. Feek names b. m. Kitty.
By order HENRY DATER, President.

FLEETWOOD PARK.
November 18, 1870.
Match for $1,000.
Mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.
M. Roden's s. m. Josephine.
D. Mace's b. m. Pownal Mare.
By order,
H. DATER, President.
The above race trotted November 17, at Fleetwood Park, to wagons, out of which grew the present match. A good race may be expected.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTTING AND Running. The Proprietor offers a Purse of $75, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for all road horses which have never beaten 2:50; $50 to first horse, $15 to second and $10 to third horse. Purse $50, $40 to the first horse and $10 to second horse, for all running horses carrying 118 pounds, half-mile heats. To come off on Thanksgiving Day and to close on Friday, November 18, at stable, corner Bayard and Elizabeth streets. New York, and entries may be left at Union Course Club House on track on Friday. Entries, 10 per cent to be enclosed. WILLIAM SHAW, Proprietor.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTTING.—ON Friday, November 18, at two o'clock, match $500, mile heats, best three in five. L. S. Samuel's b. g. Venture, to 110 pound wagon; H. Howe's s. g. Major, to Harness.
WILLIAM SHAW, Proprietor.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF THE CELEBRATED fine and fast trotting mare
Eutaw Maid,
this day (Friday), November 18, at stable of J. McNicol, 23 East Twelfth street, at 10½ A. M. prompt.
Eutaw Maid is fine chestnut sorrel, about 15½ high and 7 years old; was raised by Mr. James, in Canada West, and sired by imp. Royal George, out of the celebrated trotting mare Polly Lyons, formerly owned by Dexter Bradford.
Eutaw Maid was bought from Mr. James in 1868, when she showed, at State Fair in Michigan, 2:33 when past 4 years old, by her late owner, who never allowed her to trot in public since. She has improved greatly in speed since, and is high headed and a fine, free and easy driver; has no vices; is pure, honest and powerful gaited; can pull a road wagon in less than 2:40, and is warranted to beat 2:35 on any good track, and is warranted sound and kind. This is one of the finest gentleman's roadsters in the city, and in point of breeding and symmetry has no superior.
Sale positive (no restriction) at 10½ o'clock. Full particulars at sale. JOHN L VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
112 AND 114 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
CATALOGUE SALE THIS DAY (FRIDAY) at 12 O'CLOCK.
OWNERS' DESCRIPTIONS.
GRAY TROTTING MARE, long mane and tail; has trotted to road wagon and 200 lbs. in 2:50, and WARRANTED TO TROT IN 3 MINUTES, or no sale; fears nothing; is 15½ hands, 9 years, and sound, kind and true; together with THREE QUARTER ROAD WAGON, in good condition, made by DUBOIS; also set of Harness, &c.
BROWN TROTTING HORSE Honest John; has trotted in 2:45; is 15½ hands, 9 years; warranted sound, kind and true; together with TOP WAGON, in good order, built by TOOKER; also set of Harness.
VERY STYLISH AND HANDSOME BROWN COUPE HORSE, long mane and tail, 16.2 high, 7 years; free traveller and in every respect a first class family horse, and for coupe use is unsurpassed; is warranted sound, kind and true.
ROAN HORSE, long mane and tail, 15 hands, 6 years; stylish driver, good traveller, and warranted sound; kind and true every way; together with TOP WAGON and Set of Single Harness.
BROWN MARE, a splendid saddle animal and an extra roadster; is 15 high, 8 years, and warranted in every respect.
CHESTNUT SORREL MARE, long mane and tail, 15¾ hands, 8 years; kind and true every way, and very stylish, fast traveller.
FORREL HORSE, long mane and tail, 14½ hands, 6 years; kind and true in all harness and warranted sound.
BAY HORSE, long mane and tail, 15 hands, 9 years; very stylish and handsome; fast traveller; has superior bottom; fears nothing; can be driven by a lady and warranted sound, kind and true, together with three-quarter ROAD WAGON, made by VANDEGAW, set Single Harness, &c., &c.
BAY MARE, 15½ hands, 8 years; warranted sound, kind and true in every respect.
BAY HORSE, 16 hands, 8 years; kind and true in all harness.
BAY HORSE, 15½ hands, 9 years, stylish, fast traveller, kind and true in all harness; fears nothing, and can be driven by a lady.
BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 15½ hands, 9 years, stylish, good traveller and kind in all harness.
SEVERAL HORSES, description time of sale.
COUPE ROCKAWAY, new, to pay advances and charges.
Four-seated No Top Wagon, second hand, with pole and shafts.
SLEIGHS, TOP AND NO TOP WAGONS.
Harness, Robes, Blankets, Whips, &c.
WEATHER NEVER INTERFERES WITH OUR SALES.

A.—HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS.—THE largest assortment in this city, at extremely low prices. Fine English Kersey Horse Suits on hand and made to order, at the old English importing house of E. BARTLETT, 62 Warren street, corner of College place.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT NEW AND SECOND HAND Carriages, comprising Coaches, Phaetons, Bretts, Buggies, Rockaways, Grocers' and Business Wagons, selling cheap. H. B. WITTY & CO.'s manufactory, 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

A.—FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH DARK BROWN coupe Horse, 16½ hands high, long tail and mane; perfectly sound and kind, without a blemish.
J. C. BAILEY, 206 Fifth street, near Bowery.

ASSORTMENT COUPE, SIX-SEAT AND LIGHT Rockaways, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Buggies, Road, Depot and Jagger Wagons, Sleighs and Harness; also second hand Carriages. HICKS, 32 Barclay street.

A NEW TOP BUSINESS WAGON, SUITABLE FOR A baker or milkman, with a good black Mare and set of new Harness for sale very low. Can be seen at SSWEZEY'S cigar store, 103 Beekman street, corner Pearl.

AT GREAT BARGAINS—SECOND HAND BRETT, Coupe, Dog Cart, Pony Phaeton, Depot Wagon, Park Phaeton, Six Seat Rockaway, Buggies, Rockaways and Sleighs at CALVIN WITTY'S, 638 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALL'S, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Regular auction sales
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the "horse line" to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers constantly on hand.
SUPERIOR STABLING for horses on sale.
OUTSIDE SALES SOLICITED and promptly attended to.
LIBERAL ADVANCES made on everything in the horse line.

A.—JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL at public auction on Saturday, Nov. 19, 1870, at 11 o'clock prompt, 8 Horses, viz.:—1 gray Pony and excellent family Horse, 1 Hambletonian Mare, 5 years old, sound, kind and true; trots in 3 minutes; also 10 top Wagons, 5 open do., 3 Rockaways, 1 Coach, 2 Phaetons; also 50 Portland and Albany Sleighs, 50 Straps of Sleigh Bells, large lots of Blankets, Robes, Whips, &c. Sale positive.
N. B.—Any of the above will be sold at private sale any time before sale on Saturday.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET—GREATEST BARGAINS YET.
Seven fine Top Buggies, $150 to $220.
One very fine four-spring Park Phaeton.
Two Woodruff Rockaways.
One Depot Wagon.
All offered below cost to pay advance and storage. Also, 1,000 Kersey Horse Blankets, from $1 60 up.
200 elegant Lap Robes, new styles, from $3 up.
150 sets Harness, bankrupt stock.
All at unprecedented low figures, to close out, at the cheapest house in the country.
Goods warranted as represented.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
58 Liberty street.

A.—CLARENCES, COUPE, LANDAU, DEPOT WAGON, second hand; prices to suit the times; our own make of fine Landaulets, Clarences, Landaus; prices reduced. HAM, Fourth street and Broadway.

A.—SECOND HAND CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS, Top Road and Express Wagons, Pony Phaetons, Coaches
WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

A.—NEW LEATHER TOP WAGONS, $135; SLEIGHS, $30; Harness, $12; Blankets, $1 50; Robes, $4 up; Bells, $1. WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, BLANKETS, NEW $2 50; McClellan Saddles, Mule Collars, Harness, Tents, Canvas waterproof Horse and Truck Covers, Cavalry Coats, Pistols. W. A. CARTER,
52 Cortlandt street, near Greenwich.

A.—SLEIGHS, BLANKETS, ROBES AND BELLS; TOP and open Wagons. Rockaways, two seat Wagons, Express and Jagger Wagons, Harness, $12 up; Lap Robes, &c., at the cheap stand, corner Hudson and Spring streets.
LITTLE & TURNER.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, OR WILL EXchange for a handsome coupe Horse, a pair of Carriage Horses, very attractive; also a light Victoria, almost new, with pole and shafts. Can be seen at the private stable 102 East Thirty-seventh street, near Park avenue. Inquire for BEN.

BE SURE AND READ CATALOGUE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Auction Mart, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
Look at Catalogue under this head for full description.

BELLFOUNDER MARE FOR SALE CHEAP—OR will exchange for light Road Wagon. Inquire of A. HINCK, grocer, Third avenue and Fifty-first street.

BLANKETS BLANKETS, BLANKETS,
Wholesale and retail.
Splendid assortment; very low prices.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

BOARD FOR HORSES.—WANTED, FROM SIX TO TEN horses to board through the winter; first class stabling, feed and attention. Inquire at office of W. R. AUBE, 58 Wall street.

COUPE HORSE,
three fine road Horses,
eight family or business Horses,
two large work Horses,
top Wagon, built by Tooker, of Brooklyn;
Road Wagon, built by Vandergraw;
Coupe Rockaway, new,
single and double Harness, Blankets, &c.,
AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
at their Auction Mart, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. Look at Catalogue under this head for full description.

CHEAPEST, NEATEST, LIGHTEST COUPE ROCKaway in the city; also assortment new and second hand Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c., at greatly reduced prices. TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

CARRIAGES—SECOND HAND LEATHER TOP BUGgies, Phaetons, light Wagons, &c. Also a number of Clarences, very little used, at R. M. STIVERS' Carriage Manufactory, 144 to 152 East Thirty-first street.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS SELLING OFF.—LARGE assortment of Carriages and 50 Sleighs, left from last season, closing out cheap to make room for new stock, at manufactory, 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

COUPE ROCKAWAYS, SIX-SEAT WESTCHESTERS, Phaetons, Rockaways and all other seasonable family Carriages, in great variety, at greatly reduced prices. Lot second hand Carriages cheap. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES.—ADDRESS W. R. LEWIS, Old Westbury, L. I.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-WHEELED DOG CART, as fine as any in the city. Excelsior Stables, 1,206 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE PARK PHAETON, DOUBLE Sleigh, Single Sleigh, Double Harness, &c. Northwest corner Thirty-eighth street and Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LIVERY STABLE DOING A BUSINESS of $1,400 per month, in a good location. The owner wishes to sell as he cannot attend to it and his other business. Address (by mail only) JOHN ATKINSON, 165 West Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A PERFECT BEAUTY, BAY—A CANAdian Pony, 6 years old; well built, and trots sure in 3½; warranted sound, kind and gentle in all harness; suitable for a lady or boy; is well broke in saddle and some light work; must be sold. Inquire at 89 King street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A COUPE ROCKAWAY, a Dusenbury Top Wagon and two Doctor's Wagons, in good order, at SCHAECH & SCHWEIZER'S carriage factory, 147 and 149 West Twenty-fifth street, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST CLASS DOCTOR'S PHAeton, new; also a Top Wagon, by Stivers, second hand, at 203 Mercer street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A CITY MADE SHIFTING TOP light Wagon at 1,404 Broadway.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE—HARness, Saddles, Blankets, Tents, Clothing, &c. Send for circular. PITKIN & CO., 110 Chambers street, New York; 71 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—CARRIAGES, Sleighs, Harness, Robes, all styles, new and second hand, at great reduction from former prices; light Coupe cheap. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

HAMBLETONIAN PATCHEN TROTTER, WHITE face and three white feet, horse colt, 4 years old, trots untrained in 2:45, for sale by O. A. HOUSE, 78 Nassau street.

HORSES WANTED—TO BOARD; EXTRA ACCOMMOdations at reasonable prices. For particulars address DUBOIS BRINCKERHOFF, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, Dutchess county, N. Y.

HARNESS, HORSE BLANKETS AND LAP ROBES IN great variety. Single Harness, complete, $8 to $150; Double Harness, complete, $20 to $400; Blankets, $3 to $80 per pair; Lap Robes, $3 to $30 each. The TRADES MANUFACTURING CO., 10 College place, near Murray street.

HORSE CLIPPING.—ADIE'S PATENT MACHINE FOR sale at 151 Broadway, room No. 6. Beware of spurious and worthless imitations.

PONY FOR SALE—ABOUT TWELVE HANDS high; color jet black; long mane and tail; seven years old; sound, handsome and gentle; lowest price $125. Apply to JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

PRIVATE STABLE 148 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET to rent.—Apply to coachman. Rent $500.

ROAD WAGON, NOT TO EXCEED 150 LBS., BREWster's or Stivers' preferred. Address C. N., at Messrs. Odell's stables, Lexington avenue and Fifty-seventh street.

SLEIGHS.—300 SLEIGHS, FROM PROMINENT BUILDers, at great reduction to those purchasing early in the season. Lot second hand Carriages cheap; assortment Hand Wagons. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

WANTED—SECOND HAND COUPE, IN GOOD ORDER. Address, stating price, box No. 5 Philadelphia Post office.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE WINTER—A COUPE or light Clarence; responsible and careful. Address C. O. D., box 3,836 New York Post office.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE OR A GENTLEMAN'S Turnout, in exchange for first class sewing machines. Address, stating all particulars, HORSE, Herald office.

WANTED—A TWO-WHEELED GIG. ADDRESS, WITH price, GIG, box 124 Herald office.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND PONY PHAETON, WITH or without top. Address, with price, J. B. P. Herald office.

$65 FOR A VALUABLE BROOD OR FARM MARE; 8 years old; one strong work Horse, 7 years; kind and true; price $150. 468 Pearl street, clothing store.

$65.—SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS, PONY MADE. Bay Horse, 8 years, 16 hands, $75, fit for express, truck or any use. 239 West Thirty-first street, stable in the rear.

$75 LARGE SORREL HORSE, 6 YEARS; TEAM large truck Horses, $115, 7 and 8 years; black Mare, $45. 734 Washington street, corner Bank, grocery. Biggest bargain in city.

SEE THE CARTOON
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM
THIS DAY.
THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES.
A TAMMANY FABLE.

PROPOSALS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.
The Directors of the Great Western Railway of Canada invite TENDERS for the construction of the SECOND DIVISION OF THEIR CANADA AIR LINE. Plans and specifications for the division FROM AYLMER TO SIMCOE will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, George Loew Reid, Esq., Hamilton, from the 8th to the 25th November.
ALL TENDERS must be in the hands of the undersigned by ten o'clock on the morning of the 25th instant, sealed and marked "Tenders for the Construction of Second Division Canada Air Line."
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.
CHIEF OFFICES, HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 7, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

A.—SEVERAL LARGE AMOUNTS WILL BE LOANED promptly on bond and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants, without bonus.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, IN BUSINESS IN NEW York, would like to meet some one who would discount a note. Address NOTE, Herald office.

ANDERSON & CO., NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—Money to loan immediately in New York and New Jersey on real estate, builders' loans, bonds, merchandise and collateral securities; first, second, third, &c., mortgages and official salaries negotiated.

A.—MONEY LOANED (PROMPTLY) IN SUMS TO suit, on improved and accessible Unimproved City Property. Large Mortgages cashed.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—MONEY TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND AND leasehold mortgages, to loan on improved and unimproved property. WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS,
Counsellor at Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Agency, No. 17 Nassau street,
New York.
Commercial Credits
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies and South America.
Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also Cable Transfers.
Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected and other banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON,
ARCHIBALD McKINLAY, Agents.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, Nov. 12, 1870.
The funding of the United States five-twenties into a first class security, paying the same rate of interest (six per cent, gold), and which cannot be called in under twenty-five years without the consent of the holder, may now be effected at a clear profit of about twenty per cent by exchanging them for the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.
The Central Pacific bonds have the advantage of a ready market on both sides of the Atlantic, of regular quotations at the Stock Exchange, and are based on a finished and equipped road, already placed on a stable and profitable basis.
Having originally negotiated these bonds, and being thoroughly acquainted with their soundness and value, we have introduced them as a specialty in our regular business in connection with our dealings in government securities, and recommend them without hesitation to our friends and customers desiring to make investments or to fund their five-twenties upon advantageous terms without reduction of interest.
FISK & HATCH.

MONEY REMITTANCES AND DRAFTS, in sums from £1 upwards, on all parts of
ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND, AT LOWEST RATES.
Exchange on all points, in sums to suit, for sale by HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall street.

MONEY ADVANCED—ON FIRST CLASS IMPROVED Real Estate. First and Second Mortgages bought.
GEO. MAHON & SON, 48 Pine street.

SEVEN PER CENT BONDS OF TOWNS IN WESTchester county; principal and interest payable by Westchester county; interest payable semi-annually in the city of New York; for sale by E. J. HANKS, No. 61 Broadway, New York.

$2,500 TO LOAN—ON FIRST MORTGAGE ON first class Property in Brooklyn or New York. Address box 551 New York Post office.

$50,000—TRUST FUNDS—TO LOAN, IN SUMS of $10,000 or over, on first class New York city property. Principals only dealt with.
BAKER & SCHERMERHORN,
1,280 Broadway, corner Thirty-third street.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on city real estate; first and second mortgages negotiated. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

$225,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on New York and Brooklyn Property. Second and Leasehold Mortgages cashed.
CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 30 Pine street.

$485,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON improved New York and Brooklyn real estate; no bonus required. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Co., 168 Broadway.

$800,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgages, at seven per cent, or to purchase first, second and Leasehold Mortgages.
P. HASTINGS, Banker, &c., 55 Pine street.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS
IN EUROPE.
SEE ALL THE LATEST
CABLE DESPATCHES
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
EXPENSE, ENERGY AND ENTERPRISE
HAVE GIVEN
THE TELEGRAM
THE LEAD AND
LARGEST CIRCULATION
OF ALL THE EVENING PAPERS.
NOTHING WILL BE SPARED
IN THE FUTURE TO IMPROVE
ON WHAT IS AT PRESENT
THE BEST
EVENING PAPER IN THE CITY,
THE EVENING TELEGRAM.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.
THE FALL STYLES.
FEMININE MORSELS.
EVENING TELEGRAM.
ALL
THE NEWS OF THE DAY.
MILITARY ITEMS,
FASHIONABLE GOSSIP,
LOCAL MATTERS,
POLITICAL SQUIBS,
GENERAL NEWS
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND COUNTRY
AND BOTH HEMISPHERES.
"ALL OVER THE CITY"
FOR TWO CENTS.
SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER MONTH.
SUBSCRIPTION $6 PER YEAR.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 569 BROADWAY, FORMERLY of Brooklyn.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks; more particularly on Pianos; same bought and sold. Business strictly confidential.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—The highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbroker's tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT HYMAN'S, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 643 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER STREET—Diamonds wanted; full value paid; also second hand Watches, &c. JACOBS & SANDIFER.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR WALLACK'S Theatre.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, for advance on the same.
ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

265 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR SEVENTEENTH street (business established 20 years).—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Laces, &c., or the same bought at the highest prices; separate office for ladies. A. MAYER.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. C. HERTS.

SEE THE CARTOON
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THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES.
A TAMMANY FABLE.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
CIMBRIA,
Captain Haack, will sail on Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers from New York to Hamburg.
First cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, gold, payable in United States gold.
The WESTPHALIA will sail Nov. 29.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad street, N. Y. No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cunard Line.
SAMARIA............Thursday, Nov. 17
TARIFA............Thursday, Nov. 24
Cabin passage $80, gold; steerage $30, currency.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
COLORADO, Freeman............November 23, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Williams............November 30, at 12 M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
from pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
THE QUEEN, Thomson........Saturday, Nov. 19, at 1 P. M.
HELVETIA, Grigs........Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, Bragg........Saturday, Nov. 26, at 8 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

ALGERIA..Wed'day, Nov. 23	SIBERIA...Thursday, Dec. 8
TARIFA...Thursday, Nov. 24	ABYSSINIA..Wedn'y, Dec. 14
CUBA...Wednesday, Nov. 30	PALMYRA..Thur'day, Dec. 15
CALABRIA..Thursday, Dec. 1	BATAVIA, Wednes'y, Dec. 21
CHINA...Wednesday, Dec. 7	TRIPOLI, Thursday, Dec. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying steerage.
First Cabin..........$130, gold | Second Cabin..........$80, gold
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold
Return tickets..........$250, gold
By the steamers carrying steerage.
First Cabin..........$80, gold | Steerage..........$30, currency
Return tickets..........$150, gold
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest and Southampton.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..........Saturday, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie..........Saturday, Dec. 10
PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Dec. 24
LAFAYETTE, Roussan..........Saturday, Jan. 7, 1871
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD
(wine included),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday
to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
CALEDONIA...Sat., Nov. 19	BRITANNIA...Wed., Nov. 30
ANGLIA...Sat., Nov. 26	IOWA...Wed., Dec. 21
INDIA...Sat., Dec. 3	ACADIA...Wed., Dec. 28
AUSTRALIA...Sat., Dec. 10	BRITANNIA...Wed., Jan. 11
COLUMBIA...Sat., Dec. 17	IOWA...Wed., Jan. 25
EUROPA...Sat., Dec. 24	ACADIA...Wed., Feb. 8

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
NEVADA..........Wednesday, Nov. 16
QUEEN..........Saturday, Nov. 19
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 75 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY for BREMEN.
The steamship DONAU, Captain G. Ernst, will sail on Saturday, November 19, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
Steamship HERMANN, Captain G. Reichmann, Saturday, November 26.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........25
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN LINE of royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Nov. 19, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK (via Halifax), Tuesday, Nov. 29, 11 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S	20	To Halifax, N. S	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW LINE BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
The following magnificent Ocean steamers, the largest in the world, commence running in January next:—
OCEANIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
ATLANTIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
PACIFIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
ARCTIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
BALTIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
ADRIATIC..........4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
These new vessels have been specially designed for the Transatlantic trade and combine speed with safety and comfort. Rates as low as any first class line. For further particulars apply at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 86 South street, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class, Steerage,
$125 to $170, $60,
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on the 4th and 20th of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
November 19, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain Gray, connecting with COLORADO, Captain Parker.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose, Guatemala.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco December 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, November 18.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, November 17, only.
All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The elegant sidewheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, South America, on Wednesday, November 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North river.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips..........Saturday, Nov. 19
CITY OF MEXICO, Captain Timmerman..Tuesday, Nov. 29
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips..........Friday, Dec. 9
CITY OF MERIDA, Captain Deaken..........Monday, Dec. 19
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.
CLEOPATRA goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street,
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, the Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
The United States mail steamship
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. Delancy,
will leave pier No. 4 North river for the above ports on Wednesday, November 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice..........November 24
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards (via Nassau).....Dec. 1
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams..........Dec. 8
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line,
leaving pier No. 9 North river at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
GEO. CROMWELL, Clapp, Saturday, November 19.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
On Saturday, November 19.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg and Mobile.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

SOUTHERN LINE—FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—The A1 steamer LODONA, Captain H. R. Hovey, is now receiving freight at pier 21 East river, and will sail Saturday, Nov. 19, at 3 P. M.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.
The steamer BIENVILLE will follow from pier 36 North river. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS, TOUCHing at Key West.
The A1 steamship ARIADNE, Captain Pennington, at pier 20 East river, will sail on Saturday, November 19.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. B. and C. railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river at 3 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
MANHATTAN, Captain M. S. Woodhull,
will sail on Saturday, November 19.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 30 Broadway.
For through freight and tariff apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance in Thomas street.
The steamship JAMES ADGER, will follow and sail on Tuesday, November 22.

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A TAMMANY FABLE.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED TO ONE desirous of engaging in the Boot and Shoe Trade, viz., an old established business, doing a first class trade; to a live man this opportunity is seldom to be met with. For particulars apply to JAS. CHAMBERS & CO., 37 Warren street.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD-ESTABLISHED business, to attend the sales and the financial department. Apply in the Gallery, 297 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $25,000 CASH, to take active part in a long and well established wholesale and retail business, who is capable of keeping the books and doing office business. Principals only need apply. Address D. H. W., Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, IN A CASH manufacturing business, retail and wholesale; investment secured; $3,500 guaranteed first year. Address LONG ESTABLISHED, Herald office.

A BUSINESS CHANCE.—AN ELDERLY GENTLEman, having $1,000 cash, can have indoor employment at $16 per week, or 25 per cent for use of money, or partnership if preferred, in a business paying $2,000 per annum. Address D. C. W., Harlem Post office.

AN ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $15,000, to join a party with the same amount to extend the manufacture and sale of white shirts. Address SHIRT MANUFACTURER, Herald office.

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY IS OFFERED to a gentleman of first class address, by applying immediately at KEARNEY'S, 272 Canal st.

A MAN WANTED—TO INVEST $2,000, IN A SOUND manufacturing business; immediate investment required to fill government and city contracts; an unrivalled opportunity. Apply at 317 Broadway, room 12.

ANY PARTY HAVING $10,000 TO INVEST IN AN Established legitimate business will hear of a good opportunity by calling on VANDERHOOF & BAGGS, 365 Broadway, office No. 6.

A DISTRICT AGENT (A RESPONSIBLE MAN) REquired in every city and town in the United States and Canada, to sell the very best hard rubber hand stamp manufactured in America. Apply to TURNER & ELLIS, Manufacturers, 14 Ann st., New York city.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE TO ENGAGE IN THE Real Estate Business; small amount of cash from the right party required. For interview address PROSPECTIVE, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

ANY INDUSTRIOUS, COMPETENT MAN, HAVING $1,000 to $2,000, can buy half interest in a legitimate business, paying 50 per cent a month. Basement, 141 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS WANTED—BY A BUSINESS MAN, WHO will invest $500, with services, in some honorable and fairly remunerative business, already established, that will bear investigation. All communications confidential. Address for one week, giving full particulars, R., Post office, Jersey City. No agents need apply.

PARTNER WANTED.—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $20,000 to $25,000, can get an interest as either active or special partner, active preferred, January 1, in a well established and profitable jobbing business. Address, with real name, in strict confidence, M. S. & CO., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ESTABLISHED MANUFACturing specialty, secured by patent; profits large; first prize medal; strictest inquiry courted; references exchanged.
WEHNER & LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE MARBLE MANUFACturing business, by a thoroughly practical man, well established, with abundant orders and well located; desires a partner, with about $10,000, to take entire business charge; knowledge of the business not requisite; solid business qualifications only required. Address S. E., Herald office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, AN OLD-ESTABLISHed Brewery, making prime ales, in first rate order, with all modern improvements; well stocked with casks, tuns and all conveniences necessary for a large first class brewery; also a well, furnishing an abundant supply of the coldest water. It is an excellent opportunity for a party wishing to enter into a good business already established. Will be sold on favorable terms, as the owner wishes to retire. Address BREWER, station F.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, AS BOOKKEEPER AND assistant in a large shirt manufactory, having $5,000 to loan on good security; a liberal salary paid, or an interest. Address H. B., box 116 Herald office.

WANTED—PARTNER, WITH $1,000, TO INVEST IN travelling show, to act as treasurer; profits $300 to $600 weekly. Inquire at AMERICAN PRINTING CO., 21 Ann street.

WANTED—$10,000—A PARTNER IN A MANUFACtory of a staple article of hardware, made by a new process; large sales at 50 per cent profit guaranteed; liberal interest offered; best references. Address HARDWARE, box 163 Herald office.

$100 A DAY.—WHOLESALE AGENTS, WITH CAPital, in every State and Europe, for Lloyd's great Patent Revolving Double Maps, Europe and America combined. 30 Cortlandt st., New York.

$300.—WANTED, A MAN IN LIGHT MANUFACturing business; equal interest given; will pay well. Any active man can easily learn the business.
MOODY & MYDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street.

$500 FOR ONE-HALF INTEREST.—ACTIVE PARTner wanted, in a highly respectable and very remunerative business; good references. Call at 59 West Fifteenth street.

$500.—WANTED, A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF a new business out of the city; no competition; will bear investigation.
HOPKINS & BENNETT, 258 Broadway.

$500.—WANTED, A GOOD MAN, TO TAKE A half share and charge of a well paying cash business, as partner; centrally located. 192 Canal street, near Mott.

$600.—EXTRAORDINARY BUSINESS CHANCE; as partner, cashier, &c.; $200 weekly profits; no pay till satisfied. MOODY & MIDDLETON,
No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

$2,000.—PARTNER OR FOR SALE, A JOBBING Liquor Business, at 194 West street; at a low rent; open for one week.
JOHN T. RENNERT & CO

$2,500.—PARTNER WANTED, TO GO TO PHILadelphia in a strictly cash business that will pay $25,000 per annum. For interview address, with full name, PHILADELPHIA, Herald office.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—THE ADVERTISER HAVING under successful operation a choice manufacturing business, yielding 50 per cent profit, wants a partner; trade already established; everything in complete working order. Address box 2,550 New York Post office.

$8,000 TO $10,000 CASH AND $5,000 TO $10,000 in six or twelve months will be paid for a business that will bear close examination. Address, giving full particulars, as none others will receive any attention, DRUGS, Herald office.

$20,000.—$900 CASH ONLY WANTED, TO CARry out an operation in real estate, where the above can be realized and profits mutual. Call, with the cash, on my brokers, HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau street, corner Pine, New York city.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 LARGE ROOM AND SINGLE ROOM CONNECTING to let, together or separately, with Board; very desirable for a party of gentlemen; house strictly first class. 217 West Fourteenth street.

2 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—ROOMS EN SUITE. Also an entire floor, consisting of parlor, dining room, three bedrooms, bath, &c., with private table.

2 LARGE NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with Board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms $18 and $20. 351 West Thirty-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

2D FLOOR—WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE TABLE, will be shortly vacated; also large Rooms, for families or gentlemen. 58 West Thirty-third street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

2D DOOR ABOVE EIGHTH STREET, STUYVESANT House, 759 Broadway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, from $5 to $15 per week—a quiet hotel home for families or single gentlemen; Board if desired.

4 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TO LET, A SUIT of four Rooms, together or separately, with Board.

5TH AVENUE, 242.—WHOLE OR PART OF SECOND Floor; private table.

5TH AVENUE (NO. 365), NEAR THIRTY-FIFTH street.—Will let several handsomely furnished Rooms, with superior Board; private table if desired; references required.

5TH AVENUE.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUIT of Apartments, with or without private table, in the first class house 16 Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, 297.—TWO FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, and entire Third Floor to let, with or without private table.

6 MADISON SQUARE, (TWENTY-THIRD STREET).—Mrs. Putnam has an elegant suit of four Rooms to rent; (just vacated by a family gone to Europe); with all modern conveniences and private table only; references exchanged.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first class Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

9 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let the entire Second Floor, with private table. Also other Rooms, either with or without private table.

11TH STREET, WEST, NO. 168.—FURNISHED ROOM, on second floor, to let cheap, with first class Board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

13 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, NEAR MADISON AVENUE.—A floor, consisting of a Parlor and three Bed rooms, with or without private table; a party of gentlemen preferred.

14TH STREET, WEST, 116.—A NICELY FURNISHED large third floor front Room, with Board; modern improvements; excellent table.

15 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A FEW PLEASANT Rooms, separately or together, with Board, at moderate prices; also a few single Rooms for gentlemen; location very central.

$15 PER WEEK, INCLUDING GAS AND FIRE, FOR furnished Rooms, with excellent Board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; single Rooms $6 to $7. Apply at 180 and 182 Bleecker street.

16TH STREET (NO. 142 WEST).—LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without Board, in a small private family; French and English spoken; table first class. References exchanged.

17 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, one very large Room on [illegible] floor, front, handsomely furnished. Also side Room on [illegible] floor; house first class.

18 ABINGDON PLACE (307 WEST TWELFTH street).—Second and third story Front Room and Bedroom, with southern exposure; good Board; house and location fine; convenient to three car routes; terms moderate.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

20 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board; terms moderate; references required.

22 IRVING PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Room and Bedroom to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife; also single Rooms.

22 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TWO OR three Suits of Rooms to let, with Board; also Rooms for single gentlemen; first class location; very convenient.

23 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS ON SECOND floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen, to rent, with Board.

23D STREET, WEST, 149.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH Board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms reasonable; references

25 GREAT JONES STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with Board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives. Also Rooms for single gentlemen.

27 WAVERLEY PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, second story front Rooms, with private bath, with every convenience and attendance; also elegant Rooms on parlor floor; desirable Rooms for single gentlemen; prices moderate.

29 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A PLEASANT Suit of Rooms to let, with or without Board.

30 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A HANDSOME Room to rent, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

30 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR THE Coleman House.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with splendid and newly furnished Rooms; family consists of two persons only. Highest references given and required.

31 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Mrs. B., having just taken this pleasantly located house, offers to families or gentlemen a choice of handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, on reasonable terms.

32 AMITY STREET.—A WIDOW LADY WILL TAKE a few lady boarders.

33 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR COLEMAN House.—To let, by a private family, one Suit of three connecting Rooms, furnished, with Board; also two large Rooms.

33 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—A CHOICE SUIT of Rooms, with or without private table.

34 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—To let, with or without Board, furnished Suits on first and second floors, with bath, in a first class house and private family; also hall Room.

34TH STREET, NO. 151, NEAR LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Newly furnished Rooms and Board, with every convenience; first class house and location; terms moderate; references exchanged.

34TH STREET, NO. 55, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with strictly first class Board.

36 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—A PARLOR FLOOR, of three rooms, bath, closets, &c., handsomely furnished, to let, with private table. References.

36 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family has an elegant Suit of Rooms or Bedroom alone to let to a gentleman without board, or would serve breakfast in room.

39 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A SMALL PRIVATE family, just taken this house, have Rooms, en suite or singly, with or without Board. References.

41 EAST TENTH STREET.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, furnished or unfurnished; hot and cold water. Family small.

42 NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, in suits or singly, to let, with Board; location pleasant, home comforts assured, on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

42 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—A SUNNY AND well furnished Room, for gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with first class Board.

43 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A FURNISHED ROOM for a gentleman, with or without meals; private family. Call for two days.

44 CLINTON PLACE.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED large and small Room, where there are only a few boarders, with or without Board; terms moderate.

44 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, second floor, with Board, suitable for a family or two or three gentlemen; also a hall Room for a gentleman; house and accommodations first class.

44 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH first class Board, a handsomely furnished Room on first floor; also single Rooms for gentlemen. Reference.

45 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH first class Board, a handsome Room, with modern improvements.

46 IRVING PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A nicely furnished Room, third floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen. Terms moderate. Reference exchanged.

48 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with Board,

50 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—TWO SUITS OF elegantly furnished Rooms, first and second floors; also single Room for a gentleman; strictly first class house and table.

51 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Suit of furnished Rooms on second floor, with private table if required, for family or party of gentlemen.

53 WEST NINETEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—A suit of Rooms, entire second floor; first class house; other Rooms, with Board. Reference.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Several pleasant single Rooms, with Board, suitable for gentlemen; also table boarders; location very central; first class references given.

61 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Second Floor and Rooms on third, to rent, to families and single gentlemen; table unexceptionable; terms moderate. References.

71 IRVING PLACE.—WITH BOARD, THIRD FLOOR, handsomely furnished, will be given to a family; with private table if desired, or otherwise to suit tenant; references.

85 MACDOUGAL STREET.—SECOND FLOOR ROOM, with good Board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, $16; also one for $14; location very desirable; single Room for $6 50.

115 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—DESIRABLE Second Floor, furnished, with Board, consisting of hall and three large rooms; will be let together or separately.

115 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with Board, in a private family; references exchanged.

120 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—ELEGANT Rooms to let, to gentlemen, without Board. Breakfast if required.

125 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Lexington avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, singly or en suite; good table and location; at low prices.

126 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, with Board. References.

131 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Board for families and single gentlemen.

133 EAST FIFTY-NINTH STREET, WEST OF LEXINGTON avenue.—A private family, in a first class house, offer a newly furnished sunny front Room to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Terms very moderate. References. Table unexceptionable.

137 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family have a Suit of handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board or private table. References required.

139 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—ONE OR TWO single Rooms for gentlemen, with Board.

141 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—PLEASANT, well furnished Rooms on second or third floor, with good table, to gentleman and wife or party of three or four; references exchanged.

149 EAST FIFTY-FIRST ST.—TO LET, NICELY furnished Rooms, with good table, in a thoroughly clean house, with modern conveniences. Terms reasonable.

151 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Two handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board.

156 WAVERLEY PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; also a few respectable young ladies; terms moderate.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let, with good Board, the choice of handsome front Rooms, southern exposure, single or en suite, at moderate rates.

162 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, SEVERAL VERY desirable, neatly furnished Rooms, with Board, in the first class brown stone residence; terms moderate.

168 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—SECOND FLOOR to let, with first class Board; also back Parlor, very cheap.

210 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET (NEW NO.) near Stuyvesant park.—Two pleasant Rooms, with Board; also one Hall Bedroom. References.

211 SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board; terms $6 to $7 a week; modern improvements; in a German family.

217 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—A FEW DESIRABLE Rooms, with Board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; location good; terms moderate; references.

218 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms, with Board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

229 EAST ELEVENTH STREET.—A LARGE, ELEGANTLY furnished Back Parlor, with all modern improvements and good Board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; dinner at 6.

248 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—BOARD.—A family would dispose of a fine front Room on second floor, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife; table first class.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—GENTLEMEN and wives and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with Board, where the comforts of a home can be had.

268 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, ONE BLOCK from Broadway.—A beautiful square Room, suitable for two; location, house and table first class; references exchanged.

308 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A HANDSOME second story front Room to let, with Board; good table. Terms reasonable.

338 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—SECOND AND third floor Rooms; also back Parlor, newly furnished, with first class Board, to family or single gentlemen; convenient to cars; terms moderate.

347 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED front Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen and their gentlemen; private family; first class house; wives or single [illegible] for two. terms $14 per week.

356 WEST THIRTIETH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let, with Board, two fine Rooms to two gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; terms $16 and $18 per week.

472 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Room and good, home-like table, for $25 per week for two, including fire and gas.

AN ELEGANT FRONT PARLOR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, in a fine brown stone house, with first class Board; also two single Rooms. 58 Perry street, near Fourth.

A YOUNG FRENCH WIDOW LADY, LIVING ALONE, has handsomely furnished back Parlor; also other handsome Rooms to let, to gentleman and wife, with Board for the lady only. Call all the week at 102 West Twenty-ninth street, near Sixth avenue. Private table if desired.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a Room, handsomely furnished with rich walnut; first class Board. Apply at 232 East Thirteenth street, between Second and Third avenues; terms moderate.

A LARGE ROOM, SOUTHERLY EXPOSURE, WITH Board. West Sixteenth street, No. 20.

A GENLEMAN, OCCUPYING HIS OWN HOUSE, ELEGANTLY furnished, will let it to a select party of four gentlemen only, with choice private table; terms $100 per week; location near Union square; the highest references given and required. Address G., box 6,730 New York Post office.

A FRONT PARLOR AND A BASEMENT SUITABLE for a physician's office; also other Rooms at 133 East Sixteenth street, near Irving place. Table first class.

A.—44 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—NEWLY and handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board; also a Basement for a physician's office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT—WITH BOARD, desirable Rooms on second and third floors, en suite. For particulars call at No. 3 Livingston place. Reference exchanged.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

BOARD.—A HALL BEDROOM WILL BE LET, WITH first class Board, to a gentleman, in exchange for Furniture or a Piano. Address CONWAY, Herald office.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET—WITH SUBSTANTIAL Board and home comforts, in a pleasant location, near Central Park; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address A. Z. A., Herald office.

MADISON AVENUE, 178.—A PARLOR FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to a small family, with private table; no boarders.

YOUNG MARRIED PEOPLE OR FAMILIES CAN find handsomely furnished Rooms, with the best of Board, in a small private family, at very moderate terms; house and location first class. Apply at 322 West Fifty-sixth street.

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A TAMMANY FABLE.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARD, INcluding gas and fire; reasonable terms. References given. Address FRANKLIN, station B.

A MARRIED LADY WANTS BOARD, WITH ROOM on first floor, front. Only respectable parties, who are not intrusive, need address, stating price, IMMEDIATE, box 111 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER, want two Rooms, with Board; French family preferred; only a first class place acceptable; location between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets, near Fifth avenue. Address, stating particulars, reference, &c., S. W., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR SIX adults; two large and two small Rooms needed; terms not to exceed $60 per week. Address, with full particulars, H., 33 East Twenty-second street.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, where there are but few or no other boarders; references of the utmost importance. Address, with terms, &c., C. R. C., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private American family; west side preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, R. H. B., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A FAMILY OF six, declining housekeeping, four adults and two children, an entire Second Floor, with modern improvements, in a genteel, quiet family, or where there are but few boarders; west side preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, S. R., box 82 Post office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—NEW YORK OR Brooklyn, by a gentleman and wife; price must be moderate. References exchanged. Address COMFORT, Herald office, stating terms and particulars, or no attention paid.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF four adults, two children and a nurse, between Ninth and Forty-fifth streets and Lexington and Sixth avenues. Parties who can offer pleasant and comfortable apartments at reasonable rates may address box 5,052 Post office. References.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND DAUGHTER, A HANDsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom, with Board, on first or second floor, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues; everything included, not to exceed $40 per week; unexceptionable references given and required. Address, stating particulars, &c., box 15 South Orange Post office, N. J.

WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, A furnished Room, with Board, for two young gentlemen of unquestionable reference; home comforts and ample closet room required. Terms about $20. Address G. R. G., Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD, BY A LADY, IN SOME QUIET, unobtrusive family without other boarders. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, M., box 122 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, A GOOD sized, well furnished Room, with Board for the lady; west side, above Twentieth street. Address, stating terms, MARIN, Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

52 (NEW NO.) CRANBERRY STREET, SECOND house from Plymouth church.—To let, with or without Board.

HOTELS.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK FROM City Hall; the quietest location of any hotel down town; rooms seventy-five cents a day, $2 50 to $4 a week; family rooms $1 50 a day, $4 to $8 a week.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. Choice Rooms, handsomely furnished, at reduced rates; house heated by steam, lighted with gas and containing all modern conveniences; one hour from foot of Barclay street via Morris and Essex Railroad, and six minutes' walk from Montrose station.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

MADISON PARK HOTEL, FIFTH AVENUE AND Twenty-second street.—Select family hotel. Hotel conveniences at boarding house rates. References required.
J. W. WADSWORTH, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

PARKER HOUSE, NO. 1 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH street, corner of Broadway.—This house has changed hands and will be kept first class; table d'hote, newly furnished rooms, en suite or singly. Parties wishing nice accommodations for the winter please call early.
A. PARKER, Proprietor.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, FOOT of 152d street, Hudson river.—Very desirable Rooms, for families and gentlemen, will be rented, at reduced rates, for fall and winter; twelve trains daily.
E. M. BRITTON & CO.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, having effected a lease of the St. Charles Hotel for the term of ten years, are now engaged in thoroughly renovating and refurnishing the house for occupation on or about the 20th proximo.

It is our purpose to make the St. Charles THE Hotel of the South, and no expense will be spared or attention omitted to secure this object.
R. E. RIVERS.
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21, 1870. HENRY B. FOLEY.

SUMMIT HOTEL—CORNER CANAL AND BOWERY (new house), on European plan; Rooms by the day, week or month; all beds with spring mattresses.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, EUROPEAN PLAN, BROADway and Bleecker street.—Reconstructed and chemically cleaned; good single Rooms from $4 to $7 per week for the winter.
GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietor.

ST. HONORE, CORNER OF FORTIETH STREET AND Sixth avenue.—Elegantly furnished Apartments, with Board, for families and single gentlemen. French, German and Spanish spoken. Table boarders taken.

TO LET—SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS, AT SWIFT'S Hotel, corner of Eighth street and Broadway. Lodging from 50 cents to $1.

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COUNTRY BOARD.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON, FIFTY MINutes from New York.—Rockland House, conveniently located, within three minutes' walk of depot, will be kept open during the winter; terms very moderate. Address or apply as above.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD FOR ONE OR MORE families. Address box 178 Sing Sing, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FEW HORSES FURNISHED by a responsible gentleman.
S. J. MARDEN, 10 Cortlandt street, New York.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A comfortable, neatly furnished Room, for light housekeeping; rent moderate. Address, with terms, C. E. B., box 125 Herald office.

A LADY WISHES TO MEET A WEALTHY PARTY who will assist in renting a furnished house. Address Mrs. MARTLE, Herald office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—MEDIUM SIZE, BEtween Twelfth and Thirtieth streets and Third and Sixth avenues. Those having such to rent at a reasonable price may address M. M., Herald office.

LOFT WANTED—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING, BEtween Twenty-third and Forty-sixth streets. Address L. H. TERRY, Herald office.

TWO OR THREE SMALL FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH modern conveniences, wanted for light housekeeping by a young married couple; location near Twenty-first street and Sixth avenue; terms about $25 per month. Address CASHIER, Herald office.

WANTED—A SUIT OF ABOUT FOUR ROOMS, FURnished for light housekeeping, by three adults, in a genteel private house; best of reference given and required; location from Thirtieth to Fifty-ninth street. Address KIRK, box 115 Herald office.

WANTED—A HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, on the west side of the city. Address box 4,402 Post office.

WANTED—BY A PRESERVER OF MEATS, &C., A Room, with steam (not power). Address P. BLOT, Herald office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO FLOORS, IN THE VICINity of Bleecker and Broadway. Address A. A. G., Herald office.

WANTED—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND or third Floor, by a gentleman and wife, for light housekeeping; between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets and east of Broadway; references exchanged. Address Q. R. A., Herald office.

MATRIMONIAL.

TWO GENTLEMEN, STRANGERS, EXPECTING TO remain in New York during the winter, are desirous of forming the acquaintance of two young ladies, matrimonially inclined. Address WILLIAM and GEORGE, Herald office.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME SINGHI REVEALS PAST, PRESENT AND future, wealth, business, enemies, law suits, absent friends, love, marriages, sickness and death. 98 Greenwich avenue.

MADAM ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life from cradle to grave. 472 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee $1.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells the past, present and future, shews likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

PHILLIPS, THE UNRIVALLED INDIAN MEDICAL and Business Clairvoyant, reveals past, present and future. 162 West Thirty-second street, near Sixth avenue.

MEDICAL.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEdiate relief, sure and safe; no pay until perfectly cured. Doctor and Doctress ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place (Laurens street). Elegant Rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED AT ONCE, WITHout mercury; no detention from business.
Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street, New York.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

A 20 YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.—Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street, cures successfully private diseases inside 48 hours, without mercury.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine. Sure relief to the most anxious patient in 24 hours. Residence, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—MME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, IRREGULARITIES OR Weaknesses cured at one interview.
Dr. OLIN, 59 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. COBBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicines, at one interview. Female Restorative, $5; patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LET—THE LOFTS OF 601 BROADWAY TO A good tenant at a low price. Inquire of C. B. & J. F. MITCHELL & CO., 87 and 89 Leonard street.

A BROADWAY CORNER TO LEASE—FOR A LONG term of years, west side, below Fourteenth street; frontage 174 feet, over 8,000 square feet. Address GLOBE, Herald office.

A NEW, DESIRABLE STORE CELLAR, 16X45—LOFT in rear dwelling, 16 rooms, to let or lease, separately or together, on South Fifth avenue, late Laurens street, No. 99. Apply from 11 to 3 o'clock.

PART OF A BASEMENT STORE TO LET—AT CORNER Broadway and Waverley place, suitable for trunks, &c.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS, 108X70, TO LET—IN the most eligible building for manufacturing in this city. 218 West 26th st., between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

STEAM POWER.—TO MANUFACTURERS.—ROOMS OF every description to let, with steam power. Apply to H. W. GREENE, 250 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, with or without power (wood workers allowed), at the Eureka Machine Carving Works, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET CHEAP—SEPARATE or together. 722 Seventh avenue; good stand for restaurant, &c. Inquire at 201 West Forty-first street.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE BUILDING NO. 244 PEARL street, with Lofts of 246 Pearl street; can be connected; suitable for the iron, paint or glass business. Apply to E. N. TAILER, Jr., 101 Franklin street.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT HALL OF THE Demilt Dispensary, corner Second avenue and Twenty-third street, for religious and other meetings. Apply to JAMES C. HOLDEN, Treasurer, or the Janitor at the Dispensary.

TO LET—RICHLY FITTED UP, WITH SHELVING, Mirrors, Cases, &c., complete for a first class drug store; easily altered for book or fancy goods; one of the prettiest stores in Brooklyn. Apply on the premises, in the large marble building, corner of Court and Harrison streets.

TO LET—A NEW AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STORE and Basement, 28x95, on Lispenard street, near corner Church; modern conveniences; open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

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A TAMMANY FABLE.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—FURNISHED HOUSES, IN DESIRABLE LOCAtions, to rent for the winter or longer.
H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

A GEM OF A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON West Twenty-third street; eight first class boarders in the house; 18 rooms; rent only $275.
KING & CO., 212 Broadway,

A COSEY HOUSE FOR THE WINTER TO LET—FULLY furnished; newly carpeted and painted; rent $200 per month, to a private family. Apply at 68 West Tenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A HOUSE FULLY FURNISHED, INCLUDING SILVER and linen, to rent, to a private family only, at 225 per month for the winter; is situate on a corner on Lexington avenue, just below Thirty-fourth street; possession immediate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN West Fourteenth street, 20 rooms; also in Ninth street, near Broadway; 25 rooms.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

A.—FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let and for sale always apply to
S. B. GOODALE,
Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A NEAT three story Cottage, with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, at 115 East Twenty-seventh street, or at J. BOGART'S, No. 1 North William street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON TWENTY-SECOND street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, a very desirable three story high stoop House, in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; rent very low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A VERY DESIRABLE, FULL size four story House, on Thirty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; in fine order and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street,

Unfurnished.

TO LET—ON SEVENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Madison and Fifth avenues, a four story brown stone House; rent low. Apply to J. A. BYRNES, 83 Nassau street, room 10.

TO LET—THREE FINE STORES AND DWELLINGS, on west side Third avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, now being finished; six rooms on each floor, complete with all modern improvements, suitable for a family. Apply to J. J. KELLY, 98 Broadway, from 10 to 2 o'clock, or at 21 Irving place, from 7 to 8 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO TWO gentlemen, at 156 East Forty-fourth street, near Third avenue.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; would let them to first class parties for housekeeping. 62 West Fourteenth street.

A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY WILL LET A large, sunny, well furnished Room and Bedroom, with fire and gas, without board, to two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; terms reasonable; location Tenth street, near Second avenue. Inquire for address in drug store corner Third avenue and Tenth street.

A NICELY FURNISHED FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS to let for housekeeping, in a private house, at moderate rent, or would divide to suit. Apply at 39 Barrow street.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED THIRD STORY SUIT of three large pleasant Rooms; also two large single Rooms, splendidly located, at 17 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A HANDSOME LARGE ROOM TO RENT—NEATLY furnished, at 16 Waverley place, near Broadway.

A SUIT OF THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED COMPLETE for housekeeping; also a large front Parlor and Bedroom, and one hall Room; bath and gas; reasonable rents; private house. 59 Bleecker street.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND floor, connecting, with every convenience, with or without Board; no objection to light housekeeping. Apply at 148 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—WITHOUT board, en suite or singly, to first class parties, in a fine house near Delmonico's.
OSCAR SMITH,
82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 25.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, ON second floor, with all conveniences, to let, without board, to lady and gentleman or single gentlemen; also large hall Room adjoining. 40 East Tenth street, between Broadway and University place.

IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A HANDSOMELY furnished Floor; every convenience for housekeeping; or to single gentlemen; references exchanged; rent low. 102 West Nineteenth street, first house west of Sixth avenue.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, SEVEN OR eight Rooms, in house 198 East Tenth street, second door from corner of Second avenue; newly painted and papered throughout; only two persons in the house; would make arrangements to board with parties if agreeable. Apply on the premises, or to T. NICHOLS, 93 Fourth avenue. Also small House to rent cheap corner of Eighth avenue and 129th street; and two at Mount Vernon, one furnished.

TO LET—A NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT HALL BEDroom to a gentleman only, at $8 per month. 301 West Thirty-first street, corner Eighth avenue.

TO LET—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, SECOND FLOOR, furnished for housekeeping, hot and cold water, &c., to adults; rent $50. 148 West Tenth street.

TO LET—SEVERAL FURNISHED ROOMS AND ANTE Rooms, with good bedding, at 148 East Fourteenth street. Rent low to good parties. References exchanged.

2 BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY.—A PRIVATE family of two, owning and occupying an elegant house, would let one or two handsomely furnished Rooms to gentlemen, without board; rent moderate to the right party. 215 East Twelfth street.

2D DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE AND BREVOORT House—61 Clinton place.—Elegantly furnished Rooms can be had, single or in suits, with private bathrooms attached, for single gentlemen, without board.

$2 50 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, newly furnished, at Murray Hill House, 150 East Fortieth street, near Lexington avenue. Also to rent, large size Club Room.

13 BOND STREET, OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL Hotel.—Furnished Rooms for gentlemen only; no meals; Suit Rooms on second floor and two Parlors on first floor, front; house heated throughout; prices moderate.

15 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed Rooms, either singly or in suits, to let without Board, either permanent or transient; references required and given.

21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHED Apartments, second and third floors, for gentlemen only, without board.

27 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—A PRIVATE family, having more room than they require, will let a nicely furnished Room, over parlor, to a single gentleman, without board.

49 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—VERY NEAT furnished Rooms, for gentlemen, to let in private house.

57 BLEECKER STREET, A FEW DOORS EAST OF Broadway.—A few neatly furnished Bedrooms to let to single gentlemen on moderate terms. Reference required.

102 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—FURNISHED Parlor and Bedroom, on second floor, suitable for two gentlemen; location very desirable.

121 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, near Fourth avenue; second floor; southern exposure; modern improvements; quiet home.

127 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A private family will let one or two furnished Rooms, without board. References required.

134 EAST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN THIRD and Fourth avenues.—A private family will let two or three neatly furnished Rooms, without board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives. References required.

233 FOURTH STREET, CORNER WEST TENTH.—Pleasant furnished Rooms to let, without Board; gas and bath.

1,495 BROADWAY.—A LADY WILL LET TO A respectable gentleman a nicely furnished Room on first floor, on Broadway, without board; first class neighborhood.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENTS TO LET IN THE NEW BUILDING ON Sixth avenue east side between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.—All modern improvements; will be ready for occupancy by 22d inst.; stores also to let. Apply to the owner on the premises.

A SPLENDID SECOND FLOOR TO RENT CHEAP and Furniture for sale. Parties are moving West and will really sell at a sacrifice. Address J. B., box 5,894 Post office, New York.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUIT OF ROOMS, FOR GENtlemen, without Board, near Westminster Hotel. Refer to S. B. GOODALE,
Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FLOORS TO LET—103 WEST NINETEENTH STREET; in good order; rent $25 and $30 a month. Apply to R. MEARES, corner Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street.

FRONT AND BACK ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR; also a large Room on third, with small one adjoining; suitable for a family or single gentlemen. No. 24 West Thirtieth street.

TO LET—TO RESPECTABLE FAMILIES ONLY, FLATS or Floors, with all modern improvements, in high stoop house 247 West Seventeenth street, near Ninth avenue. Low rents.

TO LET—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS, ON SECOND FLOOR, to a quiet American family. 349 East Fourth street.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, AT 757 BROADWAY, CORner of Eighth street, a very nice large front and back Parlor, with Kitchen attached if desired.

TO LET FOR PRACTICE—A PARLOR, WITH USE OF piano; also a nicely furnished Floor, with fire and gas. Apply at Everett Library, 588 Sixth avenue.

THIRD FLOOR TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping; furnished Rooms for families or gentlemen, with or without Board. 27 Bond street.

30 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Elegant Rooms to let, without board; also a Reception Room, suitable for a physician's office.

59 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, A HANDsome Parlor Floor, unfurnished, three rooms, hot and cold water, &c., suitable for housekeeping; also Rooms nicely furnished.

787 SIXTH AVENUE, SECOND FLOOR.—LARGE front Parlor, with one or two Bedrooms connecting, to gentlemen or small family of adults.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A VERY NEAT HOUSE FOR $5,500—LOT 37 BY 200, TEN rooms, fine location; also for $7,500, brick House and full Lot, at Harlem, a bargain.
DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

A.—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE BUSIness Lot 82 Franklin street, and the four story Store 432 Hudson street. Apply only to executor's agents.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—I HAVE ONE LEFT UNSOLD OF THE THREE large four story Houses, near Fifth avenue, on Fifty-fourth street. It is not necessary for me to explain the good quality of this house, as this has been done by some of the best builders and architects in the city who have taken the trouble to examine it. The salesman will allow any respectable gentleman or lady to look at the house, 21 East Fifty-fourth street, from 8 till 4 o'clock. Payments to suit. It will be sold cheap. Only a cash customer need apply.

A.—ONE OF THE MOST PROMINENT AND VALUAble corner Plots of Lots on Madison avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fifth streets, consisting of five full lots, for sale.
C. J. CLARKE, 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT (ON MURRAY HILL), No. 4 East Thirty-eighth street, four story brown stone; Parlors finished with rosewood and black walnut; house first class; 25x67x100. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. McDERMOT, No. 3 Nassau street.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A FINE CORNER PROperty, 80x100, quite near the new depot and 42d street, paying 10 per cent.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A PRETTY TWO STORY Cottage, 12 rooms, all improvements, perfect order, with neat stable, lot 62.6x100, on 125th street, near 5th avenue; terms easy.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

LOT FOR SALE—ABOUT 46X80 FEET, WITH TWO frame Houses, in Water street, near Scammel, New York; well situated for storage, stores or factory; improvements. Apply to the owner, 81 Powers street, between Dean and Bergen streets, Brooklyn.

TENEMENT PROPERTY, WELL RENTED, FOR SALE—By A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street:—

633 East 9th st., 3 story and basement brick	$10,000
31 Hester st., cor. Norfolk, 5 story Philadelphia brick	30,000
363 Madison st., 5 story Philadelphia brick	22,500

57TH STREET, NEAR 5TH AVENUE.—A VERY FINE plot of Lots for sale very cheap; terms easy; do. on 51st, 52d, 53d, 56th, 66th and 76th streets; also on 5th and Madison avenues, below and fronting the Park; bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

West Side.

A BARGAIN.—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, in West Forty-seventh street; complete order. Apply to J. R. RUSSELL, JR., 55 West Thirtieth street.

A.—PARK AVENUE.—NEW STONE HOUSE, NEAR Thirty-fifth street, to let, unfurnished; all improvements and very desirable; possession immediately.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

A DESIRABLE, MODERN, FRESCOED, BEAUTIFULLY improved Dwelling, in Forty-eighth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue; 20x45, lot 100 feet; possession; $19,500.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

BLEECKER STREET.—FOR SALE, NEAR LAURENS street, a full sized Lot, with Buildings, rented till May 1, 1871; price only $37,500. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FIFTH AVENUE.—A FOUR STORY STONE HOUSE ON Fifth avenue, near Twentieth street, rear of Lord & Taylor's, to lease for 21 years. Address T., box 105 Post office.

HANDSOME HOUSE FOR SALE IN THIRTY-EIGHTH street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; low price; terms very easy. Address AUSTIN, Herald office.

WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET—FOR SALE, AN EXtra large plot of Ground, on south side, 200 feet west of Eighth avenue; plot 50x167.11, with six dwellings, rented at $6,000; price $45,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Four story brown stone high stoop House, 27 feet front, in splendid order; price low; very desirable as a residence or investment.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

WEST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Elegant four story stone House, 25 by 80; lot 100.5; only $35,000; ground rent $350.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

6TH AVENUE.—FOR SALE, THE VALUABLE PROperty northwest corner Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. Apply, by letter, to owner, EUGENE LITTELL, Tarrytown, Westchester county, N. Y.

6TH AVENUE.—FOR SALE, FIVE STORY BROWN stone front House, with fine Store; below Fortieth street. This is a splendid investment. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

37TH STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVENUES.—A fine brown stone House, four story high stoop, elegant order, for sale at a low price, with or without Furniture; do. on 38th, 39th, 41st, 42d and 54th streets.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, SOME CHOICE BUILDing Lots (suitable for immediate improvement), in the vicinity of the Park. Apply to HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, BUILDINGS suitable for manufacturing purposes, near the river. Apply at KELSEY'S stores.

M. I. FRIEDLANDER'S LAW, COLLECTION AND Real Estate Offices, 58 Bowery (basement) and 211 East Broadway. Bills and rents collected promptly.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A GEM OF A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, FURnished, immediate possession, fifteen minutes' walk from the ferry, $12,000, terms easy; a 25 foot brick House, near the Fountain, $12,000; a three story English basement, $10,000; a three story brick on full lot, $8,000.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 5½ Pine street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—FIRST CLASS THREE story high stoop brown stone basement Philadelphia brick House, 21x45x100, handsomely frescoed, and replete with all modern improvements; splendid grape arbors; first class neighborhood; near Atlantic street, Brooklyn; 15 to 20 minutes' walk from Wall, Fulton or South ferries; cost the owner over $16,000; will be sold at a great sacrifice. Easy terms and immediate possession if required. Address J. G. H., box 107 Brooklyn Eagle office.

FOR SALE—PRETTY COTTAGE, WITH TWO LOTS, six rooms; modern improvements; large French plate windows; rural neighborhood; in Brooklyn; surrounded by expensive and elegant improvements; price $8,000. Apply at office No. 5½ 26 Burling slip, New York.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

FOR RENT—HUDSON STREET, HOBOKEN, A NICE newly furnished private House; with all modern improvements; furniture also for sale; lease 2 to 5 years. Apply at Park Hotel, Hoboken.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT NEW BRUNSWICK—A NEW AND ELEGANT House, 12 rooms, 5 acres of land; fruit trees. Possession given at once by A. D. NEWELL, M. D.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, WITH MODERN IMprovements, unencumbered, at Orange, N. J., to exchange for a full-sized city House.
JACOB SHARPE, 30 Pine street.

A RARE BARGAIN.—NEAT HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, gas all through, near Methodist, Catholic and Episcopal churches; only 10 minutes from Harlem bridge; comfortably furnished; for $4,250, half cash. Apply to DEMAREST, Third avenue, opposite 137th street, Mott Haven.

BEAUTIFUL HOME OF 8½ ACRES, ON THE EDGE of a flourishing town; fine land for truck; handsome frame House (7 rooms), stable, piggery, hennery, &c.; plenty of fruit, good water, very healthy; price $3,700. Terms very easy. Address GEORGE WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON THE HUDSON, 12 ACRES; great amount of fruit and shade; good house; fine location; only $16,000; great bargain. Call at once.
WM. N. POOLEY, 23 Dey street.

FOR SALE—ON BERGENWOOD AVENUE, NEAR the Grove church, town of Union, N. J., a French roof House, with all improvements and good neighborhood. Apply to WILLIAM WILMINGTON.

FOR RENT—AT $350, ON THE SEASHORE, NEAR Eltingville, Staten Island, one hour and a quarter from the city, a modern Cottage and 7 acres of ground; 12 trains daily; good neighborhood; schools and churches.
D. R. HITCHCOCK, 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—200 ACRE PALISADE FARM FOR INVESTment, near New York; will exchange.
STONE & LUSK, 948 Broadway.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR SALE—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE in Stamford, Conn., located on Strawberry Hill, containing 28¾ acres; will exchange for improved city property. Address box 3,446 Post office.

FOR SALE—$1,900, NEAT, COSEY COTTAGE, FIVE rooms and basement; five minutes' walk from West Brighton landing; flagged walks; surroundings unexceptionable.
DARRIN, 50 Broad.

FOR SALE—$2,400, GREAT BARGAIN—7 1-5 ACRES rich land, all enclosed, finely situated, 15 minutes from North Shore ferry; terms easy to close estate.
DARRIN, 50 Broad.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN WESTCHESTER county, within one hour's ride of City Hall; terms easy. Address JAMES A. LYON, Real Estate Agent, Tremont, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT GREAT SACRIFICE—ELEGANT NEW double House, near city, worth $18,000, for $14,000; half cash or marketable securities.
OWNER, 19 Nassau street, room 17.

TO LET—OR FOR SALE, A DWELLING, WITH Store, a good place for dry goods or druggist, at Tenafly, N. J.; one hour from New York by Northern Railroad. Apply to WILLIAM YOUMANS, on the premises, near depot, and a number of other desirable places.

TO LEASE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH large grounds, abundance of shade and fruit trees and views, carriage house and stables, within half an hour of New York by Erie Railroad; rent $400 per annum. Also an adjoining Farm to lease. Apply to R. S. PERRIN, any time after 7 P. M., at 103 East Eleventh street, near Fourth av.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—THE WILMINGTON STEAMship Company and Christianna Run Improvement Company will offer inducements in freights and building sites to manufacturers who will establish themselves at Wilmington, Del. Address either company, Wilmington, Del.

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REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A FIRST CLASS AND ELEGANT FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone front House to exchange for a first class near-by Farm, worth about $25,000.
C. J. CLARKE, 202 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD.—40 ACRES, WITH A BEAUTIFUL REsidence, to exchange; bargains in Palisade and river front property; Furnished Houses to let low for the winter. Complete lists of all property on the Northern Railroad for sale of KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

EXCHANGE—FINE YONKERS PROPERTY FOR brown stone House, between Fiftieth and Eightieth streets, west of Third avenue.
S. C. LUSK & CO., No. 9 Nassau street, New York.

EXCHANGE.—FOUR BRICK HOUSES IN BROOKLYN, valued at $8,000 each, for Lots; also good Tenement Property for first class city House.
J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE—A LARGE BUILDing (lease ground), containing splendid engine, four boilers, shafting, Mills, &c. Inquire on the premises, Eleventh avenue and Thirty-third street, or to M. GOODKINE, 49 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—OPPOSITE THE RAILroad depot, East Stroudsburg, Pa., a handsome Brick House and Lot, 80 feet front and 150 deep; splendid location for a hotel or any business; price only $7,000; terms very easy. GEORGE WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, near Jacksonville, Florida; 800 orange trees, orchard two years old; to exchange for Hardware and Farming Utensils. Inquire in store 41 Liberty street.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO SMALL PLACES IN MOUNT Vernon for city property; also Brooklyn Lots for city or Brooklyn property.
T. NICHOLS,
93 Fourth avenue, corner Eleventh street.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE COAL Property for a stock of goods. Address COAL, Herald office.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN CITY OR BROOKLYN, IN exchange for a number of first class Lots on one of the finest avenues in Newark. Apply at 95 Maiden lane, room No. 3.

WANTED—ONE OR MORE HOUSES IN BROOKLYN, in exchange for an elegant Place in Elizabeth, N. J.; location first class, with excellent view of Staten Island, Bergen Point and the Kills. Call at or address 95 Maiden lane, room No. 3.

100 COUNTRY HOUSES, FARMS AND RESIDENCES, with splendid buildings, with stock, one to 300 acres; from New York 10 to 50 miles. For sale or exchange at sacrifices.
A. SERGEANT, 21 Wall street.

220 ACRE FARM, STOCK AND CROPS, IN WAYNE county, one mile from railroad, for Brooklyn or other property. Also Columbia county Farm of 160 acres to exchange.
MARCUS H. LAING, 42 John street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARM WANTED—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, IMproved or unimproved. Address, stating number of acres, price, &c., J. A. L., box 115 Post office, Tremont, Westchester county, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

AN ITALIAN HOUND (BITCH) LOST OR STOLEN, Wednesday night about 12, in the neighborhood of Fifteenth and Twenty-fifth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues. Recently had pups. Full value will be paid on returning her to J. J. STOUVENEL, No. 217 West Fifteenth st.

LOST—BOOK NO. 20,560 ON MECHANICS AND Traders' Saving Institution. The finder will please leave it at the bank.
JOSEPHINE FOLK.

LOST—ON SUNDAY LAST, FIFTH AVENUE ENtrance to Central Park, a gold Earring. Finder rewarded on returning it to 188 Second avenue.

LOST—ON BOARD OF THE FULTON FERRYBOAT America, about ten minutes before 6 P. M. of the 17th inst., a tan-colored gilt-banded Pocketbook, containing valuable papers and some money. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by leaving it with George A. Eddy & Co., 88 Fulton street, or at 242 Cumberland street, Brooklyn.

LOST—A BREASTPIN; A SOVEREIGN, WITH LETTER G. enamelled on it. A reward will be paid. Call at room 116 Metropolitan Hotel.

MUFF LOST.—$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the return of a lady's fur Muff left on the 5 o'clock P. M. ferryboat from Jersey City Wednesday, 16th, if returned to owner at No. 218 West Forty-seventh street.

STOLEN—A BAY ROAN MARE, ABOUT 15½ HANDS high, with slim silver tail, one white fore hoof; also a light piano box Wagon, red running gear, with monogram "J. Y. D." on side, maker, Gray, New York, and 2 sets single Harness, on the night of the 16th inst., from premises of JAMES Y. DE WOLF, Fordham, N. Y. Any information leading to the recovery of same will be suitably rewarded by applying at the above address, or at 283 Hudson street, New York.

STOLEN OR LOST—FROM A CARRIAGE IN UNION square, on the night of Monday, the 14th inst., a White Fur Lap Robe, with green lining. Any one returning the same to Mr. FANSHAWE, No. 8 Wall street, will be liberally rewarded.

REWARDS.

$8 REWARD.—LOST, ON YESTERDAY, FROM 130 West Twenty-eighth street, a middle sized black and tan slut; answers to the name of Fan.

$10 REWARD.—LOST FROM A CARRIAGE, ON Fifth avenue, between Twenty-second and Forty-fourth streets, a parti-colored Fur Robe. The finder will be asked no questions on returning it to No. 1 West Forty-seventh street.

$50 REWARD.—A BLACK LEATHER VALISE WAS taken, through mistake, with the baggage of John Owens' troupe, from the Forbes House, Poughkeepsie, September 23. It contained papers, horse bills and accounts, of no value to any but the owner. The above reward will be paid for information leading to recovery of the papers, and no questions asked.
C. B. LANGWORTHY,
Forbes House, Poughkeepsie.

$75 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN of a gold hunting case Watch, with yacht engraved on back and initial "L" on front side and inscription on inside of case; gold Chain, with anchor and thier attached. No questions asked. Apply to J. M. SAWYER, 114 Wall street.

THE FULL VALUE OF GOLD MEDAL AND JEWELRY will be given for their return. Answer by letter or through Personals.

SEE THE CARTOON
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM
THIS DAY.
THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES.
A TAMMANY FABLE.

INSTRUCTION.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, French and English teacher, honor graduate of foreign university, wants employment as tutor or teacher; city reference; highest testimonials. Address TUTOR, box 108 Herald office.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 186 BOWery—Day and evening instruction. Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Drawing, Mathematics and English Branches. Ladies Department. Telegraphy taught by an experienced operator.

AN ARTIST WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the subject desires to give painting or drawing lessons to classes, schools or private pupils; terms moderate. Address F. L., Herald office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, AGED 28—IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining a situation as governess in a private family, or as teacher in a school; has had several years' experience in English branches, French, Music, &c.; no objection to the country; has excellent English clergy references. Address, M. B. W., Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY—TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGing, the French and German Languages, would teach for Board (city). Address E. M., Pond's music store, 547 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING the English branches, French and music, desires a situation as visiting governess in a school or family or would take music scholars at her own or pupils' residences. Address box 5,930 Post office.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Home comforts; healthy location. Terms reasonable. Address AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

TEACHER WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO wishes to take a full course of mathematics in evenings, if he can do so at moderate cost. Address, stating terms, X., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, GERMAN, CAPABLE OF teaching her language grammatically and conversationally and who would be willing to devote her evenings to the object in Brooklyn; if without a home can be provided with one. Address, giving age and acquirements, M. S. T., Herald office.

WASHINGTON RIDING ACADEMY, CORNER Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue, will be opened for the season on Saturday evening, November 19.

RUSSIA.

Prince Gortchakoff's Circular to Earl Granville.

Complete Text of the Russian Demands and Argument.

The European War Agitation Continued and the Cabinets and Peoples Still Excited.

Turkey Protests Against the Czar's Claims and in Support of the Treaty of Paris.

England Ready for War Should the Cabinet Action be Sustained.

Lord Napier of Magdala to Command the British Army.

A British Counterblast to Russia—A "Semi-Asiatic Nation" and Violator of Treaties.

Prussian Recommendation for a European Congress and Peace.

The Great Powers to Reply to Russia Individually.

TURKEY PREPARING AN ENERGETIC NOTE.

General Summons for Russian Army Service.

Russian Marine Charters Declined in England.

Financial Securities Declining and Breadstuffs Going Up.

PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF'S NOTE.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Complete Text of the Russian Circular—Why the Treaty of Paris Should be Abrogated.

The concluding portion of Prince Gortchakoff's note to Earl Granville, communicated through Baron Brunnow in London, having reached us by cable telegram from the point where our special despatch was interrupted yesterday morning, we publish to-day the complete text of this very important document. The Russian note reads as follows:—

PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF TO EARL GRANVILLE.

TZARSKOE SELO, Oct. 19, 1870.

BARON—The successive alterations which the compromises considered to be the foundation of the equilibrium of Europe have in these last years undergone have obliged the Imperial Cabinet to examine the influence upon the political position of Russia resulting therefrom. Among these compromises that which interests us most directly is the treaty of the 18th-30th March, 1856. The special convention between the two Powers bordering on the Black Sea, annexed to this treaty, contains an engagement on the part of Russia to limit her naval forces to inconsiderable dimensions. In return, this treaty offered her the principle of the neutralization of that sea.

In the view of the signatory Powers, this principle was to remove all possibility of conflict, whether between the Powers bordering on the Black Sea or between them and the maritime Powers. It was to increase the number of territories called by the unanimous agreement of Europe to enjoy the benefits of neutrality and so to protect Russia herself from all danger of aggressions.

The experience of fifteen years has proved that this principle, upon which depends the security of the whole extent of the frontiers of the Russian Empire in this direction, rests only on a theory. In fact, while Russia, disarmed in the Black Sea, has even by a declaration recorded in the protocols of the conferences legally denied herself the possibility of taking efficient measures of maritime defence in the adjacent seas and ports, Turkey preserved the right of keeping up unlimited naval forces in the Archipelago and the Straits. France and England preserved the power of concentrating their squadrons in the Mediterranean.

Moreover, by the terms of the treaty the entrance to the Black Sea is formally and forever prohibited to the flag of war, whether of the Riparian Powers or any other Power. But by virtue of the convention called the Straits convention the passage through these Straits is closed to flags of war only in time of peace. It results from this contradiction that the coasts of the Russian empire remain exposed to all aggressions, even on the part of less powerful States as soon as they possess naval forces, to which Russia would be able to oppose only a few vessels of small dimensions.

The treaty of 18th-30th March, 1856, moreover, has not escaped the infractions to which most of the European compromises have been subject, and in presence of which it would be difficult to affirm that written law, founded upon respect for treaties as a base of public law and rule for the relations between States, has preserved the same moral sanction which it may have had in other times.

We have seen the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, the fate of which had been fixed by the treaty of peace and by the subsequent protocols under the guarantee of the great Powers, effect a series of revolutions as contrary to the spirit as to the letter of these compromises, and which led them first to union, then to the summoning of a foreign prince. These events occurred with the consent of the Porte and the acquiescence of the great Powers, or at least without the latter having thought it necessary to make their decrees respected.

The representative of Russia was the only one to raise his voice to point out to the Cabinets that by this toleration they would put themselves in contradiction to the explicit stipulations of the treaty. Beyond doubt, if these concessions, granted to one of the Christian nationalities of the East, had resulted from a general understanding between the Cabinets and the Porte, by virtue of a principle applicable to the whole of the Christian population of Turkey, the imperial Cabinet would have had nothing to do but applaud. But they were exclusive.

The imperial Cabinet then could not but be struck with the fact that it had been possible to infringe with impunity the treaty of 1856, but a few years after its conclusion, in one of its essential clauses, in the face of the great Powers assembled in conference at Paris, and representing, as a whole, the high collective authority upon which rested the peace of the East. This infraction was not the only one. At several intervals, and under various pretexts, the entrance to the Straits has been opened to foreign ships of war, and that of the Black Sea to whole squadrons, the presence of which was a violation of the character of absolute neutrality ascribed to these waters, in order to secure the repose of the East and the European equilibrium.

His Majesty is convinced that that peace and that equilibrium will have a stronger guarantee when they shall have been placed on a more just and solid basis than those resulting from a position which no great Power could accept as a normal condition of existence.

You are desired to read this despatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and leave a copy with him.

Receive, &c. GORTCHAKOFF.

General Presentation of the Note to the Great Powers—How the State Paper Was Matured in St. Petersburg—Popular Approval of the Prince's Position.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

A HERALD special correspondent at St. Petersburg on the 12th inst. says:—

Prince Gortchakoff's letter was presented simultaneously at London, Vienna, Constantinople, Florence and Tours on Wednesday last.

After he knew of the delivery of the note in London, Gortchakoff called in person last night at the English Embassy and offered to show the despatch to Sir Andrew Buchanan, explaining that he had chosen to communicate directly with the respective Courts rather than with their representatives here, to avoid all misunderstandings, rumors and exciting telegrams.

The news first became generally known to-day, the new Turkish Ambassador having learned it at the English Embassy. Comparatively few know of it even yet. At the English Club, the rendezvous of the governing classes on Saturday nights, scarcely any one had heard of the action taken. An Assistant Minister was equally ignorant.

Prince Gortchakoff's demands are generally approved by the Russians; all others are greatly excited. It is confidently believed that Austria will fight if England will.

The Russian government must feel prepared for any event, or it would not have ventured on a step so bold. The Russian officials say they have carried out for fourteen years the humiliating conditions of the treaty with scrupulous fidelity, and that now is their time or never. They believe that England will not fight. The Queen's messenger is expected on Thursday with Earl Granville's reply.

None of the morning papers speak of a possible collision between England and Russia. The *Exchange Gazette* alone has a little paragraph about some important despatches having been received by the British Embassy. Their silence is probably at the request of the government, as the editors knew of the fact.

BRITISH OPINION OF THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

Public Canvass of the Cabinet Position—Can the Nation Support the Ministry for War?—Russian Diplomacy with Bismarck—Review of the Situation After the Issue of the Note.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

Earl Granville's circular is approved in very opposite quarters. Its firmness of tone has occasioned astonishment, especially among the tories, whose organ this morning is quiet.

The leading liberals are scarcely less surprised. Yesterday they expected an acquiescent policy and were prepared to defend it.

To-day there is no such indication. Earl Granville has gone beyond the point where public opinion will support him. Some of the diplomatists say openly they can see no way out of it but war, but it is equally difficult to see how this Cabinet can go to war or take steps leading directly to war without being first reconstructed, nor is it yet the opinion of the Foreign Office that Russia means to bring on, or that England will be bound to accept, the conflict. They say the situation is undoubtedly grave, but before an opinion can be formed the answer of Gortchakoff must be known, which cannot be for several days. Probably it will not be for a fortnight. Earl Granville's despatch was delivered by the Queen's messenger to Sir Andrew Buchanan at St. Petersburg on Tuesday, and by him to Prince Gortchakoff on Wednesday. It is not expected he will reply instantly, nor is it believed he anticipated an answer like that he has received.

It is also affirmed that although an understanding is believed to exist between Gortchakoff and Bismarck, the former did not consult Bismarck's wishes as to the time of promulgating this declaration, and that Bismarck desired it to be postponed, but Gortchakoff thought himself in a position to force the Chancellor's hand.

A SECOND AND SERIOUS CONSIDERATION—HOW DOES PRUSSIA INCLINE.

The second element necessary in estimating a probability of war is a knowledge of Prussia's exact position, which may not be obtainable immediately. Bismarck was advised of Odo Russell's mission, and it has since been announced that he would be obliged to leave the headquarters for a short absence, on account of his health and to meet the Countess.

Both at St. Petersburg and Versailles, therefore, probable delays may occur.

THE AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

Anxiety is expressed to know whether the American government was privy in this step, of which the Legations at London and St. Petersburg are reported to have been utterly unaware.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE CRISIS.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

A HERALD correspondent in St. Petersburg telegraphs that the Russian note is universally approved there.

All the city papers contain strong articles, expressing the hope of a peaceful result, but stating that the country is ready for war if necessary. The *Golos* demands a national subscription to build a Black Sea fleet.

TAKING A HINT FROM PRUSSIA.

An imperial ukase, signed yesterday and published to-day in the *Official Journal*, orders the Russian army to be recruited on the Prussian plan.

PRUSSIAN HOPES OF PEACE.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

A HERALD special correspondent telegraphs from Berlin on the 17th thus:—

In official circles a peaceful solution of the Black Sea question is looked for. It is freely admitted that an understanding exists between Prussia and Russia that, in case of war, they will co-operate.

The news from London and Vienna caused a panic on the Bourse.

Expression of the Berlin Journals—The Idea of a European Congress—Peace and Reconciliation Advised.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

The Berlin city journals of yesterday, issued during the day until evening, are for the most part silent on the Russian question.

The Vienna correspondent of the *National Zeitung*, of Berlin, says that Austria is determined to side with and stand by England, and that Turkey proposes the assembling of a European congress in a note addressed to the Austrian Cabinet.

The *Provincial Correspondenz*, a semi-official Prussian paper, believes that the signing Powers will consent to modify the treaty of Paris of 1856.

The *Presse*, of Berlin, is conciliating in its expression, relying for its assurance of a continuance of tranquillity in Europe on the peaceful opinions of the present Cabinet of England.

The *Neue Frie Presse* attacks the Russian position violently. The editor appeals to England directly, and asserts that "Great Britain is bound to consider an infringement of the treaty of 1856 a *casus belli*."

TURKEY AND THE GREAT POWERS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Protest of the Sultan Against the Russian Demands—Imperial Call on the Signers of the Treaty of Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

The agitation on the subject of the Russian demand for the revision of the treaty of Paris continues in England.

Earl Granville's position as set forth in his note to the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg, which was telegraphed to the HERALD yesterday, is fulfilled to-day by the fact that Turkey protests strongly against the action of the Russian government, and calls upon the great Powers which were parties to the treaty of Paris in 1856 to enforce its provisions.

The Gortchakoff Note Officially Delivered.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17, 1870.

The Sublime Porte did not receive Prince Gortchakoff's note until yesterday. The despatch is conciliatory in tone, but insists on the revision of the treaty of 1856. The Ottoman government will make an energetic reply.

Turkey is preparing for a desperate conflict.

RUSSIA AND EGYPT.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Czar's Interest with the Viceroy—Alleged Secret Understanding—Egyptian Hope of Executive Independence.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

Rumors are afloat in the city to-day to the effect that a secret understanding exists between the Sultan and the Viceroy (Khedive) of Egypt for mutual aid and support, and looking ultimately to the securing of the independence of Egypt from Turkish authority.

Russian Call to Arms.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

Exemptions from military service in Russia have been limited and all classes summoned to be ready for service when required.

THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

No "Peace Party" Permitted in the Cabinet—Earl Granville Firm in His Position—His Gortchakoff Circular Sustained—What the People Think and Say—The Armament Continued—Threat to Russia—National Defence—Gibraltar Amply Provisioned.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

The peace-at-any-price party in the Cabinet find themselves unable to resist the popular demand for a war against Russia unless she recedes from her present position.

Earl Granville told Mr. Gladstone that they must choose between yielding to the tide and going out of office. For a moment they have yielded. The members who oppose the position assumed by Earl Granville in his reply to Prince Gortchakoff are Messrs. Lowe, Childers, Cardwell, Bruce and Ayrton. The truth is that Earl Granville sent his reply to Prince Gortchakoff in hot haste, without consulting his colleagues, and then informed them that the country was committed to his position, and that he could not and would not recede from it.

There is intense excitement in government circles relative to the threatened complications growing out of Russia's attempt to secure a revision of the Paris treaty.

The general conviction is that English statesmanship is at fault. The country is wholly unprepared for war, and all its traditional arms are imperilled.

Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for war, is hastening the armament of the nation.

The London *Times* has a strong article this morning on the grave situation of affairs. It says "If the Russians put a fleet in the Black Sea Turkey will be able to sweep it off. If she is not, England and the other Powers are bound to do so."

The other city papers speak of the Russian demand as insolent. "England will stand firm to treaty engagements, and will not stand alone."

Throughout England the preparations for defence are extensive.

Gibraltar is being reprovisioned, and the government is purchasing powder in large quantities.

The London *Post*, in an editorial, says "the cause of France has now become the cause of Europe. All the neutral States are bound to assist her to obtain a peace and leave her intact or aid her to continue the war in order to hold Prussia engaged while England, Austria, Italy and Turkey whip Russia into submission. Either Prussia must sign an easy peace to liberate her forces or France, detaining them, will show herself once more the savior of Europe."

The London *Standard* has a bitter attack on Russia and Prussia, who, it declares, "conspired together to commit a monstrous act of perfidy and violence—an audacious contempt of public morality, introducing chaos and a series of endless wars." It proclaims that "the existence of no English Ministry would be worth a week's purchase that dare not give a right answer to this most insolent challenge."

BRITISH COUNTERBLAST TO RUSSIA.

How the "Semi-Asiatic" Nation and Treaty Violator Must Be Dealt With.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

The London *News* will publish an article to-morrow saying, "The anti-Russian feeling in England, dying away under the influence of new ideas of policy, was fast becoming an obsolete prejudice. The recent action of the imperial Russian government has suddenly revived it in more than wonted strength. The circular of Prince Gortchakoff forces upon those who hoped better things to doubt whether, after all, the great semi-Asiatic Power which occupies Eastern Europe really belongs to our international system, acknowledging the common obligations of Christian and civilized nations. Turkey was, comparatively, the other day, brought within the public law of Europe; and now Russia seems disposed to banish herself from it. The Power which discards its most solemn pledges as soon as an opportunity offers *goes* far to place itself beyond the range of diplomatic intercourse, and the nation which does not acknowledge the force of treaties can only be dealt with by force of arms, if it is to be dealt with at all. The cool announcement which Gortchakoff makes that the Emperor withdraws from the treaty, so far as it restricts his rights in the Black Sea—that is, he declines to fulfil the conditions by which he purchased peace fourteen years ago—stands almost alone in recent times in flagrant violation of personal and political good faith.

No Collective Remonstrance With the Czar—No Charter for Russian Vessels.

LONDON, Nov. 17—P. M.

The idea of a collective note from the Powers concerned to Russia has been abandoned.

The Austrian despatch in reply to Prince Gortchakoff, however, is identical with that of Great Britain.

The evening papers concur in urging vigorous war measures.

Merchants here decline to charter Russian vessels.

THE FINANCIAL ASPECT.

Excitement on the London 'Change—Decline in Securities—Breadstuffs Advancing.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

There is much excitement at the Stock Exchange, and securities of all kinds are declining.

Breadstuffs are advancing correspondingly.

The crisis forms the theme of newspaper comment, and there seems to be but one opinion of the Russian demand—"that it is insolent in the last degree."

THE BRITISH ARMY.

Chief Commands in the Event of War.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

Major General Lord Napier of Magdala will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British army should war be undertaken against Russia.

It is said that General Lord Lucan, of Crimean fame, will have the chief command of the cavalry.

AUSTRIAN DIPLOMACY.

Council With England and Turkey.

VIENNA, Nov. 17, 1870.

Baron Von Beust, the Austrian Prime Minister, was in conference with the British and Turkish Ministers on Tuesday upon the question raised by Russia.

EASTERN DEFENCE UNION.

Egypt and the Turkish Principalities.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

In the event of a declaration of war Egypt, Servia and Roumania will unite against Turkey for independence.

OPINION ON THE CONTINENT.

Why England Should Not Fight.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

The journals on the Continent take no pains to disguise their satisfaction that Great Britain and her colonies would suffer more severely in case of a war aginst Russia than France has suffered in her contest with Prussia.

THE TREATY OF PARIS.

Hopes of a Peaceful Revision.

All the Great Powers of Europe are ready to reconsider the Paris treaty of 1856.

A EUROPEAN CONFERENCE IN PROSPECT.

Probable Revision of the Treaty of Paris.

LIEGE, Nov. 17, 1870.

The *Journal de Liege* says Russia is about to propose a conference of the Powers at Brussels to revise the fourteenth article of the treaty of Paris of 1856, and that Austria and Italy are represented as favoring the project.

ROUMANIA, SERVIA AND EGYPT.

Their Political Condition and Military Importance.

According to the telegrams which appear in this morning's HERALD the number of intending combatants in the general struggle soon to be inaugurated in Europe still continues to increase. Roumania (including the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia), Servia and Egypt are also apparently eager to join in the approaching mêlée; and, though none of these Powers are of any considerable military importance, the war which seems upon the eve of breaking out will be so fiercely waged, and its component elements are of such uncertain strength, that every new element in the conflict ought to be fairly taken into account. It is the last ounce that weighs down the scale, and in a general European contest some petty Power may, perhaps, hold the balance of military strength and turn the tide of victory according to the cause it may determine to espouse.

ROUMANIA

is comparatively a new Power upon the map of Europe. It is still nominally a fief of Turkey, but it yields but a doubtful allegiance to the Porte. The two principalities of which it is composed, Moldavia and Wallachia, contain in all a population of 4,000,000. Wallachia can claim about two-thirds of this number, all of whom are of Slave blood and speak a language essentially Slavonic, but largely tinged with Latin. By the treaty of 1829 Wallachia was invested with the right of appealing to the protection of the Czar if any interference were attempted by the Porte with the unlimited freedom of the Greek Catholic Church, of which nearly all its citizens are members. This protectorate, however, was abolished by the treaty of 1856, the same instrument which Russia is now threatening to tear into shreds. Moldavia contains a smaller population, four-fifths of whom are Slaves, while the remaining fifth, consisting of about 120,000 Bohemians and 60,000 Jews, are also an important political element, especially as it is different in its religious character. Moldavia first enjoyed the protectorate of Russia as far back as 1792, and this privilege, after being denied for many years, was finally recognized by the Porte by the the treaty of 1829. The Czar at the same time acquired absolutely, for a pecuniary consideration, the Bessarabian provinces, which have been regarded by some as to a great extent the gate to European Turkey. This protectorate was also abolished by the treaty of 1856. The incorporate life of Wallachia and Moldavia, or rather of Roumania, began in 1859, when they practically joined together by electing the same prince, Colonel Couza. The union was not, however, recognized by Turkey until 1861, when, at the instance of the great Powers, the new kingdom was allowed to adopt a constitutional form of goverament, the two legislatures of the two provinces being fused into a common parliament and the affairs of the whole country being administered by a single Cabinet. Since that time public affairs in Roumania have been very stormy. A violently democratic spirit has constantly been growing in intensity and power, and is now supreme. Prince Couza was driven away in 1865, narrowly escaping with his life. Prince Charles was selected by the revolutionary leaders to succeed him, but during the past two years he has been exceedingly unpopular. Times without number he has been the subject of abusive tirades in the Legislature, and on several occasions a second revolution has seemed so imminent that the news of its outbreak has been telegraphed all over Europe. Under these circumstances it will be seen how unreliable must be any guesses about the part Roumania will take in the pending strife. In spite of the active exertions of Russian agents, who have been employed for years in travelling through the country to stir up a Pan-slavic sentiment, the general masses of the people look by no means with favor upon the prospect of becoming the children of the Czar. All, indeed, that Roumanians desire is to be freed absolutely from the yoke of Mohammedan Turkey. So far as military strength goes Roumania is certainly not contemptible. Her population is singularly warlike, and though she has but a standing army of 15,000 men, the entire body of her male citizens between the ages of twenty and forty are subject to serve in time of war, and are all more or less trained to the use of arms and accustomed to the restraints of discipline. Roumania has no navy except a few steamers on the Danube, which are altogether too insignificant to be noticed.

SERVIA,

another of the Danubian principalities, occupies much the same position towards Turkey, and is peopled by the same Slave race and animated by the same political instincts as Roumania. It first declared its independence in 1800, but was forced again to come under the sway of the Porte. In 1829 its present attitude towards the Sultan was arranged. It is independent as far as its internal affairs are concerned, but is required to pay an annual tribute, to permit the presence of a Turkish garrison of 2,000 men in its principal city, Belgrade, and to submit to the investiture of its princes by the Sultan. Of late years it has been growing more and more eager for independence, and has exhibited the same democratic proclivities as Roumania, though not in so marked a form. Its military strength on paper is very considerable, amounting on a war footing to five divisions of 25,000 each, in all 125,000 men. The actual figures that would be reached, however, would certainly be much lower.

EGYPT,

the third Power reported to be in a state of martial excitement, is also a tributary of the Porte, and, as we stated yesterday in the published review of the probable combatants in the coming struggle, will probably take sides with Russia and boldly strike out for independence. Her military strength, which has been vastly increased both in numbers and efficiency during the past few years, now runs up to about 100,000 men. These are officered very largely by foreigners, including a number of American veterans. The troops are splendidly equipped with breech-loaders, and are thoroughly disciplined. Egypt has now, however, no naval importance, as, by the terms agreed upon for the settlement of the recent quarrel between the Khedive and the Sultan, the former was required to immediately forward the iron-clads he had bought from England to Constantinople, to be taken possession of by the Porte at their original cost.

THE BRITISH COMMANDERS.

Baron Napier of Magdala.

By a special telegram to the HERALD we learn that Lieutenant General Napier has been appointed to the chief command of the British forces. The name of this officer has been familiar to all Americans since the expedition to Abyssinia, the storming of Magdala and killing of Theodorus. He is a son of the late Major Charles Frederick Napier by his wife Catharine, who was a native of Barbados. The subject of this sketch was born at Ceylon on the 6th of December, 1810. In 1826 he entered the Bengal engineers, and distinguished himself in the Sutlej campaigns, at the siege of Moultan, at Goojerat, and at the capture of Lucknow in 1858, during which last named year he defeated the Sepoys at the battle of Pownee. For this last feat he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath and tendered the thanks of Parliament. In 1861 he participated in the Chinese campaign which resulted in the capture of Pekin, and again received the thanks of Parliament. From 1861 to 1865 he was a member of the Council of India, and during the latter year was appointed Commander-in-Chief of holding this position the rank of general. While Great Britain and the Emperor Theodorus, which ended in a brief war. General Napier was placed in command of the forces sent to Abyssinia, and the admirable manner in which he directed the campaign, the rapidity of his marches and complete success of the movement against Magdala form a brilliant page in the history of his military career. In reward for this service he was created a G. C. B., and on the 17th of July, 1868, was raised to the peerage as Lord Napier of Magdala. Fourteen days later Parliament passed an act granting an annuity of $10,000 to him and to his next surviving male heir for the term of their natural lives. Lord Napier has been twice married, and has had ten children, all of whom are still living.

Earl of Lucan.

The commander of the cavalry is said to be Sir George Charles Bingham, Earl of Lucan. He is an old officer of the British army, having entered the service nearly fifty years ago. During the Turkish campaign of 1828 he served as a volunteer in the Russian army, under General Diebitsch, and for his services was made a Knight Second Class of the Order of St. Ann of Russia. He represented the county Mayo in Parliament from 1826 to 1830, and was chosen one of the representative peers for Ireland in 1840. He commanded a division of cavalry in the Crimea, during the campaign of 1854-5 there, and participated in the battles of Alma, Balaklava and Inkermann. The famous charge of the light brigade, which belonged to his command, will be remembered to so long as the history of the battle of Balaklava remains extant. Lord Lucan was colonel of the Eighth hussars till February, 1865, when he became colonel of the First regiment of Life Guards. He is a lieutenant general in the army, a K. C. B., a Commander of the Legion of Honor, Knight of the Medjidie, &c.

RUSSIA BIDDING FOR AMERICAN CRUISERS.

Some queer rumors are afloat concerning the intention of the Russian government to purchase some of our navy yard built men-of-war, in view of the contingencies arising out of a war with England. It is well known that the United States have a number of ships of large size, built expressly for the purpose of preying upon English merchantmen in case of a war that more than once appeared likely to arise between Great Britain and our country. There were four of these craft constructed, of over 2,000 tons burthen, new measurement, and designed to carry a battery of twenty-one guns—those in broadside to be 11-inch smooth bore shell guns, and those mounted on pivot carriages to be two or three hundred pounder rifles. The engines, expressly designed and constructed for these vessels, were of immense size and power, the whole available space between decks being used for the boilers, engines and coal bunkers, leaving room only for a small crew. Their extreme length and narrow beam, combined with a beautiful model, made them just the craft for great speed. The Wampanoag, or as as she is now called, the Florida, made a prolonged trial trip, and, under steam alone, logged seventeen knots—a speed that was maintained for more than twenty-four hours. The reckonings were made from landfall to landfall, and there could be no mistake as to the distance run in a given time. No such speed was ever before attained by any propeller or man-of-war of any nation. The trial and its results attracted very general attention all over the world; but as the war of the rebellion had closed the government had no special use for that peculiar style of ship and they were placed in ordinary and have been laying up ever since. On Tuesday last, as we noticed in our naval report of yesterday, one of the vessels—the Florida—was hauled out of her old berth and taken to the ordnance dock in order to have her armament removed, so that the ship could be overhauled and refitted for sea service. As the United States are not likely to need these craft for some time to come, in view of the English nation coming to terms with us on the Alabama claims, we can sell the craft to a foreign Power. Russia is in need of just such vessels in case of war with the great naval Power, Great Britain, to prey upon the vessels of that country which are represented by her commerce. Destroy English commerce and you cripple England and at once reduce her to a second or third rate Power. That is what Russia would do. But Russia has no navy in this quarter of the globe and no ships fit for fast cruisers. She can *buy them here*, fit them out before war is declared, and send them out on the ocean to capture, burn and destroy every English craft that they *come across*. Russia can afford to pay handsomely for these vessels, and our government can sell them and not miss them, as long as we pursue out peaceful paths. A few weeks only would be required *to put them in* first rate condition. They can never be caught and they can chase and overhaul the fleetest merchant steamers afloat. In this war they would be invaluable to Russia and a scourge to England. They would pay for themselves ten times over *in three months*. We hope they will bring good prices. We can build others before we have any need for them and these can be readily spared.

Our government is not disposed to sell to a foreign Power any of our double-turreted monitors, though there is a lot of Ericsson monitors at Long Island that are in the market, *it is believed*. Russia has plenty of this class of iron-clads, however, and will not wish to buy. The coming war is, therefore, likely to benefit us in more ways *than* one.

RUSSIAN ARMS.

Inception and Exciting Causes of the Movement—Home Dangers and the Outside Necessities of the Empire.

[St. Petersburg (Nov. 1) correspondence of London Post.]

The trumpetings of alarm *sounded by the* Russian press are still as vehement as ever; but the object of apprehension seems to be now more definitely admitted than before. In fact, one may say that the Russians are at present avowing *one great apprehension* in order to mask another and a greater, which they wish to conceal. The avowed anxiety is, of course, that old, perpetual *bugbear*—"the annexation of the Baltic provinces"—a fear which has just been roused into absolute panic by an unpleasant little paragraph in one of the Berlin reviews, which, in the course of a criticism upon a recent work on the numbers and political *status of the German* race, takes occasion to remark:—"And the policy of consolidation which we are pursuing in the West, with Alsace and Lorraine, might with equal advantage be pursued in the East, where [redacted] large and important tracts of country have been torn from us." Strictly speaking, this statement is not altogether correct; the *tracts* of country in question having been torn, not from Prussia, but from Sweden and Poland; while the Prussian provinces annexed by the Empress Elizabeth were restored *in full by her successor*, Peter III. Nevertheless, the allusion to the Baltic provinces is unmistakable, and the horror of the Russian journalists at *the bare suggestion* of such a contingency can hardly be called unnatural. The greatest advantage that one nation can have over another is the possession of a free passage into the latter's territory. For *three generations after* Picardy and Guienne had been restored to the *fleur-de-lys* the ever-open gate of Calais offered a passage for English archers and English billmen to pour into France. *Sword*, so long as she was master of the Baltic seaboard, held a sword perpetually over the head of Russia. Russia, by the conquest of the Turkish provinces of Bessarabia and the Crimea, opened a door to the capture of Constantinople which the Treaty of Paris has but *half closed* again. We ourselves (though the necessity for its use has long since vanished) *still possess* a passage into Spain through the gates of Gibraltar. And so, too, Alsace and Lorraine, if annexed, will be Prussia's pass-key into France; the Baltic provinces, if annexed, will be her *pass-key into* Russia. But there is a darker terror lurking in the background, which dimly shows itself in the constant mention of Poland by the daily press, and the interest with which the telegrams *from Warsaw are* read—the fear of a revival of Polish nationality under the protection of the Prussian crown. The persevering hostility of this indomitable race—always beaten, never conquered, *handing down* from generation to generation an undying hatred of their oppressors—has always been the sharpest thorn in the side of Russia. And in truth the sorest peril that can beset a *nation is the existence* within its borders of a subject foreign race. The Spartan, haughty as he was, looked anxious and troubled whenever his eye caught the sullen face of the Helot scowling from *the folds of his* weather-worn sheepskin. The Athenian, in his brightest moments of revel was haunted by the thought that the man who obsequiously filled *his* goblet and attended him with a torch at night, might one day spring up into a whirlwind of fire and massacre. It was the Roman slave who ravaged Italy from Ravenna to Tarentum and all but extinguished the rising power of *Rome*. *After a hard* battle did the Norman kings of England have to fight before they could beat down the stubborn resistance of the Saxon. Whitelind's Frisians were a thorn in the side of Charlemagne, *Ziska Bohemians* in that of Austria, Bozzaris' and Colocotronis' Greeks in that of Turkey; and Poland, too, trampled and dismembered *as she is, can still* be dangerous. Constantinople and Austria had a share in the proportion of territory since [illegible]—Russia, 9,466 square miles; Austria, 62,600; Russia, 87,500), are not a *whit the less* bitter against Russia on that account. I have heard it asserted by Russian authorities of exceptional reliability that, had Napoleon in 1812 won the consent of his allies to the restoration of the ancient Polish kingdom, *shattered there with* his army and made Poland the basis of a well-organized attack on Russia in the spring, he would in all probability have prevailed.

And now a greater than Napoleon is here. Even his unrivalled power of concentration could not have massed together in the course of several days a tithe of the force which *the Prussian railways* can pour upon the almost defenceless frontier of Poland in the course of a few hours. The first appearance of the black Eagle beyond the border would be the signal of universal revolt; and with the Baltic provinces annexed on the one hand, and *insurgent Poland*, backed by the whole might of Prussia, on the other, the great empire would indeed be in evil case. This *possibility* has been deliberately looked in the face by a Russian military critic of high reputation, who, at the close of a recently-published treatise on the defences of the empire, sums up in words well worth quoting all that can be said on the subject:—

The invasion of any particular district usually implies one of two things respecting it—either the aiming of a blow at its actual military strength, or the holding of the territory so invaded as a kind of material guarantee by means of which a continual pressure may be exerted upon the belligerent Power. With regard to the Crimea, the first of these purposes has already been served by the destruction of Sebastopol, while the second has to all appearance never been thought of. And in the face of this certainty we are planning railways, and storing *munitions of war*, and squandering millions of roubles on fortifications which are not worth a kopeck, in order to guard against a danger which is already past. Should the war that we are anticipating actually break out, the real *mark of Prussia*, or of Prussia and Turkey combined (our only probable assailants), will be unquestionably Poland, in which province a single success on the part of the invaders would instantly range round their standards the whole force of the country.

With such a peril impending over her western frontier any movement of Russia upon Constantinople would be sheer insanity. She must for the present confine her warlike energies to the distribution of new breech-loaders, and the abuse (to quote to-day's Moscow *Novosti*) "of those officious peacemakers who wish to rob *France* of her last opportunity of retrieving her late disasters." In fact, the Czar and the Sultan are at present playing the parts of Viola and Sir Andrew Aguecheek in "Twelfth Night." Turkey organizes a reserve corps of 200,000 men in order to *secure herself* against Russia. Russia, in her turn, calls to the field 400,000 men, in order to counterbalance the menacing preparations of Turkey. It only remains for Austria to bring out 600,000 men in order to keep the peace between them both, and the picture is complete.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

English *Opinion* of the Undertaking.

The London *Post* of November 3 says "Russia is reported to want 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 sterling as a loan, and, if she should ask for it, will she get it?" Russia has fully recognized the wisdom of keeping good faith with *money* lenders. Capitalists make certain of receiving at her hands the fulfilment of the conditions of their bargains, and, accordingly, Russia has never had any difficulty in raising money in our market. What has become of all the English money *poured* into Russia's lap during the past twelve years? It has been spent on railways, will be the reply. Speaking bluntly, we do not *believe it*. If the sum total borrowed be divided by the number of miles of railway executed it will probably be found that the price per mile is far in excess of what such works ought to cost in a country where land is of little value and Parliamentary expenses are unknown. It has been surmised that the Russian government has managed carefully to put by a certain portion of the railway *loans that have* been raised in the Western money markets, and that these reserves of cash will be available when it suits Russia's arrangements and convenience to attempt the consummation of her carefully cherished designs of foreign aggression. It is the fashion with certain people to pooh-pooh these designs. Russophobia is a term of reproach glibly applied to those who simply strive to judge of the future from the past. We should greatly prefer incurring this reproach to being hoodwinked. If we should find ourselves suddenly confronted with the alternative of eating humble pie or of fighting the Russians, for the same reason as we fought them before, the "we could not have believed it" of the scoffers will not greatly help us out of the difficulty. Despite, then, the possible sneers of the confiding persons who think that Russ a has relinquished her dreams of conquest, that India, Turkey, the Black Sea, do not now enter into her calculations, and that she has taken firmly to ways of peaceful progress, we *make* bold to assert that Turkey is now, as heretofore, the great objective of Russian political strategy, and that the establishment of a vast system of railways is as much a preliminary to the carrying out of that strategy as it is to the development of the country in a social, commercial and economical sense.

HORRORS OF THE DEEP.

The Packet Ship James Foster, Jr., and Its Terrible Memories Revived.

The Case in the Court of Common Pleas—A Dilatory Motion Denied—The Suit to Be Proceeded With on the Original Status—Opinion of Judge Larremore.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, the almost forgotten history of the tortures perpetrated on board the American packet ship James Foster, Jr., was yesterday in some degree revived. It will be remembered with what horror the whole community was stirred on the arrival of the ship in this port in March, 1869, on the completion of her then voyage from the port of Liverpool, and when the fearful sufferings to which the unhappy passengers on that voyage had been subjected were made known through the columns of this paper a cry of indignation went up from the whole community so emphatic and so deep that the matter of investigation into the cruelties charged against the captain, first mate and carpenter was specially committed to the Board of Emigration. But the avenger was even then pressing on the heels of the more guilty, and but a few days after the arrival of the ship here had elapsed when the captain of the vessel and his brother, the first mate, fell victims to the disease which their own neglect and cruelty had engendered among the passengers and crew. The carpenter, the compliant instrument of his superiors in the whipping and flogging and in the course of starvation enforced upon the unhappy passengers, was spared the final tribunal, but is at the present moment undergoing the punishment meted out to him for his share in the horrors of that bleak month of March passage across the Atlantic under sentence of one of our own criminal courts.

The passengers, under advice of proper counsel, entered an action against the owners of the vessel, which action is still pending and one phase of which came off yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas. This was a motion on the part of the defendants pursuant to an order to show cause why the plaintiffs should not be compelled to bring in as parties the executors of Alfred J. Cipriant, deceased, and also to serve the other defendants with the summons and complaint, and why plaintiffs' proceedings should not be stayed until the same had been done. In deciding this motion Judge Larremore says:—

OPINION OF JUDGE LARREMORE.

This action was brought in May, 1869, against Charles H. Marshall and twenty other defendants, as owners of the ship James Foster, Jr., for violation of a contract alleged to have been made by them with the plaintiff, William Wright, to transport him as a passenger in said ship from Liverpool to New York, whereby plaintiff has sustained damages to the amount of $1,000. Eleven of said defendants have appeared and put in an answer to the complaint in said action, and a notice of trial on the part of the plaintiff was, on November 19, 1869, served on the attorneys of the said defendants, who had appeared, and said attorneys admitted due and timely service thereof. A few months since Alfred J. Cipriant (a defendant who had not been served with process, and who has not appeared in said action) died, and the fact of his death was communicated by said defendants' attorneys to the attorney for the plaintiff herein. No proceedings have been taken to bring in the legal representatives of said deceased defendant. The attorneys for the defendants who have appeared now move to compel plaintiff to bring in the said legal representatives as parties, to serve all the other defendants with process, and meanwhile that all proceedings on the part of the plaintiff be stayed. Two questions are involved in the decision of this motion:—First, are the legal representatives of the defendant, Cipriant, necessary parties to this action? Second, can the plaintiff proceed to trial or take judgment against the defendants served without service of process upon or appearance of the other defendants who are named in the summons? The several owners of a vessel are tenants in common, and must join or be joined in an action at law brought by or against them. If so joined as plaintiff, some die, the right of action survives to the surviving part owners, who may afterwards be compelled to pay to the personal representatives of the deceased the value of his share. If joined as defendants, and the death of one of them occurs, the executor or personal representatives of the one so dying, cannot be sued or joined with the survivors, as the liability differs in the case of each. The executor is charged de bonis testatoris; the survivors, de bonis propriis, and the judgment could not be thus rendered.

The second question raised upon the argument is answered by the pleadings in the action and the code of procedure governing the same. The contract, for a violation of which this action is brought, is a joint contract, upon [illegible] entitled to a share in the earnings of the ship, and not to any fixed sum, as in the case of a chartered vessel. The Code (section 136) provides that in actions against defendants, jointly indebted upon contract, the plaintiff may proceed against the defendants served, unless the Court otherwise direct, and if he recovered judgment it may be entered against all the defendants thus jointly indebted, so far only as that it may be enforced against the joint properties of all and the separate property of the defendants served. The plaintiff having joined as defendants in this case all the owners of the vessel, upon the joint contract alleged in the complaint, may proceed to trial against the defendants served, as provided by said section 136 of the Code. The defendants who are thus proceeded against, if forced to pay more than their just proportion of the claim, may compel the other defendants to contribute their share. With this view of the case and the law governing the same, it follows that this motion must be denied, the costs of the motion to abide event of suit.

LOSS OF THE MERCHANT SHIP JAPAN.

She is Burned at Sea off Cape Horn—Rescue of the Officers and Crew by the Ship Matchless.

[From the Alta California, Nov. 10.]

The ship Matchless, Captain Dawes, from Boston, arrived in port yesterday, having on board Captain S. P. Emmons and six of the crew of the American ship Japan, which was burned at sea off Cape Horn.

From Captain Emmons we learn the following particulars of the disaster:—The ship Japan left Liverpool June 3, with her lower hold filled with coal and a general cargo of merchandise between decks. On the 20th of August, in latitude 50 25 south, longitude 64 53 west, the smell of smoke was discovered by those on board the ship. It was supposed to arise from some iron pipes that had been coal-tarred and stowed between decks.

August 22d the smell of smoke grew stronger, but Captain Emmons failed to find any signs of fire. On the night of the 25th of August, in latitude 57 47 south, longitude 70 16 west, found the smell of smoke very strong in the cabin. In the morning the hatches were opened and the hold was found to be full of smoke. As soon as it cleared away Captain Emmons went below and worked his way over the coal in the lower hold to the main hatch, where he found the smoke coming up through the coal in large quantities and quite warm. He thought, by the appearance of things, that the fire might soon break out, so he returned to the deck and battered all the hatches down to stop the ventilation below. He kept the ship headed to the northeast, in hopes to make the Straits of LeMaire, which was about 170 miles distant. On the 27th the smoke was so strong in the cabin he could not stop there. At about noon that day a ship was seen to the eastward. The Japan was headed off and ran down to the vessel, which proved to be the Matchless, Captain Dawes, from Boston, bound to San Francisco. The condition of affairs was communicated to Captain Dawes, who kindly consented to take the officers and men of the doomed ship on board his vessel. Captain Emmons says:—"Knowing the fire was liable to break out at any time, and that there would be but a small chance of saving ourselves in the boats, I thought best to abandon the ship at once. We left in the boats, saving but a small portion of our clothing. It was blowing heavy and there was a thick snow squall at the time."

Captain Emmons says he does not know when the ship burned, as they saw no signs of the vessel after they left it. No efforts were made to extinguish the fire by flooding the lower hold with water, lest the fire should be fanned into a flame by the circulation of air if the hatches had been kept open.

On the 31st of August eleven of the crew of the Japan were placed aboard the bark Cecilia, bound for Valparaiso, and on the 20th of September seven more were transferred to the bark Palatine, bound for Conception.

The Japan was built at Bath, Me., launched in November, 1868, and was owned by George F. Patten, of that place. She registered 1,251 tons. This was the second trip of the vessel. She was consigned to Dickson, De Wolf & Co., of this city.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Colonel Dickenson Woodruff, unassigned, is ordered to report by letter to General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board in New York city. First Lieutenant William E. Horton, of the Twenty-fourth infantry, is, at his own request, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

The military commission in session at the War Department, acting under the act of Congress for the reduction of the army, are closely occupied with the business before them. They will dispose of 150 cases of line officers, reported disqualified for duty, in the course of the next two weeks. Thirty clerks have been detailed from the department to assist the commission.

RAILROAD ROBBERIES.

How Freight is Carried on the Erie and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads—Better Protection Demanded.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15, 1870.

The many robberies on the railroads to the West have recently caused officials who have charge of the freight department of the different roads no little uneasiness. For years these depredations of bold operators have been practised to the great loss of carrying companies and the no small annoyance to shippers. Cars have been broken open at different stations and large amounts of valuable property abstracted. Different plans have been adopted to prevent the recurrence of the robberies, but to little effect, as the thieves generally succeeded in repeating their thefts at regular intervals, and the railroad companies had no other recourse than to pay the losses and submit to the complaints of the shippers.

A ride over nearly a thousand miles of railroad has given me large opportunities to observe the manner in which the freight business is conducted by three large railroad companies, and to observe what precautions are taken by them to protect the shippers against the annoyance of having their goods stolen while in *transitu*. The railroad officials contend that as they pay for the goods stolen the general public has no business to inquire into the management of their affairs. Yet they seem to forget that the arrogance to those who do not receive their goods, upon which they depend to fill the orders of customers, is often of more serious consequence to them than is the pecuniary loss to the railroads that have to pay for the stolen property. Shippers will send their goods by the safest route sooner than by the quickest, provided the latter do not use all necessary exertion to deliver the property shipped to the consignee.

I left New York via the Erie Railroad. By this route vast quantities of freight are daily shipped to the West, and a close inspection of the means of preventing robberies on the road proves the officials to be wide awake to the necessity of protecting the property of those who entrust it to their care. On this road the cars are carefully watched by men, one of whose duties it is to do so whenever a train stops at a station or on a side track to allow another train to pass. It is such times as these that the thieves have usually chosen for the breaking open of the cars. They then wait until the train stops, when they dump the packages out, while confederates pick them up and carry them off. In this manner goods to a large amount were stolen between stations, at some one of which the thieves would quietly slip from the car and make their escape.

That the employés of the different roads are often implicated in these robberies was established upon several occasions. The very men entrusted with the duty of protecting the freight were found to be in collusion with regularly organized gangs of robbers, formed for the express purpose of preying upon railroads. The difficulty of procuring honest men to watch over the cars while in transit has always been one of the chief obstacles in the way of railroad officials in their efforts to insure a safe delivery of the property entrusted to their care. In one instance the conductor of the train as well as the brakesmen were found to be in league with the robbers; and it is to be presumed that on every railroad of any extent in the country employés equally dishonest are to be found.

On the Lake Shore road there have of late been but few robberies of freight of any magnitude. Intelligence of the organization of numerous bands of railroad robbers throughout the West have made the officials of the road exceedingly vigilant. Freight is carried over this road by the several lines established for that purpose. The railroad is not, therefore, the direct carrier, although the cars are carried over their track and transferred to the Michigan Southern Railroad, which is now also controlled by the Lake Shore. The cars leave New York by the Hudson River and Central road. When received by the Lake Shore road they are examined and duly "checked off;" the cars are then sealed and placed in charge of the conductor and despatched over the road to the Michigan Southern division, to which they are delivered after being duly examined and "checked off" in the same manner as when received. No especial guard seems to be placed over the cars while in transit, which, it would appear, ought to be done to prevent robbers from breaking into the cars while waiting at stations or on the side track. A mere examination of the cars at the different ends of the road does not seem sufficient. In going a distance of some hundreds of miles the cars might be half emptied without the theft being found out until some hours had elapsed since the goods were dumped out and the robbers had made their escape. Before the Lake Shore was consolidated with the Michigan Southern it was the duty—so I was told by an employé—of several persons to examine the cars at every station, and to keep an especial guard over them while standing upon the track. Since the two roads [illegible] consolidated these official [illegible] to take care of [illegible] roads, with the exception of what watch can be kept upon them by the conductor and brakesmen. This latter statement is denied by some of the officers of the road, but I have reason to believe that the facts are as above stated.

The officials of the Lake Shore and Southern Michigan road are now, however, considering what can be done to afford additional protection to freight cars while *en route* to their destination. One plan they propose to adopt is the establishment of a special police to accompany the trains and guard them while making the necessary stoppages. It is proposed to make an estimate of the average losses the company have had to pay for stolen freight during several years back, and then to see whether it would be cheaper for the company to maintain the proposed police force or to continue to pay the losses. It will therefore be seen that the officials take into consideration their own losses and gains only, and not the annoyance which the robberies may cause their patrons. This is a way of doing business which shippers will not fail to duly appreciate, and the different railroads which adopt the same policy will very likely soon discover that it works greatly to their own inconvenience as well as to their pecuniary disadvantage.

One of the precautions which many roads seem to think quite effectual to prevent robbery is that of "sealing" the cars which carry what is called "through freight." This seems to be of little consequence to the thieves. They provide themselves with seals precisely similar to those used by the railroad sealers, and after a car has been entered and robbed they reseal it and the robbery goes undiscovered until the car arrives at its destination. To be sure these seals are changed quite often, but as some of the employés of the road upon which the robbers operate are generally connected with the gang the latter are promptly apprised of the change of seals and are also prepared with new ones. As false keys are easily obtained, it will be seen with what facility the robberies are committed. The Lake Shore road recently paid several thousand dollars for new seals for a short period, and yet the thieves seem to be able to expend as great sums in making duplicates of both seals and keys. It is apparent from this that the value of the goods stolen must be very great, else the thieves could not afford to expend such large sums for the means of effecting their robberies.

As the matter contained in express cars is of more value than that which is shipped in common freight cars a stricter watch is kept over them. The frequent dumping out of iron safes, containing valuables to a large amount, have somewhat frightened railroad officials and awakened them to a sense of their responsibilities. Nearly all of the robberies of express cars have taken place while those having charge of them were absent at their meals. A new regulation has, therefore, lately gone into force upon many roads. It requires express messengers and others connected with express cars to take their meals in their cars while on duty. By this measure additional security is given to the contents of the express cars, and the robberies of this kind of valuable property have lately become less frequent. The regulation is, of course, in great disfavor with those whom it inconveniences, but it is one which was demanded by circumstances, and which will save express companies a vast deal of money and annoyance.

Within a few years past several companies have been organized for the carrying of freight. These companies have established "lines"—such as the White Line, the Blue Line, the Red Line and the Empire Line, and have employed an almost complete monopoly of the freightage business upon railroads. Many of the roads over which these lines despatch freight are largely interested in them. They generally own a certain number of the cars. Thus, although the roads over which these lines send their freight control them to a certain extent, yet they are nevertheless not responsible for them. They receive the cars in the manner stated above, and if robbed pay them the amount of the goods stolen. It is doubtful, however, if the establishment of these lines has done any good to shippers. Indeed, conversations with several prominent railroad officials have convinced me that they are a positive hindrance to the cheap conveyance of freight. The fact is apparent that a large number of people must be maintained by these lines, and that the expense of such maintenance must come out of profits realized between the railroad company and the shipper. The question naturally arises, could not the amount be saved the latter by dealing directly with the railroad companies? The latter complain that their rates are already so low that if it were not for the profits realized from their local freight traffic they would be obliged to advance them very materially. Such being the case, would it not be better for both the railroad companies and the shippers to abolish these "lines" altogether? It seems that such would certainly be the better plan to pursue. The old system of carrying freight by the railroad companies worked satisfactorily, and there is no reason why it should not be re-established, to the advantage of carrier and shipper.

From my observation of the manner in which the carrying trade on the Erie, Lake Shore and Southern Michigan railroads is managed, I am of the opinion that the business is conducted on a principle altogether too loose. To be sure, these roads are cautious to a certain extent, but not sufficiently so as to make them desirable routes for shipment. Shippers are entitled to a greater degree of attention to their interests than has yet been accorded them. There are many thoroughly organized bands of railroad robbers in the country, and unless more care be given to the protection of property which it is their intention to steal the robberies of railroads will soon be greatly increased and the annoyance of shippers advanced in proportion. Upon the completion of my tour of inspection of the railroads of the West I may be able to offer some suggestion to the officials who control them in regard to the adoption of some more effectual means of preventing robberies that may be valuable and effective.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

A massacre of Christians is (November 1) threatened in Damascus.

It is announced that seven theatres will be open in Rome this winter.

A new two-penny edition of "Robinson Crusoe" has been brought out in Holland.

M. Ivan Tourguénief, the great Russian novelist, goes to England for a six weeks' stay.

The Quakers' fund in England in aid of the sick and wounded in war exceeds £8,000.

A roan bull calf, aged seven months, was sold at Melbourne, Australia, lately for £200.

A singular likeness is said to exist between General Trochu and Bismarck, as regards the formation of their heads and brows.

The Netherlands book catalogues are largely taken up with pamphlets on the European war, and the usual supply of theological tracts and school books.

The Netherlands Choral Union of Amsterdam continues its publications for the promotion of singing in Holland.

Signor Mamiani is endeavoring to found a new public school in Rome, the first that will be free from clerical interference.

An army of rats has appeared in Scinde, India, to finish up what odds and ends of vegetation the locusts may have overlooked.

Signor Inizol, formerly of Calcutta, though he took an entire opera company to Bombay, India, did not succeed in obtaining support, and has settled down as a teacher of music there.

A statistical abstract for the British colonies shows that sugar to the value of £4,931,892 was exported from British possessions in 1868. The total from the West India Islands amounted to £2,894,300.

From Europe the death is announced of Captain Chamier, author of "Tom Bowline" and other novels which were very popular in the Old World thirty years ago.

In the fourth week of October there were 131,200 persons in receipt of parochial relief in London, of whom 34,720 were in the workhouses and 96,480 were outdoor paupers.

An official report states that the subscriptions in France to the new loan contracted in England amount to 94,000,000 of francs. The subscriptions were opened during two days. Paris was unable to participate.

The authorities in Glasgow, Scotland, are (November 4) perplexed with relapsing fever among the people and a very disproportionate amount of hospital accommodation. The fever is not fatal, but it incapacitates for work, and throws the families in which it occurs more or less on the city rates.

The German infantry have recently been armed with a new weapon, designed for mountainous and guerilla warfare, which supersedes the light field artillery. It is a small portable field piece, weighing about thirty-five pounds, and was tested in the war of 1866. It can be carried by two men, and ten shots a minute can be fired with it. Its range is 2,000 paces.

The London *Financier* of the 1st of November reports:—In addition to the sum of £800,000 in gold expected at the end of the week by the Massilia from Australia and the East, telegrams received report an arrival at Galle of £626,000 in gold by the Geelong, the bulk of which will be remitted to England. These two sums represent a total of no less than £1,426,000.

Among the large subscriptions which have lately been forwarded from abroad to the Foreign Office of the North German Confederation, partly for the wounded and partly for the invalids and surviving relations of the fallen of the Prussian armies, are the following:—Germans of St. Petersburg contributed 60,000 thalers; Batavia, £801; Bombay, £635; Milwaukee, 6,000 thalers; Lima, 24,063 thalers; Montevideo, £1,000, and Petropolis, 515,000 reals.

A shock of earthquake, said to be the severest experienced in Lochaber, Scotland, in the memories of the present generation, was felt in Fort William and surrounding districts about two o'clock on the morning of November 3. The various accounts agree as to the severity and duration of the shock. People were awakened by the rumbling noise and tremor, some thinking that their houses were falling.

A body of laborers employed in a quarry at Penmaenmawr, Wales, when engaged making excavations in the rock, discovered a large number of Roman coins of the time of Vespasian and Augustus. About a hundred pieces (which vary in size and value) have been collected. In an adjoining quarry, about six feet from the surface, were found two human skeletons and that of a horse. The bodies lay side by side. One of the human skulls was nearly perfect, the teeth being complete.

The *Indian Mirror* gives particulars of a curious case of a Kulin girl, who was saved by her uncles when she was about to be married to a man who had fourteen wives. The marriage was distasteful to the girl, who had received some education. She is about eighteen years old, and was living near Dacca [illegible] a staunch old Brahmin, and was determined to sacrifice the girl to time-honored custom and make her a fifteenth wife.

The Hyderabad (India) *Crescent* of October 1 narrates the following instance of a valuable "find:"—A sentinel over the Nizam's Palace was amusing himself by making figures on the ground when his fingers came in contact with something embedded in the earth. He removed a portion of the earth and discovered a large iron lock fixed to a massive chain. On digging a little further he found that the chain and lock were attached to a wooden box. He reported the circumstance to his immediate superior. The box was found to contain alternate layers of cotton and pearls. The value of the latter is estimated at five and a half lacs of rupees.

SILVER MINES IN OHIO.

Silver and Lead Mines Discovered in Jefferson County, Ohio—Flush Times on Yellow Creek—A Sixty Pound Lump Taken Out.

[From the Steubenville (Ohio) Herald, Nov. 14.]

For many years past attempts have been made to discover lead mines in the northern part of this county, believed to exist from the traditional Indian stories told by the early settlers of the supply of lead the Indians always had, in a rough state, while carrying on the border warfare. Large bodies of the red men from a distance visited this country for lead for their guns, and the locality, although known to be somewhere near Yellow creek, some twenty miles above this city, could never be found, the Indians refusing to divulge the secret to the whites. Some twenty-five years ago an old man, whose early life had been spent with the Indians, reappeared upon the scenes of his youth, and together with a young man, claiming to be his son, began a search for the hidden treasure. Five miles above the mouth of Yellow Creek, a small stream emptying into the Ohio, the old man and his companion began to seek for the metal, following the directions given to him by an old Indian, one of the last survivors of the Mingo tribe. Taking the side of the hill above the stream, the supposed landmarks were discovered, and the two set to work digging into the hill. The explorers, a short distance from the surface, struck a large flat rock, which sounded hollow from the strokes of the pick and found it to be a shell rock. A hole was made through this stone and the old man prepared to explore the darkness within. He dropped a distance of ten feet and found himself in a complete grotto, whose only opening to the outer world he had just carved in the solid rock forming the top. The cavern was a square walled room, twenty feet in length, six feet in width and ten feet in height. The cave was entirely empty, and no indications of lead ore were discovered. The subterranean grotto was visited by many, the search for the lead mines was given up, and but little thought of until some six months since, when the old man's story was again told and the work of exploring the banks of Yellow creek again commenced. The latter efforts did not, however, produce much excitement, and were carried on by parties from Wellsville without any important results until Friday evening last, when a rich vein of silver and lead were struck one and a half miles south of the town of Hammondsville, some eight feet below the surface. The discovery produced the most intense excitement in the neighborhood. A large piece of pure ore, weighing sixty pounds, was taken out on Saturday, and is on exhibition at Wellsville. We have a piece of the ore, a mixture of silver and lead, broken from the "big chunk." Those of speculative minds see vast riches in the heretofore barren hills of Yellow creek, and are already buying up lands, with a view of enormous profits. The land on which the metals were found formerly belonged to Baz Davis, a colored man of this city.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE A. P. CRITTENDEN, OF CALIFORNIA.—At two o'clock Trinity church was crowded by the many friends of the deceased, who came to pay the last sad tribute of respect. Among the congregation we noticed the Mayor, Supervisors, Judges of the United States Courts, Supreme and State Courts, city officials and many leading citizens. The members of the bar, who turned out in stronger force than ever before, formed in open line on the church steps. The chancel was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. At a quarter past two o'clock the solemn peals of the organ reminded those present that the remains of him who left so many behind to mourn his loss were being brought to receive the last rites of the Church. The body was enclosed in a casket and covered with a profusion of wreaths and immortelles. The pallbearers were Judge W. T. Wallace, Judge E. W. McKinstry, S. M. Wilson, W. W. Cope, W. C. Ralston, R. P. Hammond, Lucien Hermann and John Nugent. Rev. W. C. Turner, rector of Trinity church, and Rev. H. D. Lathrop, of the Church of the Advent, officiated. The imposing funeral services of the Episcopal Church were read, and several beautiful psalms chanted by the choir, which had been elarged for occasion. The funeral cortège was then formed. It was one of the largest ever witnessed in this city, and slowly went on its way to Laurel Hill Cemetery, where the remains were deposited in the receiving vault.—*Alta California, Nov. 8.*

A BOWIE-KNIFE TOURNAMENT.

Terrible Duel Between Gamblers in the Indian Territory—Both the Combatants Killed—Free Fight Between Their Comrades—A Fearful Scene.

LOWELL, Kansas, Nov. 12, 1870.

Dr. V. C. Lawrence, of Vacuna, Colorado, recently of Philadelphia, has just arrived here and furnished me the following details of one of those bloody tragedies enacted nowhere else than on the borders:—

On Tuesday (election day) Joe and Charley Bigger (brothers), Gus Norton and Tom Jackson, who had been driving a herd of cattle into Missouri, passed through here on their return home, in Northern Texas. The men were all young, well mounted and armed, and each possessed of considerable money, the proceeds of the sale of their cattle. They stopped some two hours in this place and I had a long conversation with them. On Wednesday afternoon they camped on the banks of a small stream in the Indian Territory, about forty miles from here, and, after staking out their horses while cooking their supper, sat down to a game of cards. They had hardly commenced their game when Orestes Watrous (known as Cock-eyed Wat), The Allison and Dick Bradford, noted New Orleans gamblers, rode into the camp. These gamblers were on a professional tour from Fort Scott, and were bound for Buxton Springs and Kansas City. The new comers were gladly welcomed and invited to camp with the herders, which invitation was quickly accepted.

The sun being some two hours high it was suggested that there was plenty of time to have a sociable game or two of poker before supper, and accordingly Watrous, Bradford, Joe Bigger and Jackson took a hand. At first Bigger and Jackson won, but luck soon turned, and Watrous and Bradford were in a fair way of cleaning out the others, when Bigger detected Watrous cheating. A row at once ensued; blows were interchanged and weapons drawn by both parties, when it was proposed, in order to secure fair play, that Bigger and Watrous should fight it out on horseback, their weapons being bowie knives. This was at once agreed to, and the men prepared for the bloody fray. They were divested of their coats and shirts, and their knives were bound to their right hands. They were then placed sixty yards apart, with orders to ride at each other full speed, passing on the left side. Both were splendid horsemen. Bigger was mounted on a clean-limbed, fiery pony, a little over fourteen hands high, while Watrous rode a large "watch-eyed," vicious roan.

At the word "go" the combatants spurred towards each other like the wind, but passed without inflicting any injury. A second and a third joust was run, when Watrous' horse received a slight cut on the flank. On the fourth round Bigger, as he passed Watrous, threw himself on the off side of his pony, so as to expose no portion of his person, and drove his knife deep into the neck of his adversary's steed. Watrous, divining the manœuvre, wheeled as the blow was struck, and attempted to hamstring Bigger's pony, but succeeded only in inflicting a severe wound. This style of fighting was then abandoned, and both men and horses appeared to become infuriated at the sight of blood. As they neared each other the fifth time Bigger suddenly struck Watrous with his left fist in the face, at the same moment cutting a fearful gash in his thigh; but before he could get away Watrous succeeded in driving his knife into Bigger's shoulder. The combatants and horses were becoming weak from loss of blood, when Watrous determined, if possible, to end the combat by riding down his adversary, which he thought the superior weight of his horse would enable him to do. Accordingly, on the sixth round, he made directly upon Bigger's pony, and Bigger, in attempting to avoid the collision, was severely cut in the arm and face. The pony, however, was game, and, although very lame, seized the roan by the cheek, lacerating it in a fearful manner.

At the seventh encounter the horses came together with a fearful shock, the pony being thrown, falling upon his rider, but both immediately regained themselves. Watrous' horse was fast bleeding to death from the stab in the neck, and Watrous himself could scarce keep his seat from the wound in the thigh. Bigger succeeded in again sticking Watrous in the thigh, and was struck in return in the side. Several blows were interchanged and evaded, or fell only upon the horses.

The fight had now lasted more than half an hour, when Dr. Lawrence rode up in time to witness the final round. As they came together Watrous endeavored to rise in his stirrups and to throw himself upon Bigger, but neither horse could stand the encounter, and both fell. Bigger was streaming with gore from the cuts in the face, back and arms, but was able to extricate himself, and rushed upon Watrous, who could not rise on account of the wounds in his thigh. Bigger threw himself upon Watrous with the fury of a fiend, and almost in a moment his knife had reached the unfortunate gambler's heart, and Bradford, seeing the fate of his friend, raised his pistol, fired, and Bigger fell dead across the corpse of Watrous. A free fight at once ensued, Charley Bigger, Norton and Jackson firing upon Bradford and Allison. Bradford was killed in the mêlée, and Charley Bigger and Jackson severely wounded. The wounded were taken to a cabin about half a mile from the battle field, and their wounds dressed by Dr. Lawrence, who pronounces them in a fair way of recovery.

This is one of the most remarkable fights that has ever occurred, even among the lawless adventurers of the border. It sounds like romance, but the source of my information will not admit of a doubt of its truth.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN BANDITS.

Interesting Narrative of the Arrest by Mormon Elders of the Train Robbers.

[From the Salt Lake News, Nov. 10.]

At about two o'clock this morning Heber P. Kimball, J. Quincy Knowlton and Riley Judd arrived in town, having in their custody two men, who are supposed to be two of the four men who robbed the Central Pacific train, and who were seen at Deep Creek lately. Theodore F. Tracy, agent of Wells, Fargo & Co. in this city, had spoken to Heber about going out West, raising a posse of men and making an effort to find these robbers. In company with his wife and her sister and J. Quincy Knowlton he left the city yesterday morning in a carriage for Grantsville, expecting to leave the ladies there, and from that point take his measures to find the robbers if possible. When they reached the forks of the road beyond the point of the mountain they saw the stage coming and found that Riley Judd, Heber's brother-in-law, was on board. Heber hailed him and requested him to go back with him to Grantsville. Riley said he could not very well do so, as he had some letters which ought to come to the city. Just then they saw two horsemen approaching from the west, and, as they thought the letters could be sent by them, Riley got off the stage and accompanied them. When the horsemen saw them they sheered out of the road as if to avoid, but seeing it was a carriage containing ladies they turned back into the road. When they met Heber inquired if they were going to the city and could take some letters. One replied that one of them was, but the other would not go in for two or three days. Some further conversation ensued, during which they remarked that they had been mining in Skull Valley. What they said aroused Heber's suspicions. He inquired if they had heard about the railroad being robbed. They replied they had not, and wanted to know if the robbers had been caught. He said no; but added, "You answer the description very well, and I guess we'll take you;" at the same moment, having got out of the carriage during the conversation, he seized the horse by the bridle and brought his pistol to bear upon the man.

The other one started his horse into a gallop and rode off as hard as he could. He was followed by J. Quincy Knowlton, who mounted the captured man's horse and gave chase, the fellow having, however, got about two miles the start of him. He succeeded in getting so close to him that he could have shot him if he had wished; but, being alone with him, he thought to do so would be unwise, and continued the chase. By this time they had reached E. T. City, and, in passing through the slough or irrigating canal, the supposed robber threw away what seemed to be saddle bags, and shortly afterwards Quincy captured him. He searched the water and all around for some time for the saddle bags, but could not find them.

In the meantime the other supposed robber had been taken to a house belonging to or near that of Bishop Lorenzo Young, and was kept there under guard by Riley Judd, while Heber mounted one of his team horses and went down the road to assist Quincy in securing the other man. When they got ready to bring them on to the city they proposed to tie them; but no sooner did the first one caught hear the proposition than he made a desperate effort to get away. He ran towards the mill pond. One of the boys fired the shot gun at his legs, but it was loaded with fine shot, and only two or three of them hit him. They finally caught him, but he only submitted after he received several raps on the head from the butt end of a pistol.

We are indebted to officer Philips for the above particulars, Heber, Quincy and Riley having started out West with the intention of trying to find the other men. A company of United States cavalry from Camp Douglas also started in search of the robbers. Mr. Alfred Barstow, the United States special mail agent, made application yesterday to the general commanding for the aid of the cavalry; but orders had to be received from Washington by General Morrow before he could send them with such an outfit as to make their services available. It is altogether likely that the other two will shortly be captured.

As soon as Mr. Barstow heard the intelligence of the robbery, through a despatch from Superintendent Towne, he immediately took train and came out on the line until he met the train which had been plundered and obtained all the information which he could from the men who were aboard. Since then he has been indefatigable in his exertions to obtain clues to their movements and to have them arrested. He has used the telegraph freely, and its aid has contributed greatly to the arrest of these two who are now here. Through his kindness we have been favored with the perusal of the statement of one of the captured men (the one who is wounded), which Mr. Barstow wrote down as he gave it. Mr. Barstow took the precaution, before receiving it, to warn him that if he did not tell the truth any statement he might make would only damage him; if he would give him a true account he would do all he could consistently for him.

The man answers the description of one of the robbers, William Harvey, and he had upon his person at the time of his capture a pair of gloves marked "W. H. Harvey," but he denies that he is Harvey. He says he travelled and slept with the latter, who gave him these gloves. His name, he says, is Leander Morton, and that is the signature which he has affixed to the written statement. Harvey, in the published description of the robbers, is described as twenty-three years old; this man says he is twenty-eight years of age. He admits nothing that would show on its face that he was a party to the robbing of the train, but there are several points of his statement as to his movements and where he stopped which agree with the information in the possession of Mr. Barstow respecting the movements of the robbers.

When shown the compass marked "William Harvey, Company I, Third United States Cavalry," which was found by Mr. Barstow in the débris picked up by the men on the train after the robbery, he denied ever having seen it before. He is "an honest miner," according to his own account, and if it be doubted he wants an officer to be sent for from Fort Halleck who is acquainted with Harvey, that he may be confronted with him, and then it may be easily proved that he is not the man.

In his saddle bags at the time of his capture he had $128 in greenbacks, $390 in gold coin, $3 50 in silver, a package of gold dust weighing a little over thirty-seven ounces and another package weighing nearly twenty-eight ounces. This gold dust and United States currency he said he had traded for; but, unfortunately for him, the dust is Boise dust, the kind which was stolen from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure; and another unfortunate feature for him is that the numbers on all the greenbacks found on him are defaced. A gold chain was found upon him. This he called a fob chain, but it is not. It is a piece of a new gold neck chain which has evidently been cut in four pieces—this piece being about one-fourth the length. In his statement he admits that his travelling companion had a pair of saddle bags also. This, we understand, the other denies; but there is no doubt he succeeded in throwing them off when he was chased.

The other captured man says his name is Baker, but he answers to the description, Mr. Barstow thinks, of Hall, one of the robbers of the train. When captured they stated they were strangers to each other, but afterwards they manifested an anxiety to converse with each other, which Heber P. Kimball checked, informing them it was scarcely a suitable time for them to make each other's acquaintance then. Baker, or Hall, heard something about the mail robbery which had been committed near Nephi, and that one of the parties engaged in that had told all he knew about it, or turned State's evidence. He remarked, in the hearing of his companion, Morton, or Harvey, and, as was thought, with the the intention that what he said should be heard by him, that if a companion of his were to serve him so, he would kill him if he had to do it in the court room; or if he was a friend of the man who was thus informed upon he would kill the man who "squawked."

We are gratified with the promptness with which the capture of these men has been effected, and especially that, having come into our territory, they have been arrested by the vigilance of our citizens.

[P. S.—We learn by telegraph that another of the brigands, Dan Taylor, making five in all, has just been captured. This is good work for Utah.—ED. HERALD.]

DESPERATE STREET FIGHT IN SACRAMENTO.

All Parties Gamblers—One Killed and One Mortally Wounded.

[Sacramento (Nov. 9) correspondence of the Alta California.]

A desperate battle, which occurred on Second street, near K, about noon to-day, for coolness and determination excels any affray of the kind that has occurred in this city. The parties are well known sporting men, and have been for years residents of Sacramento. Their names are John and Matthew Greer and William Dresser. The first named has of late been arrested several times on account of family troubles. Dresser, as will be recollected, was shot and stabbed in San Francisco on the 31st of July last by an ex-policeman named Wilson, and for a long time was not expected to recover. He did recover, however, and was subsequently indicted by the Grand Jury of that city for an assault to kill, and at the time of his death was under $2,500 bonds to appear for trial in San Francisco. There appears to have been a grudge of old standing between the parties. This morning, about four o'clock, they had a quarrel in the faro rooms over the Union saloon on Second street, in the course of which Dresser struck Matt Greer over the head with a pistol. The latter was unarmed at the time and the quarrel was stopped by the parties retiring to their homes. There are conflicting statements as to how the affair of to-day commenced. The following are the particulars, as near as can be ascertained:—

Dresser came along Second street from K, and turned into the doorway leading up to the gaming rooms over the Union saloon, and started to go up the stairs; Matt Greer called out something to him, and drawing his pistol commenced to shoot. It is not known precisely how many shots were fired before Dresser was struck. Seven or eight shots are said to have been fired. Dresser was hit by one shot. He returned the fire of the Greers, standing on the stairs, up which he had started to walk. Accounts differ as to the part John Greer took in the matter. He ran into the middle of the street and wanted Dresser to come out there and settle the affair. Matt Greer also went into the street from the sidewalk. One of the shots fired from the street struck Dresser, and, passing through his heart, killed him almost instantly. After he had fallen he raised himself convulsively and fired his last shot, after a bullet had passed through his heart. One of the shots fired by Dresser struck Matt Greer in the right side of the stomach, and, passing through his liver, came out of his back. After he was struck he stood in the street until he had fired several shots, and then walked across to Dr. Claner's office, on the opposite side of the street, where his wound was dressed.

John Greer was arrested by the officers. After a severe struggle he stood in the street with a self-cocking revolver in his hand, and threatened to kill any one who attempted his arrest. Officer Karcher grappled with him, while a deputy sheriff wrenched the pistol from his grasp. He was then placed in a hack and taken to the station house. Matt Greer was subsequently placed in a carriage and taken to his residence on M street, where John was afterward taken to see his dying brother. The scene between them is said to have been very affecting. The body of Dresser was taken up stairs in the faro room and laid upon a lounge. His wife soon arrived on the spot, and her grief over the corpse was heartrending. The body was subsequently taken to Conboie's coffin warerooms, where Coroner Count will hold an inquest. At the time of the shooting the street was full of people, and the most of them made themselves scarce as soon as possible. One of the bullets from Greer's pistol missing Dresser passed through the staircase, through a shelf, through the side of a cue rack and lodged in a cue in the Union billiard saloon. The portion of the city in which this affair occurred has been prolific of deaths. In nearly the same spot Shoemaker was killed by Courtright, about two years ago, and but a week ago Foster killed himself just a few steps around the corner. At eight o'clock this evening Greer was still alive and resting well, but the surgeons say he cannot possibly recover. The bullet passed completely through his body, and was found in his clothing. It had evidently not struck a bone, as the ball retains its globular form. All the parties concerned in this sanguinary affair are married. Each of the Greers having a family of three children.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

This institution, which has been sustained by the American Female Guardian Society for twenty-two years past, is the central point of a large and ever-increasing work among the homeless and friendless of this city. During the past year 715 women and children have been for a longer or shorter period inmates of the institution; 912 adults have been furnished with situations, and 619,000 meals have been given away. Since the Home was first erected 16,000 have been received, and 3,500 children have been provided with Christian homes. The Home industrial schools have done good service; here vagrant children are gathered, fed daily, clothed and taught in the usual primary branches and sewing. Nine of these schools have been sustained during the past year; 4,795 street children below the level of public schools have received instruction, bread and clothing, the average daily attendance being 1,137. This society was chartered because it receives beneficiaries from all parts of the country; but it has no endowment, and consequently is dependent upon the voluntary contributions of the benevolent for means to continue its good work. This certainly is an institution deserving of the assistance of the inhabitants of New York. The office of the Home is at No. 29 East Twenty-ninth street, where contributions, clothing and articles of food will be received by the managers.

A FALL FROM THE ROOF OF A CHURCH.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrible casualty occurred on Ninth street, near Central avenue. As a young man named Henry Otte, in the employ of Dunn & Witt, was slating the roof of the Central Christian church, opposite the City Buildings, the ladder on which he was standing broke from its insecure fastenings of rope and precipitated him to the ground, a distance of over a hundred feet. He clung to the ladder and was still on it when he struck the ground. The ladder struck with such force that it sunk through a brick pavement nearly a foot into the ground. Several persons saw the terrible fall, and ran to the unfortunate man's assistance, expecting to find him crushed out of all known resemblance. They found him doubled up on the ground, very pale, and with the blood oozing from his mouth, but not unconscious, and with no limbs broken. Finding that he could stand, the men supported him to a second-hand store on Central avenue, near Richmond street, whence, after he had been examined by a physician, he was removed to the hospital. His injuries were internal, and of such a nature as to be beyond remedy. Blood flowed from his mouth constantly and in a great stream, and nothing could be found to stop the hemorrhage. He gradually grew worse until half-past six o'clock, when he died, conscious to the last moment. Otte was a single man, twenty-four years of age, and boarded on Sixth street, near Harriet.—*Cincinnati Commercial, 14th.*

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen—Ornamental Lamps—Street Pavements—Minor Orders—Creation of a New Fund.

Now that the excitement attendant on the election has pretty well settled down the City Fathers are turning their attention to business. After several attempts to hold a meeting the Board of Aldermen yesterday succeeded in getting together a quorum, and actually disposed of a respectable amount of business. Alderman Coman, president, was in his place, of course. He is always on hand and tending promptly to business, and, although he has been very much pulled down by his recent severe indisposition, he is ever among the first at the post of duty. He called the meeting to order at two o'clock, at which all the members were present except the elegant Jerome and solid yeoman Irving. The Clerk and his deputy—Messrs. Hardy and Twomey—were at their desk, the former stroking his goatee and the latter smoothing his hair away from

THE PARTING IN THE MIDDLE

of his head. The good-looking young man who acts as official reporter pinched his natty mustache with the thumb and forefinger of one hand, and with the other he held a pencil on which he was feeding, while he gazed admiringly at the classical "posish" of the veteran attaché, Mr. Smith, standing by the Clerk's desk. The ordinary routine portion of the business having been disposed of, a number of papers in relation to various matters, among others a protest against the paving of West Twelfth street with

WOODEN PAVEMENT,

were read by their titles and referred to the appropriate committees or ordered to "lay over." The following work was ordered:—To set or reset

CURB AND GUTTER

stones in front of Nos. 52 and 54 Bank street, 73 Christopher street, both sides of Fiftieth street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue; both sides of Forty-sixth street, from Broadway to Eighth avenue, and on the west side of Chatham square, from Mulberry to Worth street.

Alderman Mitchell, who is pushing Alderman Cuddy very closely for the right to the title of

THE MOST ORNAMENTAL MEMBER

of the Board, so far as good looks and "make up" are concerned, put in a heavy argument in his behalf by moving the adoption of the general orders which have been "laid over" for some time, directing that

LARGE AND ORNAMENTAL LAMPS

be substituted for those now in use at the corners of Fifth, Sixth and Seventh avenues and Twenty-third street. While Mr. Smith was reading out the general orders Alderman Mitchell chewed up

HALF A BUNDLE OF QUILL TOOTHPICKS.

Mr. Smith having finished the reading turned toward President Coman, and seeing him conversing with Alderman Cuddy—who had gone to the president's desk as if to avoid the victorious gleams of Alderman Mitchell's eyes—tapped gently on the president's desk and informed him that

THE QUESTION WOULD BE ON ADOPTION.

President Coman bowed his thanks to Mr. Smith for promptness in reminding him of what the question would be, and then put the question on adoption. The resolutions were adopted just as Alderman Mitchell finished

THE REMAINDER OF THE TOOTHPICKS.

So that now, as soon as the Mayor shall sign the papers Alderman Mitchell's ornamented lamps may be regarded as certain to be posted. Alderman McKiever, in a spirit of

PURE PHILANTHROPY,

moved for adoption the general order directing the erection of a free hydrant at the corner of Ninety-second street and second avenue. The Board acceded to Alderman McKiever's desire, and those who thirst in the neighborhood of the locality mentioned will have the means to quench their burning thirst. Several orders were adopted directing the

BLOCKING OF THE STREETS

below mentioned with trap blocks, or, in other words, paving with the Belgian pavement, viz.:—Fifty-sixth street, from Broadway to Ninth avenue; Seventh street, from Fourth avenue to avenue B; Second avenue, from Fifty-second to Sixty-first street; Fifty-second street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue; Sixty-first street, from Ninth avenue to the Boulevard.

Regulating and grading was ordered on 104th street, from Fifth avenue to Harlem river, and Fifty-eighth street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue.

An ordinance for the creation of

THE CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND

was adopted, and is as follows:—

SECTION 1. A public fund or stock is hereby created for an amount the annual interest of which shall not exceed the sum of $15,000, and shall be issued by the Comptroller of the city of New York from time to time in such amounts as shall be required by the Department of Public Parks, subject to the following conditions:—Said stock or fund shall be designated and known as "the Central Park Improvement Fund," the interest of which shall be payable quarter-yearly, and shall be redeemable in thirty years from the day on which the same is created.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for ten days for proposals for said fund or stock, but no proposal shall be received for less than the par value of a single share; or the Sinking Fund Commissioners, if they elect so to do, may take such fund or stock at not less than the par value thereof, without such advertisement.

SEC. 3. The said fund or stock shares shall be divided into shares of the nominal or par value of $100.

SEC. 4. Such proposals shall not be opened until the day designated for the opening thereof in the advertisement therefor; and on and after the expiration of said ten days the Comptroller shall determine which and what proportion of said proposals shall be accepted, and shall issue certificates in form, as nearly as may be, of the certificates issued for the water stock of the city of New York for the amount so accepted, and to the person or persons, corporation or corporations, whose proposals shall have been accepted.

SEC. 5. The Comptroller shall receive all moneys payable for and upon said fund or stock and shall deposit the same in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the improvement, maintenance, regulation and government of the Central Park in the city of New York, and to provide additional means therefor," passed March 19, 1866, and the Department of Public Parks shall apply said moneys exclusively to the purposes specified in the second section of an act entitled "An act to authorize the erection and maintenance of an observatory in the city of New York," passed May 5, 1869.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners—Dock Improvement Bonds to be Issued.

The people who have most to do on and around the docks are unsparing in their terms of commendation of the new Commissioners for the promptness they have manifested in placing the existing structures in decent order, and in building new temporary docks where the necessities of trade required them. On the other hand many of those who have no direct connection with traffic along the river fronts, or who only see from ferryboats as they cross to and from the city, are not especially complimentary to the Commissioners and wonder aloud why the Board of Docks have not already abolished these docks of boards and have in their stead piers and wharves whose

SOLIDITY WOULD RIVAL THE PYRAMIDS,

and with superstructures whose architectural beauty and business capacity would make them marvels in their way. To such as these it is only necessary to quote the oft-quoted sentence, "Rome was not built in a day." The manner of men composing the Board of Dock Commissioners and the officers under them give every assurance that the work of making the docks of the metropolis the envy of the world will be carried out. The amount of preparation needed for such an undertaking is necessarily great and must be carefully made and every detail completed before the work can fairly be commenced.

THE PRELIMINARY WORK

is now going on quite actively, and in the meantime the business at the meetings of the Board must be generally of such a character as to be of but little interest to the public at large. A stated session was held yesterday, at which an application was received from one of the Harbor Commissioners asking the Board to dredge in front of the Battery extension. The matter was referred to the Engineer-in-Chief, after which, on report of the Executive Committee, an application made by Mr. Bernard Kelly, dock builder, for permission to build a house on pier 49 North river for the Knickerbocker Ice Company was denied. Commissioner Wood then showed by report of the Auditing Committee that there had been collected during the month of October for rents of piers $500,960, and that there was now on hand the sum of $137,965. The amount collected, it must be remembered, does not remain with the Commissioners, but is paid over to the City Chamberlain. The report was disposed of in the usual manner, after which Commissioner Wood offered a resolution directing the secretary to prepare a communication to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, requiring the Comptroller to issue bonds to be known as

DOCK BONDS

of the city of New York, to the amount of $250,000, at six per cent interest, to be paid semi-annually. This resolution evidently startled the president, Mr. Agnew, who is ever on the alert to see that the best economy is used in administering the affairs of the department. He was much more startled, however, when Commissioner Henry moved to make the sum $1,000,000, instead of $250,000. He did not think it was good financiering to pay interest on that amount of money, merely to keep it on hand. Mr. Henry did not attempt to discuss

THE QUESTION OF FINANCIERING

with the President of one of the leading metropolitan banks, but he did argue that the Board ought to have the money, so that it could be used immediately in buying up the leases of those parties who are now willing to sell, as at some future time the Board could not get them at so low a figure. It was evidently useless to argue, and Mr. Henry's amendment was voted down. Mr. Agnew thought it would be best to

PAY THE INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

To this Commissioner Wilson G. Hunt objected, as he thought the question of interest should not be definitely fixed, but should be left open. Mr. Agnew's idea was put in the shape of an amendment to the original resolution, but it was voted down, and after some further discussion the original resolution was adopted, after which the Board adjourned.

ANOTHER BLOW AT GARROTERS.

The Leader of a Gang of Highwaymen Sent to the State Prison for Seventeen Years and Six Months by Judge Bedford—Interesting Particulars of the Case—An Exciting Scene in Court.

The eyes of two classes of our citizens—the respectable and the thieving portions of the community—have been turned with eager gaze for the past few days to the proceedings of the General Sessions, for Judge Bedford has been engaged in the laudable work of ridding the metropolis of some of her notorious criminals. On Monday he sentenced a blood-thirsty garroter to the State Prison for twelve years and six months, and when a still more aggravated case of robbery was tried upon the following day he punished the thief by sending him to Sing Sing for the period of fifteen years. His Honor capped the climax yesterday, he having been able, by the aid of the machinery of the law, to seize the leader of a desperate gang of highwaymen who infest the lower part of the city, and to cage him for the next seventeen years and a half. The perusal of the particulars of this case will confirm our law-abiding citizens in the belief that the authorities will do all in their power to protect them from the midnight assassin, while the cutthroats and burglars will be equally convinced that whenever they are brought before the City Judge they will be dealt with severely.

After some preliminary matters were disposed of Thomas McDonald was brought to the bar charged with robbery in the first degree. The first witness examined by Assistant District Attorney Sullivan was Frank Scovill, the latest victim of the cutthroats who infest certain portions of our city. The complainant appeared to be a very intelligent young man, for he used excellent language in telling his story.

HE SAID HE WAS A SAILOR

on the schooner Silas Brainard, plying between Portland, Conn., and New York, carrying brown stone. On the 1st of this month he and a shipmate, Judson Buell, were on the corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, between ten and eleven o'clock at night, when the prisoner came up and caught hold of Scovill's shoulder, and hit him on the side of the head and butted him (Scovill) with his (McDonald's) head. After doing so the youthful highwayman rifled the pocket of his victim of fifteen dollars in money—all that he had. Scovill managed to get away out of his clutches and took refuge in a house near by, and in a few minutes was followed by McDonald, and while standing in the doorway the prisoner struck him a violent blow in the face, which knocked him into a basement. McDonald then said, "If you say another G—d—d word about it I will take your life." An officer arrested McDonald shortly after the robbery and brought him to the station house, where he was promptly identified, not only by Scovill, but by his companion Buell.

Mr. Kintzing cross-examined the witness in a very thorough manner, but his statement was too clear and intelligent to be shaken. He said that he was perfectly sober on that night, not having taken a drop of liquor.

Judson Buell was the next witness, and his account of the transaction corroborated the complainant in every particular. He was also "shoved around" by McDonald and attacked by

A CROWD OF RUFFIANS

on the opposite side of the street (evidently the gang of which McDonald is the leader), but he was fortunate in escaping into a house, where he was sheltered for some time. He rejoined his friend, and both proceeded with policemen to the station house, where they saw McDonald, and promptly identified him.

Officer Musgrave said that on the night of the occurrence he instructed officers Harris and Christopher to arrest McDonald, while he brought Scovill and Buell to the station house, both of whom identified the prisoner. Officer Musgrave said his post was on Water street, and he knew McDonald well.

For the defence two witnesses were called, a woman named McDonald and Catharine Carroll, the former the barkeeper of a notorious den in Water street, and the latter the proprietress of it.

"BLACK KATE"

(for she said she was known for years by that name) swore that the place where she kept bar was "a bad place for anybody to go into," and that the prosecuting witnesses on the night of the robbery were in there and drank whiskey. "Black Kate" told the jury that she knew McDonald, the prisoner, for years, and that night and day he was around Water street.

The Assistant District Attorney recalled officer Musgrave, who said after Scovill was beaten and robbed he saw his lip cut and bleeding very much; that he and Buell were excited and frightened in consequence of the scene through which they passed; that he was so near to Scovill as to

SMELL HIS BREATH,

and it never occurred to him that Scovill had been drinking. This piece of testimony effectually disposed of "Black Kate" and the other Water street "lady," who admitted that for years she had kept dance houses in Water street.

After the summing up of Mr. Kintzing and Assistant District Attorney Sullivan, the City Judge charged the jury, impartially recapitulating all the facts brought out on the trial. The testimony was so convincing and overwhelming against McDonald that the jury without a moment's hesitation pronounced a verdict of guilty.

Judge Bedford then inquired of the prosecuting officers if they knew anything about the antecedents of the prisoner.

Colonel Fellows responded by saying that it was not a very pleasant duty as we approached

THE HOLIDAY SEASON

to speak of the criminal career of McDonald; but he felt that the clemency of the District Attorney's office had been abused, and that under the verdict just rendered a severe sentence should be imposed. On the 1st of January McDonald pleaded guilty in this court to having committed a burglary in the Bowery, and on account of his youth the Court treated him leniently by sending him to the Penitentiary for four months. Very soon after his release he was again arrested on a charge of grand larceny, having stolen certain quantities of block tin from a truck in New Chambers street. Recorder Hackett presided, and he and a gentleman connected with the prosecuting department, who knew nothing of the facts of the former arrest, consented to take a plea that enabled the Court to suspend judgment. He was permitted to go at large, and then advanced to the commission of the high crime of robbery. In addition to these facts Mr. Fellows exhibited a portrait of McDonald, which had adorned the "Rogues' Gallery" at Police Headquarters for the last three years. The endorsement upon it by the police authorities was:—

"M'DONALD IS A GENERAL THIEF."

Such were the antecedents of the young man, and he (Mr. Fellows) would not, perhaps, have pressed these facts upon his Honor's consideration but for the fact that the last time McDonald was in this court judgment was suspended against him, and all the clemency he was entitled to had been granted.

The Clerk then asked the prisoner the usual questions as to his occupation, to which he responded that he had no trade. His friend "Black Kate," when put on the stand, said that although she saw him every day for years, she never knew how he obtained a livelihood.

Judge Bedford then sentenced the prisoner. He said:—McDonald, in my late charge to the Grand Jury I took occasion to say "that to my mind the statute book was sufficiently strong. All that was needed was its proper application as the occasion may require. That it was a mere question of time which is the more powerful—the law or the lawless. And that I was firmly convinced that in the battle of law and justice against crime and criminals the latter must yield to the former." Since the commencement of this term I have endeavored to put this opinion of mine to the practical test, and shall continue to do so, being determined to punish crime and to see that the law be vindicated. McDonald, you are an old offender. Officer Musgrave says you are the leader of a gang of thieves well known to the authorities, in fact an ex-convict, having served terms for burglaries and larcenies, and you now stand convicted of a daring highway robbery. There is but one way to deal with men of your stamp. All such characters, for the future welfare of society, must be put out of the way. As an example, I shall send you to the State Prison for seventeen years and six months.

Upon the rendition of the sentence there was a buzz of applause through the court room which it was difficult to suppress immediately. There was only one opinion expressed by lawyers and all who listened to the trial, and that was that Judge Bedford had rid the community of one of the most desperate criminals ever placed at the bar of the General Sessions.

THE PRESIDENT AND EX-SECRETARY COX—NO MISUNDERSTANDING.

[Washington (Nov. 15) correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The President stated to Senator Wilson to-day that there was no misunderstanding between himself and Secretary Cox, and there never had been; that he entertains for him none but the kindest feelings, and that all the differences between them had been originated and fabricated by mischief-making politicians and newspapers. He also states that so far as any conflict having arisen between himself and General Cox on the subject of reforms in the civil service, there had never been so much as a shadow of fact for their foundation, that they had never discussed the subject together, as relating to the Interior Department, but that it was generally understood in the beginning of the administration that all the reforms were to be made that were possible and that each secretary had taken his own course in his own department and that he had never interfered with any of them. The President further said that the Indian policy was his own, and that no deviation from it had been made and none would be made, and that Secretary Cox never objected to the policy, but approved it, and further, that Cox, in his annual report, speaks of the Indian policy as the President's, and testifies to the admirable working thereof.

THE DEATH OF MRS. COLLINS.

Investigation Before Coroner Keenan—Not a Murder.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday, at the Seventeenth precinct station, over the remains of Mrs. Mary Collins, who died at 533 East Eleventh street, as was supposed, from violence at the hands of her husband, John Collins, an honest and industrious laborer. Death resulted from rupture of an intestine; but there was no evidence to show any guilt on the part of the prisoner. Below will be found a brief synopsis of the testimony introduced:—

Dr. David D. Toal, of 605 East Eleventh street, who was called to see deceased on Wednesday morning, testified that he found her in a state of collapse from peritonitis; she was able to talk and said her husband had beaten her, and also that she had received several falls; she died between twelve and one o'clock P. M. the same day.

Anna O'Connor, living in the room adjoining that occupied by deceased, knew them only by sight; never knew them to quarrel; on Monday night the witness heard deceased scream for about five minutes; the prisoner then went out with his daughter, after which deceased came out the door laughing.

Ellen Collins, eleven years of age, daughter of deceased, testified that on Monday night the prisoner slapped the face of her mother with his open hand because she was drunk; did not see the prisoner kick deceased and thinks he never did so. Ellen is an unusually bright and intelligent girl, who writes a good hand.

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

John Collins, the accused, was sworn, and said that on Monday night, when he came home, deceased commenced to rave and shout and he told her to stop, and as she did not do so he gave her a little slap in the face; has not kicked her in two years; his daughter said deceased fell off the chair three times; she has been a hard drinker for the last nine years, and for two days she had complained of pain in the bowels.

Wooster Beach, M. D., made a post mortem examination on the body of deceased, and found a rupture of one of the intestines.

The case was then submitted to the jury, who found "that deceased came to her death from peritonitis from rupture of an intestine; but how said rupture was produced we are unable to determine."

Deceased was about forty years of age and a native of Ireland.

Collins was honorably discharged from custody, and left with his daughter and brothers to look after the interment of his unfortunate wife.

THE DEATH OF FLORA A. M'DOUGAL.

Investigation by Coroner Flynn.

In the month of October last there came to this city from Canada a Scotch girl named Flora Anna McDougal. She had no friends in New York, and was alone. About the latter part of the month she called upon Dr. Wooster for his advice, she being then pregnant. He recommended her to Mrs. Reimer's boarding house, in Twenty-eighth street, where she took a room. Dr. Wooster continued to attend her during her subsequent illness and until her death, which took place about two weeks since. Complaint having been made to the Board of Health, an investigation was ordered to be held to ascertain whether there had been any malpractice in the case. Coroner Flynn summoned a jury of eminent physicians, including Drs. Simms, Barker and Budd, and held the investigation yesterday afternoon at the City Hall. The evidence showed that the deceased had had an attempt at abortion practised upon her previous to her seeing Dr. Wooster, but there were no grounds for suspecting that the case was badly managed by the latter. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA — GYRATING STORMS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your frequent allusions to the prevailing storms induces me to make the following remarks from experience and observation of the meteorological phenomena of gyrating storms or hurricanes, for the benefit of the general reader, and particularly those who take passage in ships during the stormy season.

Hurricanes commence within the tropics, travelling westerly, inclining a little northward, reaching the poles currents, when they turn polarward, taking a northeastern direction, increasing in diameter and velocity until they die out from natural causes, making a continuous chain of circles cutting the diameter of each other. These storms cover an area of from thirty to one thousand miles, and the direction of the wind is at right angles with the centre of the storm, hauling with the sun. On the northern margin the wind will be easterly, on the eastern margin southerly, on the southern margin westerly, on the western margin northerly. To avoid the danger of a gyrating storm it is necessary to keep out of the vortex, or centre, and the following method will be found simple:—Turn the back to the wind, extend the left arm from the side in a horizontal position, which points to the vortex. In other words, with the wind at northeast the vortex bears southeast, wind east bears south, and so on with the continued difference of eight points of the compass. It is absolutely necessary that the ship, for safety, should be put on the starboard tack, in order to luff as the wind hauls, and to drift from the vortex. The polar and equatorial currents alternate with each other. The shifting of the wind round the compass will be through northeast, south and west to north, or with the sun, the changes being more frequent in south and west, north and east points of the compass. In equatorial storms, when the vortex passes to the westward of the place of observation, the rotation is with the sun; when it passes to the eastward, against the sun. When the vortex of a storm passes over the place of observation the wind may change, after a short calm, to a point directly opposite. With the direction of the wind northeast, shifting to north, steer southwest, or, for a backing wind, steer before it, shifting from northeast to east, gyrating with the sun; put the ship on the starboard tack. In the southern hemisphere the storms operate in an opposite direction. Those who are liable to be placed under circumstances to make this information valuable "will do well to make a note of it."

H. S. VINING.

INVITATION TO AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

QUITO, Ecuador, South America, Sept. 30, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Will you allow an American to avail himself of a small space in your world-read columns to say a word that may be of benefit to some wide-awake fellow citizen? In this city of 60,000 or 70,000 souls there is no single dentist of real capacity and modern accomplishments. There are only two or three rough Indian barbers, who draw teeth by "main strength and awkwardness," and one European, who, with neither a respectable complement of instruments nor any knowledge of the modern improvements, is reaping a rich pecuniary harvest.

An energetic American dentist, who understands all departments of the profession thoroughly, who would not mind a few hardships and novelties, and who would come provided with everything, from a dentist's chair to an apparatus for generating and administering ether, would not only be of incalculable advantage to this city, but would, I frankly believe, amass a fortune in a very few years.

A business man with some capital and a respectable connection with responsible mercantile houses in New York, who would be willing to watch all the points of the compass and levy contributions on all promising branches of business—import and export—would find here a fine field for operations. The country is improving and there are many elements of wealth in it. In many of its features it is of rare beauty and productiveness, and the expenses of living are wonderfully small. A cotton mill would yield abundant returns, while investment in tobacco, hides, wool, cattle, horses, medical barks and herbs, especially that from which quinine is made, could be most advantageously effected. Many other articles only to be found in the tropics might be added, while in this day of female fashionable adornment one man is said to have amassed a competence by the export of the matchlessly plumaged birds of the Napo. The people are very kindly disposed towards Americans, though but few of our countrymen have as yet turned their adventurous attention hitherward. The ground lies fertile for the hands of energy and enterprise. The introduction of American mechanical inventions, agricultural implements and domestic conveniences would be a great work. Fine roads are being built under the supervision of American engineers, employed by government, and the contract for a line of American coaches and carrying wagons upon the great highway soon to be finished between this city and Guayaquil, on the coast, would insure the projectors a rapid accession of wealth. What American industry and nerve and capital have accomplished for themselves in other South American countries may be repeated here. I send you these incomplete statements, hoping that they may meet the attention of men who will look into them. There is an American Minister here who, from what I know of him, will, I am confident, take the trouble to reply to any person who may address him in regard to my statements.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

A PRIVATEERING SUGGESTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In order to show our appreciation of the respective attitudes of Russia and England toward us in our hour of trouble I propose that our mercantile community—especially shipowners, seaman and insurance companies—contribute toward building and arming a privateer, to be known as the "Russian-American," and then presenting her to the Emperor Alexander as a testimony of good will.

A VICTIM OF THE "290."

UP TOWN AND DOWN TOWN.

John Foley Goes to "See William" Again—The Result of His Being Seen and Heard.

There was a big talk at Mr. William H. Vanderbilt's office, at the Harlem Railroad depot, yesterday, and John Foley and his friends from the Twelfth and Nineteenth wards were at the bottom of it.

"You see," said John, as he strode into Libby's Hotel about half-past nine o'clock, where all his enthusiastic chums were patiently waiting for him, "we must keep this thing up or we won't win. Folks will go to Jersey and Brooklyn to live just as long as they can't get up town quick enough to suit 'em, and we've got the people's interest at heart, we have."

John probably didn't know that he was as emphatic as Dickens' Mississippi man, who wasn't a "brown forester" by long odds. He, nevertheless, shook his chums by the hand, and, taking the lead, proceeded to

"SEE WILLIAM"

for about the fifteenth time, more or less, and all about that "quick transit" business. Mr. Vanderbilt was in his office, looking as fresh as a primrose, and John's committee were so promptly on time that he hadn't time to take his gloves off before the Twelfth and Nineteenth warders had ranged themselves, standing and sitting, all about him.

"There's no necessity for introducing ourselves," said John, as he rose from his seat.

"Not at all, Mr. Foley," said the gracious son of his father Cornelius; "your faces are all familiar to me." John looked at his chums, and his chums looked at him inquiringly. Didn't Mr. Vanderbilt make a palpable hit by that remark? That's what each one wanted to know. Mr. Vanderbilt smiled benignly, for he knew he had.

"Mr. Vanderbilt," said Mr. Foley, finally, "Our object in coming here is to settle that great question of rapid transit between Harlem and the lower part of the city. We have come to the conclusion that Fourth avenue is the best railroad avenue in the city and would like to have two more tracks laid from Thirty-second street up. All the crossings could be nicely bridged over and in a short time the vacant lots would be filled. Three years from now there will be 200,000 persons living on the upper part of the island if this question of rapid transit is now settled." Mr. Vanderbilt looked a little dubious at this point, whereupon Mr. Foley grew more emphatic. "Why, sir," said he, "you

BLOW YOUR WHISTLES IN OUR EARS

night and day and fill our air with your smoke, and yet we get no return for our suffering. It all goes to the benefit of Connecticut and other country places." This was the gist of John's remarks, and as he sat down his chums looked very much like applauding, but they did not.

Mr. Townsend then took a hand in. He began on the Ciceronian plan by saying that he did not want to say much, and would not if he could, but managing somehow or other to talk very well indeed about "rapid transit," sunken lots, increasing population and various other things too numerous to mention. Several other gentlemen spoke about the object of the meeting, and then

Mr. Vanderbilt had his say. The idea, he said, that the Harlem Railroad could do what it pleased in the matter of laying rails in this city in the streets was a fallacy. The company had undergone and was still undergoing great expense to give every possible accommodation to the public, and it was ready to do everything that lay in its power. But it could not accomplish impossibilities. The whole matter of this up town transit lay in the hands of the Legislature. Without a legislative enactment authorizing the company to do what was requested of them, it could do nothing. It was impossible at present to get steam accommodation, as the committee desired. The trains that had been run to Yorkville had not been patronized. Referring to the Madison avenue railroad, he said that the company intended to make it the best railroad in the city. Additional cars were being built and additional facilities would be given passengers, such as that requested by Mr. Townsend, that a car should run up town, after half-past nine o'clock, every hour till midnight. He would lay the whole question of the "rapid transit," underground and overground, before the Board of Directors, and let them digest it.

Mr. Foley and his chums then bowed themselves into the street.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The sun shone brightly on Fleetwood Park yesterday afternoon, and the atmosphere was balmy and healthful, but at intervals a nipping blast of wind would waft over the course, necessitating shelter as long as it lasted. An important trotting match was to come off, and much sport was anticipated; but when the bell rang for the horses to appear for action the crowd in attendance, all told, numbered 200 gentlemen and six ladies. The match was between Colonel Fisk and Mr. Stokes, the former backing a friend's brown mare Pownal Mare and the latter his own chestnut mare Josephine, the race being mile heats, best three in five, to wagons. The Pownal Mare had the call in the betting at the odds of one hundred to sixty before the start and afterwards at very long range. Dan Mace handled Colonel Fisk's mare and Sam McLaughlin attended to the movements of Josephine. Pownal Mare won the race very easily in three straight heats. The following are the details:—

First Heat.—The Pownal mare was the favorite at $100 to $60 before the start. Josephine had the pole. The send-off was very even and the mares went away on even terms. At the quarter pole they were close together in thirty-seven seconds. Going around the lower turn Pownal Mare broke up and fell off a couple of lengths, and Josephine passed the half-mile pole in 1:15. On the way up the backstretch Pownal Mare trotted fast and passed Josephine, leading a few lengths to the three-quarter pole. Coming into the homestretch Josephine closed and by a break on the part of Pownal Mare a very close heat was the result. Pownal Mare won by a short length. Time 2:34½.

Second Heat.—The betting was now $100 to $30 on Pownal Mare. The horses had a very fine send-off and they went head and head for 200 yards, when Josephine broke up, and before she was on a trot again Pownal Mare was fifty yards in front. The latter passed the quarter pole in thirty-seven seconds, and the half in 1:17, about the same distance in advance of Josephine. The Pownal Mare was then taken in hand and Josephine closed up a great deal of the daylight on the backstretch, being only three lengths behind at the three-quarter pole. Josephine was forced too much as she came into the homestretch and she again left her feet, and Pownal Mare jogged home a winner by six lengths, in 2:38¼.

Third Heat.—$125 to $10 was the current betting between the heats, the odds being on the Pownal Mare. After a good deal of manœuvring between Mace and McLaughlin for the best of the send-off they got the word on even terms; but before they were around the turn Josephine broke up and fell all to pieces. When she was picked up she was fifty yards behind and all chance of winning the race gone. Pownal Mare went to the quarter pole in thirty-seven and three-quarter seconds, to the half-mile pole in 1:17, and jogged in a winner by ten lengths in 2:39¼. The following is a

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, November 17—Match $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

Dan Mace named br. m. Pownal Mare	1	1	1
Sam McLaughlin named ch. m. Josephine	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37	1:15	2:34½
Second heat	37	1:17	2:38¼
Third heat	37¾	1:17	2:39¼

The sweepstakes which was announced to take place yesterday at the above track is postponed until Saturday, at one o'clock. Two other trots will take place after the sweepstakes.

THE PARTY OF "REVENUE REFORMERS."

Personnel and "Master Minds" of the New Party.

[From the Chicago Post (radical republican) Nov. 15.]

It is proposed to get up this new party on a new plan. Instead of the people speaking, complaining of ills and demanding change, they express their satisfaction with the means of government and progress in being, and have a tendency to laugh at the "angry boys" who, with tears in their eyes, tell them they are going to destruction. And so these youthful adventurers get together, and form a national political party on the military plan of the mackerel brigade, everybody being a brigadier and nobody a soldier. We suppose they will now undertake to enlarge the plan, and drum up recruits. Wherefore, let us see whether the self-constituted officers are such men as would be likely to lead a great nation to the adoption of wide and wise statesmanship.

There is, as one of the leaders, "General" Boynton, of Washington city. He is a newsmonger, one of the kind who depend upon their imaginations for their facts, and their malevolence for their calumnies. The people know nothing of him and care less.

There is "Colonel" Grosvenor, of the St. Louis *Democrat*. He was dismissed from the army for miscellaneous tippling, or something worse, and was afterward allowed to resign; and is a "reformer" of the reddest color, who hold such steady men as Grant and Trumbull, and their political coadjutors in express contempt.

Then there is Don Piatt, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. He is a cross between a buffoon and a Bohemian. Don would be among statesmen what Beau Hickman is among gentlemen. He could put on all the airs and banish all the substance.

Next is Charles Nordhoff, of the New York *Evening Post*. It is this youngster's misfortune that the country knows nothing of him.

Among those who assisted in putting the new party on its legs was also Mr. Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, whose most notable achievement is the unparalleled success with which he has brought down a once great journal, advocating great ideas, to a news and advertising sheet, and the mere vehicle of personal spleen and spite.

These are the "master minds" of the new party. The fact is, they are the new party, which yet, as we have said, consists only of leaders and no followers.

A FRESH SENSATION AT THE HUB.

Reminiscences of the "Hard Times" of the Old Abolition Party—Wendell Phillips on the "Lyman Mob of 1835."

[From the Boston Post (democratic), Nov. 17.]

The fifth lecture of the Boston Lyceum course was delivered in Music Hall, last evening, by Wendell Phillips. The subject of the lecture was "The Lyman Mob of 1835."

At half-past seven o'clock the lecturer made his appearance on the platform. His appearance was fresh and prepossessing, and, notwithstanding the arduous labors of the campaign, he spoke with vigor and freedom, and did so about an hour and three-quarters.

THE LECTURE.

In commencement, Mr. Phillips referred to his recent effort to lift the politics of the State to a higher level; and congratulated the audience upon the marvellous success of that effort. We have put, he said, from forty to sixty representatives in two branches of the Legislature to represent temperance and labor; and we have done this in the face of the whole unscrupulous journalism of the State. Then, touching upon the shameless subserviency of the press, Mr. Phillips quoted from Liebuhr:—

If there is any class in the community upon whom rests stronger obligations than upon any other to be good citizens and good men and true gentlemen, it is the editors of a nation.

Two things in this canvass, said the lecturer, have given me personally unmixed satisfaction. First, I have been permitted to put a noisy, meddlesome and selfish club into the pillory, and there it will stand for a few years; second, I have lived to see, thank God, one of that group that hung Edward Greene brought to his knees before the Commonwealth in explanation and apology. And, if years are spared me, I am sure I shall see others of that group in the same honorable attitude. And, with these prefatory remarks, the lecturer came to the point before him. First he reviewed the evidence of the Mayor of 1835, Mr. Theodore Lyman, and William Lloyd Garrison, in relation to the mob of that year, and claimed the credibility of the latter; and then, in order that the audience might properly understand the question, carried them back to the time of the starting of the "Liberator" by Garrison in 1830—what he characterized as the "mob season," which began in 1833, and the election of Edward Everett, in 1835. Governor of the State, and his message to the effect that he believed anti-slavery meetings to be an indictable offence. Julian Hall, said Mr. Phillips, tenanted and hired by the infidels headed by Abner Kneeland, was the only hall that was liberal enough to shelter an anti-slavery meeting. Hounded out of every building, denounced by every press, with the United States government and the State government against it, Mr. Garrison, when he sailed from New York in 1833, was obliged to be hidden in Arthur Tappan's house in order that he might safely get on board. George Thompson, in 1835, hidden in the county of Essex in farmhouses that are now historical, from the mobs of Massachusetts; from the seaboard back to the Mississippi, from the lakes down to the Gulf, one unbroken scene of violence; a price set on Mr. Garrison's head by the State of Georgia; a demand from another State for the editor of the New York *Emancipator*, indicted for words printed in that city—these facts Mr. Phillips mentioned to show the nature of the struggle. He then came directly to the announcement of the meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, at which George Thompson was to speak, on the 21st of October, in a small hall belonging to themselves at 46 Washington street, in the attic, the only one they could command. The day before and for several weeks previous Mr. Henry D. Chapman, the husband of Maria Weston Chapman, and other gentlemen, had waited on the Mayor, told him that a mob was apprehended and asked of him the protection of the meeting. They waited upon him so frequently that as the Mayor himself said the Marshal at last said, "You trouble us a great deal." The occupants of the stores in the neighborhood of the anti-slavery room petitioned the Mayor to prevent the meeting on the ground of the danger they apprehended. The ladies of the society went around to its members and warned them that unless they were ready to face a mob they must not come to the meeting. The whole city tossed with excitement. On the morning of the day there appeared in State street a placard directed against Mr. Thompson:—"That infamous foreigner, known as Thompson, will hold forth this afternoon at the *Liberator* office, No. 48 Washington street. The present is a fair opportunity for the friends of the Union to snake Thompson out. It will be a contest between Thompson and the friends of the Union. A purse of $100 has been raised by a number of patriotic citizens to reward the individual who shall first lay violent hands on Thompson, so that he may be brought to the tar kettle before dark. Friends of the Union, be vigilant." The Mayor was duly warned and took warning, but took no steps to protect the meeting. Well, the mob gathered, and the Mayor was for dispersing the society instead of dispersing the mob. He merely entreated the rioters to obey the laws; he never sought to command the mob, nor did he issue any order. He consented, if he did not assist, at tearing down the anti-slavery sign and throwing it to the mob to propitiate its rage. He had ample means to control the mob, but did not do so. Mr. Phillips considered the separate steps in what he characterized as the Mayor's efficiency, and dwelt particularly and with sarcasm upon the moment when, after the sign had been thrown down and the mob were not satisfied with that, he said to him, "Can't you go up into the attic and hide yourself?" There were no attic stairs; they were in the attic; they were as high up as they could get. But Garrison finds his way out of the back of the building, the mob seize him; the Mayor hears of it; he rushes from 46 Washington street, round the corner of State street, to meet the mob; he meets them at the entrance of the City Hall—then the Old State House—and takes Mr. Garrison into the City Hall. The second time the hunted man is under a roof, and here comes the greatest offence. Two thousand persons outside; Mr. Garrison rescued with hardly a particle of clothing on his person; a rope had been round his body. With immense struggle—actual fighting between man and man—he is gotten into shelter again. What is the duty of the Mayor? He says, "The Post Office is below. These are valuable rooms. Mr. Garrison, you must go to jail." The jail was in Leverett street, a mile off. He committed him again to a carriage. It was by extreme struggle of the most powerful men present that he could be put into that carriage. The mob cut the traces; they seized the horses; they hauled the driver off. The Sheriff could not follow him into the carriage. They howled after it. There was not one chance in a hundred that the man would ever reach Leverett street, turned out again houseless into that tumult. Why were not the leaders of that mob arrested? Because, as the young man says, "My father had no legal, no police power to resist it. He had neither the law nor the officers. The law was not changed till 1840." Well, it was different when Elliot was Mayor and the law was vindicated so signally in the Irish riot. There never was a mob in this city that was not crushed but a pro-slavery mob. Mr. Phillips next considered the testimony of Mr. Josiah Quincy, Jr., once President of the City Council, to the effect that Mayor Lyman had done all he could to control the mob, and passed on to a picture of the future, with Theodore Lyman for Mayor. And this was all.

At the conclusion of his charges (continues the report in the *Post*), Mr. Phillips was warmly congratulated by his numerous friends upon the platform, among whom were the well-known Abby Foster and a number of the old anti-slavery people. Whatever the impression on the audience by Mr. Phillips might have been had his dictum gone forth unalloyed, the distribution of a paper entitled "The Garrison Mob," at the door, at the instance of Theodore Lyman, Jr., which was a complete refutation of the lecturer's charges, had a wonderful effect in lessening the degree, and convinced many that there were two sides to the question.

A DREADFUL FALL.

A Woman in Rochester Falls from a Fourth Story Window and is Instantly Killed.

[From the Rochester Chronicle, Nov. 16.]

Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, a woman named Lydia Galway, aged about fifty-five years, while cleaning one of the windows in S. R. Robinson's law office, in the fourth story of Powers' block, stepped on the sill outside of the window and was in the act of pulling down the lower sash when her hands slipped and she fell backward to the sidewalk, striking on the right side of her head, back of the ear, and being killed almost instantly. In her descent she struck the second awning in front of P. H. Curtis' store, breaking four or five of her ribs on the right side, and both bones of her right leg below the knee. The force with which the body struck the awning was sufficient to bend the iron rods downward. Several gentlemen ran to the spot, and raising her up carried her into an unoccupied store in the building. When they got to her the blood was flowing freely from the mouth and right ear and she was breathing. A few minutes after being taken into the store her breathing stopped, but her heart continued to beat fully eighteen minutes after she had fallen. Drs. Hovey and Montgomery were called and made an examination. Coroner Harder was called and summoned the following named gentlemen to act as jurors:—E. T. Huntington, Bernard Hughes, John W. Martin, A. Stevens, William Wadsworth and James Conway. The jury retired to the parlor in the building and held an inquest, rendering a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to her death by falling from a window which she was washing, in the office of S. R. Robinson, in the fourth story of the building. She was a single woman and resided in the upper story of the building. She had charge of Powers' bank and had been in his employ for fifteen or sixteen years. She was well known and liked by all for her cheerfulness and trustworthiness. She had friends residing in Canada, near Glananoqua, where she owned a farm. She was a devout woman and was a member of the First Methodist church. The window sill from which she fell is twenty-six inches wide. The body was conveyed to the chapel vault in Mount Hope Cemetery.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A very sad case is reported in Oswego. A young man was spending the evening with a married lady. The lady's husband inconveniently put in an appearance, and the young man, with only a portion of his apparel, escaped to the garret of the house, thence to the roof, and from that roof to one ten feet below. Having reached the latter he could not get back, and he dared not jump down, so he stayed there all night. At early morn the sympathetic clerks of a neighboring grocery procured a ladder and released him from his dreary watch. No cards.—*Rochester Chronicle.*

THE COURTS.

Proceedings in the United States Supreme Court—The Imprisonment of Parson Brownlow During the Rebellion—The Jay Cooke Seven-Thirty Controversy—An Election Fiasco—The Law's Delay—Charge of Embezzlement—Liability for Stores Purchased for a Vessel.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Imprisonment of Senator Brownlow During the Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17, 1870.

No. 217.—*Joseph A. Cooper, Plaintiff in error, vs. Lessee of Robert B. Reynolds.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee.—In the early part of the war the Confederate military authorities siezed and imprisoned for a period of six months, and afterwards expelled from Tennessee, the Rev. William G. Brownlow, now Senator Brownlow, of that State. His experience during that time has often been related by himself, and is doubtless familiar to all. In February, 1865, Brownlow recovered judgment by default for $25,000 damages, the full amount claimed against R. R. Reynolds, W. H. Sneed and J. H. Crozier, the parties immediately concerned in the arrest and imprisonment, they having then fled the State, and being served with legal process only by publication in the Knoxville *Whig*. The suit was commenced by attachment against the property after defendants located within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court for Knox county, where it was brought, and the Sheriff subsequently sold the property to satisfy the judgment. This suit was brought after the close of the war by Reynolds, one of the defendants in the Brownlow case, to recover his property. Another question was as to the title of Cooper, who held under the Sheriff's deed. The Court charged the jury that the proceedings in the State court, wherein Brownlow recorded the judgment, were void, and that Cooper took no title from the Sheriff, because the affidavit upon which the attachment issued was defective under the laws of Tennessee in not setting forth certain facts which were required to give it validity. The verdict was accordingly for the plaintiff, and the case is brought here for revisal, the plaintiff in error contending that the affidavit was sufficient in form to sustain the proceedings, and that the title conveyed by the Sheriff is a valid title, and that even if it were not so its validity cannot be collaterally attacked in another suit, but could be questioned only by appeal from the judgment of the Court where the case was decided. The defendant in error sustains the position assumed by the Court below, and adds that Reynolds and his co-defendants were at the time of the Brownlow suit excluded from that part of the State by the existence of the war, and could not appear and defend, by reason of the laws of the United States then in force and the proclamation of the President prohibiting all intercourse between the people of the loyal and disloyal States or sections thereof. Thomas A. R. Nelson and Horace Maynard for plaintiff in error, and G. W. Moore for defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN EQUITY.

The Jay Cooke Seven-Thirty Controversy.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The United States vs. Jay Cooke & Co.—The hearing in this case, which was resumed yesterday, dragged on its slow length through the day. Counsel for the defence seem determined to contest every inch of ground, and the session was consumed in technical questions to witnesses and technical objections thereto on one side or the other. The first point now to be decided is to connect the defendants with those particular eighteen seven-thirties of $1,000 each, for the recovery of which this action is brought. This, which at first seemed to be a conceded point on the part of the defence, appears now to be one of its strongest bulwarks. Ex-Sub-Treasurer Van Dyke was on the stand a considerable portion of the day, and while morally certain that the notes in dispute were presented by Jay Cooke, and that he paid the amount of them to the defendants, he declines to swear positively that those are the identical notes so presented. A great portion of the day was consumed in arguments and objections, replies and sustainments, and at the usual hour the Court adjourned till this morning.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

An Election Fiasco.

Before Commissioner Davenport.

Bartholemew Colman, Michael St. George and Richard Ash—the first two Tammany inspectors and the last named a republican inspector in the Ninth Election district of the First ward—were brought up for examination on the charge of having allowed one James Egan to register illegally. The evidence showed that Egan was challenged, but swore that he was competent, and that there was no evidence brought to the knowledge of the inspectors that he was incompetent. Counsel for defence contended that in this view of the case it was the duty of the inspectors to allow Egan to register, and the Commissioner coincided in this view, and discharged the accused.

The Law's Delay—A Hard Case.

Isaac Courcelli, a Frenchman, was arrested on the 26th of October for having, as alleged, given a false residence while registering. He was brought before Commissioner Davenport at the time and his examination was set down for the 28th of October. A special Deputy Marshal who had the warrant failed, for some reason, to return it to the Marshal's office, and poor Courcelli was not brought up for examination. In the multiplicity of matters that engrossed the Commissioner's attention at that time Courcelli's case was forgotten by the Commissioner—or rather the fact that he had not been brought up for examination escaped his attention—and Courcelli might have laid in jail for an indefinite period had he not addressed a note to the commissioner asking when he would be examined. The latter immediately sent for Courcelli, and after hearing his story became convinced that he was entitled to vote, and had probably acted under a misapprehension in giving his residence, and immediately discharged him.

The Aguero Cigar Case.

Before Commissioner Shields.

In the case in which Louis Aguero is charged with having sold unstamped cigars to William C. Brandon, two witnesses, Jasper Silva and Leopold Gerdilo, were examined for the defence, and testified that the cigars in question were stamped, after which a further adjournment was had.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Verdict Against a Steamboat Company.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

The Russell Manufacturing Company vs. The New Haven Steamboat Company.—In this case, the particulars of which were reported in yesterday's HERALD, the Court directed the jury to render a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $274 76.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Liability for Stores Purchased for a Vessel.

Before Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.

Aaron Browning vs. John Richardson.—The plaintiff brought action to recover for stores furnished the brig Hardy, of which the defendant was the general owner. The goods were ordered by Benjamin Rider, who sailed her on shares under an agreement that he should victual, man her, pay half the port charges and receive half the profits. The case was tried before a referee, who reported in favor of the plaintiff, giving judgment for $696, the amount claimed. The defendant appealed, claiming that, as the master was entitled to the possession and navigation of the brig, he was the owner, *per hoc vice*, and therefore he, and not the general owner, was liable for the supplies. For the respondents it was claimed that the master did not have exclusive possession, as he and the owner consulted together about the conduct of the business, and that the arrangement between them was not brought home to the plaintiff's knowledge before the inception of the credit, and therefore the owner was liable. The Court, after hearing the argument of opposing counsel, affirmed the judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

A Case with Several Interesting Features.

Before Judge Spencer.

John H. Seip vs. Damuth & Poor.—There are two separate complaints against the defendants. The charge is slander and the two actions are to recover damages. The alleged offence was committed something over a year ago. The plaintiff is proprietor of a lager beer saloon in the Sixteenth ward. Just before the election a year ago the defendants were spending an evening in the saloon when the subject of the election formed the leading topic of conversation. Defendant's counsel said they had entered on their third keg of lager—a statement somewhat hyperbolical, no doubt, to be taken *cum grano salis*—when the talk assumed a more exciting and persona turn. The long and short of the story is, the defendants stated that the plaintiff had been in State Prison in Germany. Upon this statement the actions for slander were brought. The plaintiff does not deny having been in prison, as stated, but affirms that it was for political reasons, and not to answer a criminal charge, the inference allowed and intended to be drawn from the deponents' assertions. The case came up to-day on motion on part of the plaintiff to amend the complaint, which averred that the slander was uttered in the English language, and set forth that the same was uttered in the German language.

Mr. Spencer, counsel for the defendants, opposed the motion in quite a lengthy speech and in his usual vein. He insisted that it was late in the day to come forward with such a motion, and then entered upon an argument to show the absurdity of prosecuting the action at all against his clients.

"They are responsible men," interrupted the opposing counsel, "and should be made to suffer for such an atrocious slander upon a most worthy and respectable man, and thereby inflict, not only a fatal stab upon his reputation, but seriously injure his business prospects."

"I insist that nothing can be made out of them," pursued the defendants' counsel, "and leave it to your Honor to judge."

"That's a matter to be determined after the conclusion of the suits," said the Judge, "in case of judgments against them."

"I will put the case strong," continued defendants' counsel. "Cast your eyes on the names of these defendants. One is poor (Poor) and the other is a d—n youth (Damuth). (Laughter.) Now, I ask, what is the use of trying to make any money out of these men—one *prima facie* being without means and the other without character?"

Badinage ceasing and the motion coming to be argued on its merits, the Judge granted the same on each of the defendants paying seventy dollars, the stipulated price of the privilege.

The Bishop Divorce Case.

Eleanor Fletcher Bishop vs. Nathaniel C. Bishop.—This case came up on two motions. The first was on part of Mr. Peck, for plaintiff to withdraw motion for stay of proceedings brought by Count Johannes, the late attorney for the plaintiff in the name of the plaintiff without her authority. The motion, after opposition by defendant's counsel, was granted. The second motion was for permission to strike out portions of the plaintiff's counsel. This also was opposed, but granted, and an order entered allowing reply to be withdrawn and plaintiff twenty days to serve new reply, the reply withdrawn having been served on the late attorney.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

A Bookkeeper and Cashier Charged with Embezzlement.

Before Judge McCunn.

Harrison R. Johnston vs. Augustus L. Thomas.—The defendant was employed as bookkeeper and cashier by the firm of Baskerville, Sherman & Co. at the time of their dissolution, in April, 1869, and subsequently by the plaintiff, who having been a previous partner in the firm, succeeded to the business after the dissolution. As such bookkeeper and cashier it is alleged that he had sole charge of the books of account, check and bank books, and other securities belonging to the said firm and to the plaintiff, until about the middle of September, 1869, when he was discharged by the plaintiff. It is charged that while thus employed that by means of false entries and drawing and signing checks he embezzled $10,941 15, converting the same to his own use. The suit is brought for $20,000 alleged damages. The defence was a general denial of all these allegations. Considerable testimony was taken on both sides. The plaintiff could not testify that he had ever seen the accused take any money. He confessed having made a complaint before Judge Dowling accusing the defendant with embezzlement, and that the complaint there was dismissed. He had told others that he had suspicions that Mr. Sherman might have taken money, but he had no evidence against him. The case is still on.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Notice to the Bar.

The short cause calendar of the Trial Term of Parts 1 and 2 of this court for the November term will be called in Part 2 on Wednesday, the 23d, instead of Friday, the 25th instant, at eleven o'clock A. M., Thursday being Thanksgiving and Friday Evacuation Day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FORGERY.

Late in the afternoon of yesterday Henry S. Voorhees was placed on trial charged with having forged a check, on the 2d of this month, upon the Market National Bank for the sum of $14,253 30, purporting to have been signed by James C. Wilson, of the firm of Clark, Wilson & Co., Beekman street. This check was presented at the office of Soutter & Co., brokers, by a boy, and as it bore the marks of certification (which was also a forgery) $14,000 worth of bonds upon the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad were delivered to him, which bonds, it was shown, were offered to Mr. Brown for negotiation by the prisoner on the afternoon of the same day. Ex-Judge Stuart was assigned to defend the accused, who is an elderly man. The case will be concluded to-day.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT — GENERAL TERM.— Before Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo. Opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 132, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 288, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1.—Before Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 5201, 5599, 5677, 5735, 5751, 6187, 6541, 6563, 6639, 6643, 6653½, 6767, 6855, 6929, 7017, 7019, 7097, 7133, 7217, 7377, 7411, 7471, 7559, 7571, 745.

SUPREME COURT — CHAMBERS.—Before Judge Brady.—Nos. 148, 170, 195, 196, 199, 202, 203; call 204.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge McCunn. Short causes.—Nos. 776, 1014, 976, 955, 607, 1101, 867, 1039, 1059, 914, 921, 1016.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1—Held by Judge Robinson. Nos. 343, 347, 202, 223, 402, 403, 270, 369, 207, 18, 314, 197, 198, 320, 316, 169. Part 2—Held by Judge Daly.—Nos. 181, 188, 212, 428, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441.

MARINE COURT.—Part 1.—Nos. 4348, 4376, 4117, 4139, 4311, 4368, 4369, 4370, 4371, 4372, 4373, 4374, 4375, 4377, 4379, 4367, 4180. Part 2.—Nos. 3022, 4316, 4317, 4378, 4380, 4381, 4382, 4383, 4384, 4387, 4250, 4263, 4385, 4386, 4388.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1870.

The following is the day calendar for the Court of Appeals for November 18:—Nos. 64, 32, 33, 49½, 48, 34, 49½, 51, 56½, 61.

THE COOPERS' STRIKE AT WEEHAWKEN.

Trying to Intimidate the New Workmen—Some of the Employes Badly Beaten.

It was announced in the HERALD a few days ago that the coopers employed at the Weehawken docks had struck in consequence of the announcement that their wages were to be reduced fifty cents a day. The men had been receiving $3 50. A deputation waited on the employers and informed them that by the rules of the Coopers' Union they could not continue at work if the reduction was insisted upon. One of the firm replied that he could not recognize any organization of the kind, as the question was one to be settled entirely between the firm and their employés on the simple principle of supply and demand. This reply was deemed unsatisfactory, and at another interview the delegation made a more determined avowal. The men were coolly informed that they had the usual alternative to work or quit, as it suited them. The men accordingly left off work, and on the following night meetings were held by several branches of the Coopers' Union, at which it was resolved to sustain the men.

The employers in the meantime made up their minds that they would dispense entirely with the services of the men who had left—to the number of sixty—and they employed a few men from Brooklyn. As soon as the strikers learned this they resolved to appeal to brute force (which, as Mr. Mundella remarked, is fatal to strikers in this country) to settle their supposed grievance. On Wednesday evening a gang proceeded to the docks and attacked the men, driving them away and beating some of them so badly that they will not be able to resume work for a long time. Six deputy sheriffs were on the ground, but they could afford but very little protection in the face of so numerous a gang. The rioters, to the number of twenty, having satisfied themselves with their success, walked away at their discretion. Three of them have been identified, and warrants are now in the hands of a constable for their arrest. The law in New Jersey is very severe in cases of this kind, as shown in the treatment accorded to the Erie rioters a year ago.

THE MURDERED WAIF.

Clear and Deliberate, Though Mysterious Infanticide—Partial Investigation.

The circumstances attending the finding of the body of a female child (murdered by some one unknown) on the basement steps of Dr. Cockroft's residence, No. 6 West Sixteenth street, as heretofore detailed in the HERALD, were yesterday investigated at the City Hall.

Bernard Plunkett, an officer attached to the Ninth precinct, deposed that he was called by a man to him then unknown, who said he had been sent from Dr. Cockroft's house to ask that the child be removed; the man, as the witness alleged, said the doctor would put him into trouble if he did not act promptly in the matter.

Oscar Miller, coachman for Dr. Cockroft, testified that he was requested by Margaret Morrow, the cook employed in the house, to go for an officer, and accordingly he sought out officer Plunkett, but said he did not threaten him with trouble if he refused to go.

Margaret Morrow deposed to finding the body of the child lying on the basement steps as she opened the door for the milkman.

Merritt C. Manning, the milkman, saw the child lying on the steps before the cook opened the door. No evidence has yet been obtained by Coroner Rollins going to show the names or whereabouts of the deceased's parents, or by whom the murder was committed, body abandoned, &c. Coroner Rollins indefinitely adjourned the further investigation of the case in order that Captain Burden, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, may make further efforts to discover the murderer. As yet there seems to be no clue to the guilty parties.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXV.....No. 322

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 26th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN—NICK OF THE WOODS—MOSE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—MAN AND WIFE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francais)—ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE RIVALS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE RAPPAREE; OR, THE TREATY OF LIMERICK.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—BILLIARDS—ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LES BRIGANDS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—GRAND GERMAN OPERA—NORMA.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—MAN AND WIFE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 805 Broadway.—THE ONLY LEON—LA ROSE DE ST. FLOUR, &C.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &C.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUES, &C.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE—WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &C.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, November 18, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.
1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—Russian Prince Gortchakoff's Circular to Earl Granville; Complete Text of the Russian Demands and Argument; the European War Agitation Continued and the Cabinets and Peoples Still Excited; Turkey Protests Against the Czar's Claims and in Support of the Treaty of Paris; Eng and Ready for War Should the Cabinet Action be Sustained; Lord Napier, of Magdala, to Command the British Army; a British Counterblast to Russia; Prussian Recommendation for a European Congress and Peace; The Great Powers to Reply to Russia Individually; Turkey Preparing an Energetic Note; General Summons for Russian Army Service.
4—Horrors of the Deep: The Packet Ship James Foster, Jr., and Its Terrible Memories Revived—Loss of the Merchant Ship Japan—Army Intelligence—Railroad Robberies—Miscellaneous Foreign Items—Silver Mines in Ohio—A Bowie Knife Tournament—The Rocky Mountain Bandits—Desperate Street Fight in Sacramento—The Home for the Friendless—Fall from the Roof of a Church—Municipal Affairs—Department of Docks—Funeral of the late A. P. Crittenden, of California.
5—Another Blow at Garroters: A Leader of the Gang Sent to the State Prison for Seventeen Years and Six Months—Up Town and Down Town: John Foley Goes to "See William" Again—The Death of Mrs. Collins—The Death of Mrs. McDougal—The Courts—Invitation to American Enterprise—Trotting at Fleetwood Park—The Party of "Revenue Reformers"—A Fresh Sensation at the Hub—The Coopers' Strike at Weehawken—The Murdered Waif—The President and Ex-Secretary Cox: No Misunderstanding—A Breaking Fall—A Privateering Suggestion—Served Him Right.
6—Editorials: Leading Article, "The Discords of the Republican Party—General Grant's Views of the Late Elections"—Amusement Announcements.
7—Editorial (continued from sixth page)—France: Startling Rumors from the Seat of War; Great and Successful Sortie from Paris; Communications Established between Trochu and De Paladines; Reported Capture of the Entire German Fleet in the North Sea; Von Der Tann Falling Back; A Sortie from Belfort Repulsed by the Germans; Renewed Demand by Great Britain for an Armistice—Europe: Spain Proclaims the King in Constitutional Form and Quiet; Papal Protest Against Italian Spoliation—China and Japan—General Telegraphic News—Personal Intelligence—Meteorological Record—Business Notices.
8—Visit to Quarantine: Distinguished Officials Inspect the West Bank Hospital—Corrupt Legislation in Jersey—Mexico: The Illness of President Juarez; The Presidential Campaign—News from Australasia—China: Expulsion of the American Missionaries; Naval Action at Chefoo—The Methodist Mission in China and the Recent Massacres—The American Telegraph in Japan—New York City News—High Times for the Darkies.
9—Real Estate Matters—Carrier Pigeons and Falcons in War—Financial and Commercial Reports—Army of the Cumberland—A Rare Astronomical Phenomenon—Arrival of a Missionary from Oregon—Billiards—A Black Scoundrel—A Bully Tormenting a Woman—Comfortable Wedding Night—Marriages and Deaths.
10—Washington: Diplomatic Dilemma: Premature Recognition of the French Republic; New Chapter in the McGarrahan Land Case; The Political Outlook in Pennsylvania—Tracts and Back Tracks: Startling Disclosures Regarding the American Tract Society of Boston—Inauguration of Chancellor Crosby—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION AND THE COTTON MARKET.—The Liverpool cotton market declined on the agitation connected with the Russian question. Prices in New York receded about three-eighths of a cent per pound.

STUB-TAILED MILK.—Milk consumers will be glad to hear that there is shortly to be a convention of milk producers in this city, at which the question of abolishing stub-tailed or swill milk will be fully discussed. The main question involved is simply whether thousands of children shall be saved or poisoned to death.

THE MORMONS ON THE RIGHT TRACK.—The Mormons in Utah have just accomplished what the Gentiles have for a long time endeavored to do in vain. They have arrested a batch of Rocky Mountain brigands, who have lately made predatory incursions upon Pacific railroad trains, capturing treasure and other valuables. If the Mormons stick to this sort of business they will win the approbation of people who do not exactly believe in some of their domestic habits.

A BOWIE-KNIFE TOURNAMENT is one of the modern methods that the rough characters of the Western States have invented for the settlement of personal disputes in a fair and satisfactory manner. Two of them in Kansas, according to the letter of our Lowell, Kansas, correspondent in another column, settled a dispute by fighting one another on horseback with bowie-knives, and the exciting elements of that mode of settlement are so tersely set forth in the detailed story of the fight that we cannot do better than refer the reader to our correspondent's letter.

The Discords of the Republican Party—General Grant's Views of the Late Elections.

In a recent conversation in the White House with Senator Wilson, as it appears, General Grant, in reference to the late elections, said that, although disappointed with some States, he thought that these elections, upon the whole, had resulted satisfactorily to the republicans; that he did not think there was anything in them to cause alarm for the future; that the people could not be successfully drawn aside from the maintenance of the great principles of the republican party; that what the people want, in his opinion, is the payment of the public debt, the reduction of expenditures, the reduction of taxes and an economical administration of the government. Furthermore, it is the opinion of the President that "the party that refuses to be drawn away by side issues and that pursues the policy here indicated will elect its candidate in 1872."

These views of General Grant (for we have no doubt that they are his views) are entitled to the respectful consideration which herein we propose to give them. His platform—the payment of the debt, the reduction of expenditures, the reduction of taxes and an economical administration—is good and sound. It has, too, so far served the republican party in this year's elections as to secure for them a good working majority in the popular branch of the next Congress, which, with the Senate overwhelmingly on the same side, settles the two houses to the next Presidential election. So far the coast is clear; but when General Grant says that the people cannot be successfully drawn aside from the maintenance of the great principles of the republican party he evidently means something more than the principles of economy, retrenchment and reform. He doubtless means the great principles applied in the reconstruction of the late rebel States and embodied in the new amendments to the national constitution, including the abolition of slavery, the establishment of equal civil and political rights to all men, as citizens, of all races and colors, and the power given to Congress to enforce these great principles "by appropriate legislation" over every foot of land and water within the jurisdiction of the United States. These are the great principles, we suppose, to which General Grant refers as insuring the continued ascendancy of the republican party. He is right, too, in this opinion, if it is certain that the democratic party intends to continue the fight against the republican measures of Southern reconstruction so neatly completed and reduced to practice by General Grant himself since his call to the head of the government.

The overwhelming success of the General in the Presidential contest of 1868 was largely due to the suicidal resolution adopted by the Democratic Tammany Seymour Convention on the motion of Wade Hampton, fresh from the rebel army, declaring the reconstruction measures of Congress "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void." This cutthroat resolution, with Frank Blair's supporting letter, in its very announcement defeated Seymour and enabled the republicans not to walk but to canter over the course. We have had no democratic stupidity of this sort, however, since the proclamation of the fifteenth amendment. In Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky they still fight "the damned nigger;" but even in those States they fight him as a "fixed fact" at the polls. Upon this supreme test, then, the democratic party accepts the situation in the constitution as it is, with the civil and political equality of all men as citizens—white men, yellow men, red men, niggers and all.

Thus the great principles suggested by General Grant are among the dead issues of the past. The democrats fought them step by step "to the last ditch;" but in the last ditch they have given up the battle, and the "almighty nigger" is all right. The republican party, therefore, have only the President's platform of economy, retrenchment of expenses, reduction of taxes and payment of the debt to stand upon; and these movable planks in some cases have been placed so wide apart that many of the weak brethren are falling through between them. For instance, here we have the *Tribune*, a republican organ, which insists that payment of the debt means a protective tariff; and here we have the *Evening Post*, another republican organ, which is ready to fight till it rains cats and dogs, and ready, still, to fight in the rain, for the dogma that the reduction of taxes means free trade. At Chicago they have also a *Tribune*, hitherto a rampant radical republican, which is so hot in the cause that it proposes a new party on the platform of free trade; and all through the great Northwest, where their products are wheat, corn, pork and beef, they would, perhaps, agree to a tax upon the "bloated bondholders" of the East if they could thereby get free trade in iron and woollen goods. The President, it appears, is glad that in coming out for a new party, after supporting John Wentworth, an outsider, for Congress, the Chicago *Tribune* is sailing under its true colors as an enemy to the republican party. We suspect, next, that General Cox's free trade notions are at the bottom of his retirement from the Cabinet, because, as it appears, the Pennsylvania protectionists, headed by Senator Cameron, made a dead set upon Cox to get him out. Again, while the *Evening Post* is doing battle for Cox and against the President on the McGarrahan claim, we suspect that free trade is really the secret of the *Post's* admiration of Cox, and of its detestation of McGarrahan, and of its hostility to the President's sensible course upon this McGarrahan claim.

We cite these cases of republican discords as affording each an explanation of some of these late democratic victories. In this State again the results show that in the late election Senator Fenton's influence in "the rural districts" was not given to Woodford, and all because the gentle and genial Thomas Murphy was made Collector of this port. Fenton, in fact, over Murphy had a crow to pick with the President; and so during our recent canvass, as a hint to his followers, he went out to California; and came back well pleased, no doubt, to find Hoffman re-elected. Some pork of a poor quality will shrink this way in the boiling. Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz in Missouri, although read out of the party as bolters by the President himself, have, with the aid of the democrats (including a free trade plank) carried Missouri by thirty thousand majority; and is this a small matter? Next look at Tennessee, where last year a republican bolter carried over the State—hat, coat, boots and breeches—to the democracy. This year the democrats have it so overwhelmingly that they count it fixed for 1872. By republican dissensions, too, North Carolina has been turned over to the democrats; and here and there in different States republican bushwhackers have swamped quite a number of the regular party candidates for Congress.

These republican discords and feuds, and splits and defeats, are easily explained. The "great principles" which have held the party so compactly together during the last ten years (this year excepted) are all settled, and, having nothing else to fight over, the ambitious leaders and greedy spoilsmen of the party are fighting the administration and each other over such issues as free trade and the spoils. And we can tell General Grant that these are bad symptoms in his party; that the old democratic party began to go to pieces just in this fashion, even before it had run negro slavery into the ground as "a divine institution." But is not General Grant, with his new platform of economy, retrenchment and so forth, doing very well? Yes; but there is nothing in it to fight about, and so the restless spirits of the party are going off upon side issues. So it is that Governor Hoffman, in the eyes of his friends, begins to look already like the next President, and walks the earth with the confident air of the Crown Prince of Prussia. And why not, when he, or any other man, under the broad, expansive ensign of Tammany Hall, has such a fair prospect before him?

Lastly, General Grant must do something in his annual message to Congress in December to wake up, inspire and harmonize his party, or before the end of the approaching short session he may find it a labor of Hercules to get its clashing leaders, cliques and factions again together. For this some new idea is wanted. The negro question is used up. Even women's rights, as a living issue, will be better for 1872 than the dead issue of negroes' rights.

The Military Movements in France.

History in Europe is at white heat just now, and the old story of the war in France is like a cool cinder among the burning coals. The grand events that are threatening all over the Continent have robbed the Franco-Prussian situation of nearly all its interest. The news itself, however, is by no means unimportant. The intelligence comes in very credible shape that General Trochu has made another magnificent sortie, feinting on the line about St. Denis, on the north, and opposite Villejuif, on the south, and hurling the full weight of the immense masses of men that he can command for the purpose upon the segment of the circle in front of St. Cloud and Sèvres. This occurred on Tuesday, the day when Paladines' corps of twenty-five thousand men had advanced to Chartres, thereby threatening the rear of the very troops which Trochu attacked in front. We have no particulars of the fight; but with the heavy guns of Fort Mont Valérien to open up a way for him and to give the enemy a preliminary demoralization, and a strong and vigilant force demonstrating fiercely in the rear of the German line, even a non-military reader may see at a glance what irreparable damage Trochu must have inflicted upon the besiegers by a well-timed and resolute attack in front. It is even said that he reopened communication with the left wing of General Paladines' army; but this is improbable, unless he completely broke up the Prussian line and raised the siege of Paris. We shall probably have fuller particulars in a day or two, when we shall be better able to discover what advantages have actually been gained. One thing seems to be established, however, and that is that Trochu is pretty accurately informed of the movements of the co-operating forces outside.

The Army of the Loire is not known to have made any decisive forward movement simultaneously with the sortie except in taking possession of Chartres. It remains in the same position that we reported it in yesterday. Prince Frederick Charles is moving as rapidly as possible to the assistance of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. One of his columns has crossed the river Yonne at Sens, and another has reached Tonnerre, at least forty miles further south on the same river.

VISCOUNT TREILHARD, the Napoleonic appointee as French Minister at Washington, who arrived in New York some days ago, after a long sojourn at sea and on the Western Pacific coast of South America, in total ignorance of the revolutionary changes in France, is now in Washington sorely discomfiting the administration by the unprecedented quandary in which he places it by the presentation of his credentials. He cannot be received officially, because we have recognized the republic, and he can receive no credentials from the provisional government, because it has no recognized head. Why Gambetta or Favre will not do as a head is a question that recurs to ordinary mortals, but these diplomatic people have a way of carrying on their affairs that passes ordinary understandings.

WAKING UP!—The administration organ at Albany announces that "the time has come to strike for a prompt and satisfactory settlement of the Alabama controversy." Right at last! Now let the republican press throughout the country "ring the changes" on that topic, and there may be some hope for cohesion in the republican ranks.

GOOD OLD GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR had a troublesome habit of stuttering badly when excited. On one occasion, during the Seminole war, he led a charge against a body of the redskins, crying out to his men, "G-g-ive 'em r-r-ats!" Had he lived in Missouri—as he once did—during the late election, he might have cried out to the democrats when charging the republicans, "G-g-ive 'em G-g-ratz!" They have done so, and did it up "brown," too.

HOW TO OBTAIN GRATUITOUS ADVERTISING FOR A STUPENDOUS JOB.—Get up a row in the Cabinet and have the newspapers publish a batch of correspondence, accompanied by editorials.

The Attitude and Policy of Russia, and the European Question.

"I could have shared the Turkish empire with Russia," said Napoleon I. one day, in the seclusion of his Cabinet, to a confidential friend. "We have discussed the question more than once. Constantinople always saved it. This capital was the great embarrassment, the true stumbling block. Russia wanted it and we would not grant it. It is too precious a key; it alone is worth an empire; whoever possesses it can govern the world."

The same great authority on another occasion condensed his vast political knowledge in the aphorism that "experience is the wisdom of nations." Could that wisdom have been acquired at a less cost than the experience which has covered the soil of the Crimea, of Italy, of Schleswig-Holstein, of Austria, and is now covering the beautiful plains of France with ruins and corpses, how infinitely better the result would have been, humanly speaking, for the moral and physical welfare of Europe! But, unfortunately, the tuition of nations has to be conducted through tears and blood, and when we reflect upon the horrors that our own generation has already witnessed and still beholds we are almost forced to believe that men and nations alike are still far, very far, from real knowledge. Nine-tenths of the difficulties that arise between individuals and communities spring from misunderstandings either through wilful intent to pick a quarrel or through honest want of correct information. This truth was never, perhaps, more strikingly illustrated than in the present imbroglio between Russia and the other Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris. With that peculiar faculty which seems inherent to every international dispute that in any wise involves Oriental affairs, the mere suggestion of a few changes in the famous document has thrown the Old World into fever. The Eastern question, in fine, is the "irritating plaster" of Europe. Every time that it is seriously touched all the Powers, great and small, at once lose their self-possession, the money markets heave like an angry sea, and fleets and armies are heard mustering and preparing in all directions. The Napoleonic dictum that we have cited at the beginning of this article is referred to as an infallible indication of "the designs" cherished by the fierce Muscovite, and it is taken for granted that he is about to move at once upon Turkey and overthrow the entire equilibrium of interest so nicely arranged for the almost exclusive benefit of the allies in 1856. The latter, then, have not learned wisdom by experience, but have left it to the exclusive acquisition of the Czar. That potentate, we are entitled to believe, not from the circular of Count Gortchakoff alone, but from the very nature of the case, has pondered carefully, has devised and managed sagaciously, and now acts opportunely as well as moderately and reasonably. He is master of the situation in a diplomatic point of view, and he knows it. That situation has its duties for the responsible ruler of seventy millions of human beings, and he advances at the right moment to discharge it—at the right moment we say, because out of the huge clamor of war he may, at this very pitch of the crisis, combine a pæan of peace; out of the nettle danger he may pluck the flower safety, not for himself alone, but for all Europe, and for the East as well.

Let us see by the light of the events now occurring in Europe how this may be possible. It is just a fortnight since the HERALD quoted the significant language of *Le Nord*, the well known Russian organ at Brussels, intimating that the peace of Europe, compromised by the blind ambition of one Power and the obstinacy of another, craved the intervention of a third one strong enough to be respected by the rest and yet not fairly liable to the suspicion of sympathizing with the undue passions or projects of either. That intervention, the whole world knows, has already been pacifically but urgently attempted by the Czar Alexander who has interceded with Prussia for an armistice and conference to save France further humiliation, and has in vain besought England to second the effort with decisive and unmistakable energy. The press of Germany, with the sole important exception of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Augsburg, are loud in their praises of the perfectly loyal attitude of Russia throughout the pending conflict, and the *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* devotes a long and able article to the subject. They admit that it was Russian diplomacy which prevented the armed intervention of Austria at the outset, and allude with feeling to the presentation by Alexander of the highly esteemed Muscovite Order of St. George to two German princes and to Count Von Moltke. The Augsburg paper alone, which is the mouthpiece of virulent Russophobia on the Continent, as Mr. Urquhart is in the British Islands, continues to cry "Wolf! wolf!" at all times and seasons. The one, like the other, maintains that the Muscovite ogre will devour not only Constantinople and the rest of Turkey for his hearty meal, but will also demand rich slices of Fatherland for his dessert. In order to reject the former accusation we have but to remember that, after all, the famous reputed "will of Peter the Great" is pretty clearly proven to have been a mere ingenious invention of the Chevalier d'Eon in the time of the Empress Elizabeth, and that, had it been quite real, the reigning Czar publicly relinquished its asserted views and those of the Empress Catharine at the conferences which ended in this very treaty of 1856. In addition to that historical fact we have positive official information, communicated in our special letter from St. Petersburg, published on Saturday last, that Constantinople, far from being the aggressive aim of Russian diplomacy at this time, is its source of sincere apprehension, so long as it is "the precious key" of which Napoleon spoke, but a key in the hands of a hostile coalition which, while excluding Russia's navy from the Dardanelles and limiting it in the Black Sea, throws the access to both wide open to the other Powers in time of war, and thereby exposes the southern riparian provinces of her empire to incursion and conquest from outside, after prohibiting their fortification on land or protection by sufficient fleets upon the sea. This view, it is plain, quite reverses the case. The Czar, and not the Sultan, is the party who has reason for alarm. Turkey is strong in position, in fleets, in armies and in alliances, while Russia in that direction is not. The real statesmen of Russia do not, to-day, desire to shake the more solid bases of the empire by the seizure of Constantinople; and that the admission of so many more foreign elements—Turkish, Greek, Bosnian and Bulgarian—would disturb them who can doubt?

Again, the idea of any contemplated aggression on Germany is equally futile. The latter has no Russian provinces, and if Russia has two or three in which German is spoken they, like Alsace and Lorraine to France, are the most loyal of the loyal to the Muscovite nationality, and the requirement imposed upon these Baltic States that they shall learn Russian—the general language of the empire—is no more obnoxious than the demand by Prussia that the Poles and Wends under her sceptre shall learn German.

What, then, is it that Russia solicits, and how does her position favor peace rather than war? Prince Gortchakoff's circular answers both these queries, we think, to every unprejudiced mind. It, on the one hand, claims a faithful fulfilment of the letter of the treaty, and, on the other, in so doing, throws wide the doors to an immediate congress of the signatary Powers, the head and front of whom is England. England, then, must meet the issue. She must accede to such a congress at once, or, after having incurred the wrath of Prussia by her equivocal commerce in the war; the indifference of France, in return for her indifference; the distrust of America by her "Alabama" dealings, she must occupy the position of a recusant who will give no redress and who thereby invites war. The sober second thought of the British people will not admit of any such conclusion; a conference will ultimately and soon be granted; the treaty of Paris, and with it the actual position of Paris and of France, will be favorably modified; the conventions of 1815 as well as of 1856 will be altered. Prussia will obtain an opportunity eagerly desired for an honorable retreat and France for an honorable reinstatement; the "key" that is "worth an empire" will be yielded to neither the Russ nor the Turk, in fee simple, but become the common inheritance of progress, commercial and political, and this cloud of war will have proved to be the harbinger of that very peace which Europe craves. All this if "experience" has, indeed, become "the wisdom of the nations." For such a belief we have a reassuring pledge in what we thus demonstrate to be the real attitude and policy of a Power so dignified as Russia, guided by a heart so humane as that of Alexander and an intellect so statesmanlike as that of Prince Gortchakoff.

THE OLD WORLD PEOPLES—PEACE OR WAR?—The peoples of Europe have, evidently, a word to say on the question of peace or a general war in the present crisis. This fact is made patent by our special cable telegrams from the Old World. The monarchs cannot rush into bloody conflict so quickly as they did some years since. There is a restraining moral force power in the popular voice. The rulers obey it to a certain extent even to-day. But for this Europe would most probably be wrapped in the red flame of war at this very moment. Kings and Kaisers are compelled to calculate the chances. A bloody sword weakens the power of the sceptre; prolonged campaigns, when conducted by crowned heads, tend to accustom the eyes of the downtrodden toilers to vacant thrones.

THE CHINESE AND THE BURLINGAME TREATIES.—A young Methodist missionary, lately returned from China, delivered an address before a Boston audience on Wednesday evening last, on the subject of the Methodist mission in China and the causes of the late religious massacres in that country. The speaker stated that the Chinese were laboring under misapprehensions in regard to the meaning of the Burlingame treaties, and, one misconception flowing into another, the whole matter culminated in the massacres aforesaid. It is due to our government that this subject should be thoroughly investigated and the blame of the late atrocities be made to rest upon proper shoulders.

QUARANTINE STATISTICS.—The last case of yellow fever having disappeared from the Quarantine hospital, Dr. Carnochan takes the occasion of showing by the yellow fever statistics of the Health Office how near we all came last summer to a general yellow fever visitation. During the quarantine season 349 vessels arrived at this port from infected ports and 670 from suspected ports, and were quarantined in the lower bay. Upon these vessels there were 450 cases of yellow fever and 103 deaths. Eighty-three additional cases were received on Governor's Island, of which thirty-one proved fatal. With this formidable array knocking at the gates of the city throughout the unprecedented heats of last summer, not a single case of yellow fever is known to have occurred inside the city, and no foothold whatever could the yellow fever demon obtain nearer to the pent-up poor of our population than Governer's Island. Can any argument or any comment speak more eloquently for Dr. Carnochan and his sometime obnoxious quarantine system than these sledge-hammer statistics?

THE VACANT POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.—The vacancy in the office of Police Commissioner, caused by the resignation of Mr. Brennan, has not yet been filled, but rumor assigns the place to Justice Dowling. We hope that in this instance rumor is correct, feeling sure that Mayor Hall will not be able to find in the list of available candidates one so well qualified by experience and natural ability to discharge the important duties of that position. Mr. Dowling's antecedents have thoroughly fitted him for the office of Police Commissioner, and his appointment will be regarded by the people as the best that could possibly be made.

SPANISH AUTHORITIES IN CUBA MADE TO DISGORGE.—The Spanish authorities in Cuba have been made to disgorge some twenty thousand dollars in gold by way of indemnity for the illegal seizure of the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall, belonging to New York merchants. A few more "disgorgements" of the same sort would not be inappropriate.

SNOW IN BUFFALO and heavy frosts in Mobile and thereabouts on the 16th of November are the signs, they say, of good skating in New York on Christmas Day.

An English Counterblast to Russia—The "Semi-Asiatic Nation" and "Violator of Treaties."

A London city journal, which is generally acknowledged as being the newspaper organ of the Gladstone Cabinet, prints an editorial article to-day in which Russia is classified "as a semi-Asiatic nation." The writer inquires, "if she (Russia) really belongs to our international system, acknowledging the common obligations of Christian and civilized nations." We publish this editorial comment in full simultaneously with its issue in London, having had it telegraphed by the cable. Russia may be a "semi-Asiatic Power" just at present. We are of the opinion, however, that she will become a full fledged Power in Asia within a short period of time, and that then will come, away along the banks of the Jaxartes and on the plains of Hindostan, the grand clash of arms which will settle all the questions of ethnological claims of superiority and territorial boundary rights which may be then pending between the Anglo-Saxon and the Muscovite. As to the matters of Christianity and religious practice and civilization, we fear that our British friends are becoming "slightly mixed," by reason of Oxford tractarianism, Irish Church debates, the Council in Rome and the holy shrines question and worship forms in Constantinople. Russia will continue, we suppose, both to pray and fight according to her own peculiar system, making a note of the London counterblast at the moment.

The New King of Spain.

The young Duke of Aosta, son of Victor Emmanuel of Italy, has finally been chosen King of Spain by a majority of seventy-one in a Cortes of three hundred and eleven members, and Spain, which has been blindly groping about in the dark after the *ignis fatuus* of a republic, has at last despairingly clutched a monarchy. The vote does not seem to have been a very strong one in favor even of so popular a young man as the Prince Amédée, and we may reasonably conclude that a monarchy is not the form of government that the Spanish people most ardently crave. The choice of the Duke at this time sets the unfortunate country fairly in the arena where such deadly wagers are already threatening. The new King's relation to Victor Emmanuel makes Spain a direct and close ally of Italy and brings her into close communion with the spirits that propose alliance against the Ursa Major of the East, and she will therefore have her blows to take in the coming war and her concessions to make in the expected congress. Her internal commotions have not been altogether allayed by this calming libation of an Italian Prince. Cuba still oppresses her sleeping and waking hours, the Carlists threaten disturbances in the provinces and even in the capital, and dark Guy Fawkes conspirators are not wanting to lend variety to the long list of evils that attend the new monarchical venture.

The young Prince himself is personally unfortunate in being the choice of the Spanish people for the throne at this time. He is only twenty-five years old, is the second son of his father and is a man of family. Morally and mentally he presents a very fair average for a prince. His prospects were excellent at home, and, although he might never have reached the throne of Italy, he had worldly goods enough and worldly sway enough to content him. He goes now, as Maximilian went, among a strange people who have at least tasted the sweets of a republic, who have made what may prove to be a mere show of electing him King, and who, like the Mexicans, are proverbially proud, treacherous and revolutionary. The fate of Maximilian is a sad one to contemplate, and we heartily hope it will not befall his prototype in Spain; but the analogy between the two is so plain as to be unavoidable. Dethroned and disabled monarchs are becoming very frequent spectacles in Europe now, and probably as the winter progresses they may increase to an astonishing number. The young King will have to take his chance among the others, and therefore we think his withdrawal from the parental roof and elevation to a stranger's throne at this time is unfortunate for him.

BREADSTUFFS are advancing in price in Europe in face of the prospect of a general war on the Russo-Eastern question. So says a cable telegram. This is very bad news for the families of the millions of men who will be called out to battle for the crowns should active hostilities be commenced. Winter is just upon them, and the most valiant soldiers are generally those who are the most tenderly attached to their families. Neither the ambition nor jealousies of the monarchs can detain such men in the field for a very prolonged campaign. Should this European war commence it may be terminated in a very sudden manner by that democratic power which is now behind the throne.

PRUSSIA, as we are told by special cable telegram, advises peace between Russia and the other great Powers on the Eastern question. Prussia is a most excellently experienced authority on the subject of war—its difficulties, expenditures and citizen consequences generally. Her neighbors should hearken to her voice.

GOOD NOMINATIONS.—Mayor Hall has exhibited much wisdom in making his nominations to the Board of Education for School Inspectors. Several of our most worthy citizens have been named for the position. These selections afford assurance that the business and discipline of our public schools will be rigidly and impartially attended to.

SENATOR WILSON NOT TO BE OUSTED.—The Worcester *Gazette*, home organ of ex-Governor Bullock, stamps the report that the ex-Governor entertains aspirations for the United States Senate, in place of Senator Wilson, as an "absolute and entire fabrication." We thought this would be the upshot of the matter when the report was first promulgated.

THE SPECIAL CABLE TELEGRAMS from Europe which are published elsewhere in our columns to-day embrace a very ample and complete report of the Old World situation as it presented for war or the continued preservation of peace yesterday. Our despatches detail the position of the cabinets, the legislators, the generals and the peoples at large as it was observed by our corre-

spondents in London, St. Petersburg and Constantinople and the other great municipal centres which are likely to be disturbed by the conflict should it be undertaken.

War Telegrams—An Undeserved Compliment.

The *Tribune* of yesterday, inspired by that politeness and sincerity which so greatly distinguish it, sought to compliment the HERALD by publishing the following:—

The HERALD says:—"Instead of 'padding' or 'watering' [its telegrams], as some operators do railroad stock, and as it seems by mutual consent the *World* and *Tribune* do their telegrams, the HERALD frequently has to condense its telegraphic reports."

But this is what a disinterested English observer says of the HERALD'S telegrams:—

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 1.]

The undaunted successor of Mr. Jefferson Brick, who manufactures the war news for the NEW YORK HERALD, continues as defiant of fate and facts as M. Gambetta himself could desire. In the teeth of telegrams and letters he offers the readers of the great democratic journal the following narrative of the sortie of Vinoy at the close of September, differing in some striking particulars from those current in our benighted press:—

"The French made the attack, assailing the Crown Prince's position at Viroflay and Villsy, and the battle raged for many hours. The Germans fought bravely, but were disastrously defeated. A number of regiments of the Baden troops mutinied on the battle field, and refused to go under fire. Nearly 100 of these troops were shot by their commanders. When the Crown Prince ordered a retreat the French pressed forward and drove the flying enemy under the guns of Mont Valerien, where they suffered terrible decimation. Night alone stopped the pursuit. The Germans lost 5,000 prisoners, among whom are many officers of the staff of the Crown Prince, of Prussia, and fifty cannon and mitrailleurs. The defeated army retreated in the direction of Pontoise, Melun and Clermont. The results of the battle were that the Prussians were forced to abandon Versailles and Rambouillet, which were occupied by the French, and that the road to Orleans and Tours was reopened. An official proclamation of the victory has been issued by M. Gambetta, Minister of the Interior."

We hasten to make due acknowledgment to our contemporary for the compliment intended to be paid to us, and at the same time to express our regret that we cannot appropriate it. It belongs of right to the *World*, the despatch quoted being a special to that enterprising and, so far as the French war is concerned, perfectly reliable journal. We therefore must beg to disclaim the credit given to us in that particular.

VERY PERTINENT QUESTIONS.—The Paris *Figaro* wants information as to the amount of provisions in the city, and whether the government expects to be relieved from the outside, and how soon an attack upon the Prussian rear will raise the siege; and, if there is no satisfactory answer to these questions, the *Figaro* recommends immediate capitulation. It is apparent from this that the Parisians are beginning to understand the reasons for Bazaine's capitulation at Metz with an army of one hundred and seventy-three thousand men. He stayed in the city too long, and, when his horses were eaten up, so that he could not in a sortie use his artillery, and his provisions were exhausted and his starving men had become too weak to fight any longer, he had to surrender. Paris, with donkey steaks at four francs per pound, is beginning to realize the fact that the city may be taken without a bombardment.

THE NOVEMBER METEORS.—The world at large has been so much absorbed in the stirring events on the surface of our little planet that very few people on the 13th of this month thought of looking out for the November meteors. It appears, however, that Professor Newton, of Yale College, remembering the time for these meteors, was on the *qui vive* for several nights, including the 13th, but that he only saw a few stragglers "of the true members of the November group." He thinks that, in its yearly circuit through space, "the earth had not reached the margin of the great meteor stream by sunrise last Monday morning, or else that the stream itself, which for several years has been crossing the earth's orbit at a velocity of about a hundred thousand miles an hour, has all passed by, to return about the year 1900." Young people interested in this question will take a note of this, and remember that the great meteoric storm of 1833 is to come again in the year 1900.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AND THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.—The Albany *Journal*, republican State organ, makes the declaration that "England's danger is our opportunity," and says:—

With prudent and discreet management this Alabama question may, indeed, be made to play a part in the next Presidential canvass—not, in a truculent and sensational platform, as a pledge of the republican administration that is to be; but, in its full and final adjustment, as a plume of the republican administration that is.

This is the very thing the HERALD has been advocating for a long time past, and we await to see what effect this appeal from one of the administration's most influential supporters will have upon General Grant in the premises.

MR. FENTON'S FRIENDS.—W. L. Sessions, the republican candidate for Congress in our Thirty-first district, is elected by the slender majority of two hundred, when the usual republican majority is from five to seven thousand. Mr. Fenton's friends did not like Mr. Sessions, and so they did not vote for him. Mr. Fenton's friends in this way are making a fool of Mr. Fenton and a fool of the republican party, and all because Mr. Murphy was made Collector of this port against the wishes of Mr. Fenton.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION IN WALL STREET.—The gold market underwent a series of very lively fluctuations yesterday, according to the varying phases of the Russian question as interpreted by the course of prices at the London Stock Exchange, with which our market is brought in closest sympathy by the ocean telegraph. According as our five-twenties declined or advanced there gold advanced or declined here. The precious metal started at 112½, ran up to 113½, fell to 112¼ and closed at 112½ again.

THE PRESIDENT AND EX SECRETARY COX.—A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* asserts, upon the authority of Senator Wilson, that there is no misunderstanding between the President and ex-Secretary Cox, and never has been. We have thought all along that there was more buncombe and twaddle about this alleged imbroglio than anything else.

WENDELL PHILLIPS makes a fresh sensation in Boston by reviving in a lecture reminiscences of the old abolition riots in 1835. Having worn out all modern topics Mr. Phillips has to resort to the "old times rocks" of the anti-slavery party for material to keep himself before the people and keep alive agitation. We give a report of this last effort of the Eastern agitator in another column.

Mr. Mullett's Report on Our New Post Office.

Mr. Mullett, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, in his annual report refers to the possible delays in the construction of the new Post Office building in the Park for want of funds to carry on the work. The appropriation is now nearly exhausted, and will be entirely used up before the meeting of Congress. We can hardly admit of any delay in the prosecution of a work so important as this. The public service urgently demands the completion of the Post Office. Are there no means whereby the work could be kept in operation until Congress can make a new appropriation? When the city was in danger of a water famine during the intense heats of last summer, and the appropriations for a further supply from a new source were exhausted, a well known public citizen and prominent official put his hand in his pocket and advanced the money necessary for the purchase of the water rights, thus saving the city from a distressing drought. Cannot the means be raised in some such way to keep our new Post Office building going until Congress meets?

Mr. Mullett makes a very fair report of the progress of the building so far, but at the same time he makes the astounding announcement that unless the amount limited by Congress is increased the building above the first story will have to be constructed of timber. This would be a great calamity indeed. The Post Office, with all its valuable contents, should be absolutely fire proof. Not a portion of it should comprise inflammable materials beyond what is absolutely necessary in the smaller details of all public buildings. We trust that this miserable idea of economy will not be carried out. It would be better to wait for any length of time if the country cannot afford to do it now, rather than to erect so important a structure as the metropolitan Post Office without securing it against fire. The supervising architect says that it will be the best and the cheapest public building in the United States when completed, even with the most liberal allowance to carry out the original plans. We hope meantime that some measures will be adopted to keep the work in motion.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, THE HERO OF ABYSSINIA.—Lord Napier of Magdala will be placed in chief command of the British army should England go to war with Russia. Queen Victoria could not make a more judicious appointment. His lordship is a practical soldier, has worked his way up by hard and gallant service to the highest rank in the profession and to the peerage, conducted the campaign against King Theodorus of Africa with skill, perseverance and success, and on the heights of Magdala, the scene of his final triumph, expressed to our special correspondent his pleasure at the fact that he had been enabled to read the HERALD pretty regularly on his march from India to Egypt, and thence, during his campaign against the African warrior, at intervals.

MORE RELIEF TO THE COMMUNITY—BURGLARS AND HIGHWAYMEN DISPOSED OF.—The Court of General Sessions has been doing a good work this week in relieving the community of a few of its worst criminals. The work commenced on Monday by the sentencing of a garroter to State Prison for twelve years and a half. This was followed on Tuesday by the sentence of a thief to fifteen years' imprisonment. And yesterday Judge Bedford continued in well doing by sentencing a young highwayman to State Prison for seventeen years and a half. This is a good three days' record for one of the criminal courts of the city and if persevered in, as we have no doubt it will be, Judge Bedford's opinion will be confirmed that, "in the battle of law and justice against crime and criminals, the latter must yield to the former."

GOING WEST FOR EASTERN TALENT.—Mr. Charles R. Thorne, the veteran theatrical manager, has just arrived in this city from Europe, *en route* for California, where he is to meet Charles Matthews, the distinguished English comedian, with whom Mr. Thorne has effected an engagement for a series of performances in the principal cities of the United States. Mr. Matthews has just concluded a very successful engagement in Australia. This is literally "going West for Eastern talent," and shows the tendency of the times, the magnetic attraction this Continent enjoys in connection with the civilization and art as well as the commerce of the world. Mr. Thorne's new enterprise (and "Charlie" always was an enterprising man) will undoubtedly be crowned with pre-eminent success.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION AND THE PRICE OF FLOUR.—Breadstuffs advanced in Liverpool yesterday on the war excitement. Housekeepers will regret to learn that flour is dearer by about twenty cents a barrel than it was day before yesterday.

Personal Intelligence.

Senator H. W. Corbett, of Oregon, and wife, and Congressman W. B. Allison, of Iowa, arrived in town yesterday, and will sojourn at the Brevoort House for some time previous to their final departure for Washington.

J. Fuller, member of Assembly from Galway, N. Y.; Colonel C. A. Stevens, of Boston, and Captain Clay, of the United States Army, are guests at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Robert Hampson, one of the most prominent merchants of Montreal, Canada, is at the Everett House.

Judge J. P. Campbell, of Charleston, S. C., who has just returned from a trip through the Eastern States, occupies rooms at the Fifth Avenue. The Judge will leave for his home in the South in a few days.

Captain James Ogilvy, formerly of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, British Army, is at present quartered at the St. Charles Hotel. The Captain has been making a tour of the States and Canadas. He will probably leave for England on Saturday.

Senator G. F. Edmunds, of Vermont, will remain at the Fifth Avenue Hotel until he leaves direct for Washington.

G. W. Warren, the Boston banker, and Mr. Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, have rooms at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge Balcom, of Binghamton, one of the Circuit Judges, and Hon. Bradley Barlow, of Vermont, are at the Astor House.

Ex-Senator J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado, and General A. P. Hovey, of Indiana, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ole Bull and his accomplished wife have quitted their elegant apartments at the Grand Central Hotel and removed to private quarters on Fourth avenue.

FRANCE.

Startling Rumors from the Seat of War.

Great and Successful Sortie from Paris.

Communications Established Between Trochu and De Paladines.

Reported Capture of the Entire German Fleet in the North Sea.

Von Der Tann Falling Back—Prince Frederick Charles Hurrying to His Support.

A Sortie from Belfort Repulsed by the Germans.

Renewed Demand by Great Britain for an Armistice.

PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Startling Rumors in London—Reported Successful Sortie from Paris—Communication Established Between Trochu and De Paladines—The Meat Supply Failing—Prussian Batteries Approaching Completion.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

Indefinite rumors of French successes before Paris are circulating.

A STARTLING RUMOR—TROCHU AND DE PALADINES IN COMMUNICATION.

A despatch from Tours, dated to-day, says numerous reports reach that city, stating that Trochu on the 15th made a magnificent sortie, inflicting terrific loss on the Germans and establishing communications with General d'Aurelles. The details of the fighting are very incomplete, but the substance of the reports is that a main attack was made along the roads leading through St. Cloud, Sevres and Versailles, while feints were made toward the north at St. Denis and south at Villejuif.

THE SUPPLY OF MEAT FAILING.

A despatch from Berlin, the 15th, says that a communication from Jules Favre to M. Gambetta has fallen into Prussian hands, which states that "fresh meat in Paris will last until to-day; then there is salt meat enough to last for a fortnight."

PRUSSIAN BATTERIES NEARLY COMPLETE.

The Prussian military authorities make no secret of their expectations that the batteries will be completed by the 1st of December. Their munitions have arrived, and everything is ready for a bombardment, if necessary, about the time meat fails.

AN OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT NECESSARY.

A late number of the Paris *Temps* admitted that an offensive movement on the part of General Trochu could alone save the city.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Rumored Capture of the Entire German Fleet—French Cruisers Active—Reported Capture of Steamers from New York—A Denial.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

The French are elated over a rumor that the entire German fleet in the North Sea has been captured in the Jahde river.

THE FRENCH CRUISERS AT WORK.

The French cruisers have captured many German vessels in the Baltic and North Seas.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF NORTH GERMAN STEAMERS.

A report from Great Grimsby says that the North German Lloyd steamships Hansa and Leipzig, the former running between New York and Bremen and the latter between Baltimore and Bremen, have been captured by French men-of-war. Particulars are wanting. Seventy-eight passengers were taken with the Hansa and twenty with the Leipzig.

THE STORY DENIED.

The report which reached this city this morning of the capture of the German steamers Hansa and Leipzig was erroneous. Those steamers are now at Bremerhaven.

The Prussian bark Hermann Helbmauns was blown up by a French frigate off the coast of Ireland yesterday. The story of the capture of the steamers probably originated from this circumstance.

GENERAL MILITARY REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Source of Supplies for Orleans—Von Der Tann Falling Back—Sortie from Belfort Repulsed—British Demand for an Armistice.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

Nantes has been made for the present the source of supplies for Orleans.

VON DER TANN FALLING BACK.

As General Von der Tann falls back the forces coming to his relief are advancing rapidly from the river Yonne to the Loire. Two columns have already crossed the Yonne at Sens, and the Tenth corps has struck the river at Tonnerre. Prince Frederick Charles, at last accounts, was at Troyes directing the movements.

PRESENT POSITION OF VON DER TANN'S ARMY.

The *Moniteur* reports that the Germans under Von der Tann have withdrawn from Toury and Pavoy, and that their advance posts at the present moment are at Bazolhes, Tille, Pelent, Dermignyville, Voves, Carminville and Guignanville.

GARIBALDI'S FORCES MUTINOUS.

The troops under Garibaldi are violent and mutinous, and strong measures have been resorted to to bring them under discipline.

THE BELFORT GARRISON MAKE A DASH.

A despatch from Berlin received here to-day says that yesterday the garrison at Belfort made a sortie, but were repulsed by the Prussians. The garrison lost 200 in killed and wounded and fifty-eight in prisoners.

GREAT BRITAIN DEMANDS AN ARMISTICE.

A rumor comes from Berlin that Great Britain has renewed her demand for an armistice.

DISAPPEARANCE OF GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

A telegram from Lyons, dated to-day, states that Mr. George Francis Train has been missing for five days. There are fears of assassination.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Track laying on the New York Midland Railroad began at Middletown yesterday.

A black frost Wednesday night destroyed the last vestige of yellow fever in Mobile, Ala.

John Hanlon was yesterday convicted in Philadelphia of the murder of the little child Mohrman.

Heavy frost prevailed throughout the Southern States on Wednesday night, and ice was formed in New Orleans.

Professor De Graff's military and collegiate institute in Rochester was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $20,000.

Charles Durnio, of New Orleans, went home drunk on Wednesday night, when his wife, aged sixty-five, struck him several blows on the head with an axe, killing him instantly.

Daniel C. Burdick, who was sentenced to be hanged on the 25th of November, for the murder of H. H. Baker (colored), in Olean, N. Y., in October, 1869, has received from Governor Hoffman a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Friday, Nov. 18—12:30 A. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.65	37	S. W.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Boston	30.30	39	S. W.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Buffalo	29.82	40	S. W.	Very brisk.	Light rain.
Cleveland	29.98	43	S. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.52	46	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.81	20	—	Calm.	Clear.
Chicago	30.22	36	N. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Detroit	30.06	35	N.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Duluth	29.72	29	N. W.	Just percept'le	Fair.
Key West	—	—	—	—	—
Lake City, Fla.	30.39	40	—	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.13	35	N. W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Montgomery	30.29	38	—	Calm.	Clear.
Mobile	30.49	48	—	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	30.28	43	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.45	43	S.	Very gentle.	Clear.
New York	30.16	44	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Omaha	30.36	31	N.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Oswego	29.95	40	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Pittsburg	30.06	44	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Rochester	29.98	38	S.	Brisk.	Fair.
St. Louis	30.29	39	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.38	28	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo	—	—	—	No report.	—
Washington	30.14	37	S. W.	Very gentle.	Clear.

FIRES.

Another Large Fire in Chicago—Loss $105,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17, 1870.

A fire occurred this afternoon in Bowers Block, on Randolph street. The damage to the building is $10,000; insurance of $25,000.

The first floor was occupied by Clement, Morton & Co., dry goods, whose loss is $50,000; insurance $50,000, in the following companies:—$20,000 in the London, Liverpool and Globe; $20,000 in the North British Mercantile; $5,000 in the Home, of New Haven; $5,000 in the Narragansett, of Providence.

The second floor was occupied by Hill & Waite, whose loss is $30,000; insurance $35,000.

The third floor by J. Pratt, dealer in boots and shoes, loss $15,000, and the fourth and fifth floors by Reynolds, Reed & Co., dealers in wool. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Destruction of a Furniture Manufactory in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17, 1870.

The furniture and veneer manufactory of Messrs. E. D. Albro & Bro. and the machine rooms of the Queen City Furniture Company were burned to-night. The loss of Messrs. Albro & Bro. is $20,000 in stock and machinery; insured for $10,000, principally in home companies and $1,000 in Hartford. The loss by the Queen City Company is about $20,000; insured for $15,000. The building belonged to the Longworth estate, which loses about $20,000; insured for $15,500. The total loss by the fire is estimated at $60,000. The fire originated in the machinery room of the Queen City Company, and has thrown one hundred men out of employment.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Steamer Wrecked on Lake Huron.

PORT HURON, Nov. 17, 1870.

Steam barge Empire, from Detroit for Buffalo, with a cargo of lumber, sprung a leak off here last night, and was run ashore about a mile above New Cut, and half a mile from the beach. She went to pieces in half an hour, her crew barely escaping with their lives.

Steamer Chase Disabled at Sea—Loss of Life.

ROCKLAND, Me., Nov. 17, 1870.

The steamer Chase, from Halifax, for Portland, arrived at this port at six o'clock this evening in a disabled condition. Her machinery broke down on Sunday night, and Mr. Larkin, of Halifax, first engineer, was killed, and Mr. Clarke, second engineer, badly scalded.

ILLINOIS ELECTIONS.

Close Contest in the Fourth District—Both Branches of the Legislature Largely Republican.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17, 1870.

The official majority of Hawley (republican) in the Fourth Congressional district is forty-one. The latest returns, nearly all official, make it certain that the next Legislature of Illinois will stand as follows:—32 republicans and 18 democrats in the Senate, and 101 republicans and 76 democrats in the House. Of the republicans in the House six are classed as independent republicans, but three of their number have declared their adherence to the republican organization, while the views of the other three have not been made public.

The Chicago *Journal* of this evening says that Charles B. Farwell, Congressman elect from this district, has won in wagers upon his own election $10,000 over and above all his campaign expenses.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Governor Bullock Not a Candidate for the United States Senate.

WORCESTER, Nov. 17, 1870.

The *Gazette* of this afternoon contains the following:—

It may seem a waste of time to allude to a story just printed by a Boston paper to the effect that the friends of Governor Bullock are quietly at work to supplant Senator Wilson in the pending Senatorial election, and further implying that Governor Bullock is a party to such a movement. The statement is not only untrue, but it is not well invented, and our contemporaries in the State have shown their usual good judgment in passing it by without notice. At the same time, as it may be repeated outside of New England, it will perhaps be as well to stamp it at once as an absolute and entire fabrication. We are in a position to state positively that neither Governor Bullock nor his friends have entertained any thought of the object imputed to them.

IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 17, 1870.

Governor Baker has received notice of the appointment of full delegations to the approaching Immigration Convention by the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan; also from the leading Boards of Trade. The Convention will meet at noon on Wednesday, the 23d of November, in the hall of the House of Representatives. Delegates are requested to report on arrival to the Committee of Arrangements.

BRILLIANT JERSEY WEDDING.

Orange, N. J., was in a blaze of hymeneal glory last evening. In presence of a large congregation, including the wealth, beauty, fashion, intelligence and *crême* of the several Oranges, as well as from New York, Brooklyn and other points, at St. Mark's Episcopal church, Miss Julia Ward, the charming daughter of one of the oldest and wealthiest Orangemen, Mr. James M. Ward, became the *mia cara sposa* of Mr. H. S. Peck, a rising and wealthy young merchant of Broadway. The rector, Rev. James Williams, officiated. The bride was exquisitely gotten up in a magnificent toilette of white satin, *en train*, point lace trimmings, point lace veil, diamond earrings, and was attended by two sweetly attired nymphs in white satin and lace trimmings also. These ladies, are named Miss Louisa Crommellin and Miss Minnie Elliott, and in turn were attended by Messrs. Harry Silcox and T. L. Waters, both of New York city. The ceremony concluded, there was a reception at the residence of the bride's father.

ARREST FOR FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Detectives Clapp and Bennett yesterday arrested M. Curran, keeper of a sailors' boarding house at No. 6 Hamilton street, on a bench warrant. He is charged with attempting to take the life of another boarding house keeper, named Alexander, during an altercation on board a vessel. Curran was torn away from his bride, to whom he was married on Wednesday evening.

STABBING AFFRAY BETWEEN EMIGRANTS.

At about eight o'clock last evening a quarrel occurred between two German emigrants, named Emil Soune and Peter Luter, at the emigrant boarding house No. 16 Greenwich street. During the fracas which ensued Soune stabbed Luter in the head and hand with a pocket knife, causing severe wounds. Luter was removed to Park Hospital and Soune was arrested and locked up at the Church street police station.

SKULL FRACTURED IN NEWARK.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon, while a man named Edward Brady, of the Eighth ward of Newark, was digging a well in Stone street, a windlass gave way and struck him a frightful blow on the head, fracturing the skull. He was removed to a doctor's office, No. 83 Belleville avenue, and cared for, but his recovery is very doubtful.

The body of an unknown man, about thirty-six years of age, was yesterday morning found off the foot of Ninth street, East river, by James Bagni, of No. 25 Mangin street. The body was sent to the Morgue and Coroner Keenan notified.

EUROPE.

English National Acknowledgment of Herald News Enterprise.

Spain Proclaims the King in Constitutional Form and Quiet.

Result of the North German Elections—Liberal Conservatism in Triumph.

Papal Protest Against Italian "Spoliation."

Prussia Looking Towards the Holy City.

ENGLAND.

The Herald Special Telegrams—National Acknowledgment of American Enterprise.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

The report of the interview between the HERALD correspondent and Marshal Bazaine was republished in the London *Times*, and that with the ex-Emperor Napoleon at Wilhelmshöhe was republished in the London *Telegraph*. Both reports have been copied by the English press generally, and have attracted a great deal of attention in this city and all over the United Kingdom.

The Bank Return.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

According to the weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of England, made public to-day, the specie in vault has increased £121,000 since the last report.

Fatal Explosion.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

An explosion occurred to-day at Kynoch's cartridge factory, near Birmingham. Twenty-five persons were injured, some fatally.

THE KING OF SPAIN.

Parliamentary Confirmation of the Duke of Aosta—The Monarch Proclaimed and Saluted.

MADRID, Nov. 17, 1870.

The Cortes have elected the Duke of Aosta King of Spain by a vote of 191 against 120.

Madrid is animated, but no disorder is reported.

Electoral Unanimity—Carlist "Soreheads."

MADRID, Nov. 17, 1870.

Several of the Deputies who voted against the Duke of Aosta yesterday, having changed their votes to the affirmative, the Duke has been proclaimed King by the President of the Cortes.

Salvos of artillery followed the proclamation.

Twelve of the blank votes at the election yesterday were given by Carlists.

GERMANY.

Parliamentary Elections—Classification by Party.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, 1870.

The elections for members of the North German new Parliament, as far as known, have resulted as follows:—

Conservatives	180
Old liberals	20
National liberals	110
Progressives	40
Catholics	40
Others unclassified	30

National Union and Consolidation.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, 1870.

The treaty for admitting Hesse Darmstadt into the North German Confederation has been signed by both parties. The negotiations with Bavaria are in a satisfactory shape.

ROME.

Papal Protest Against Italian "Spoliation"—The Pope Making Ready for Malta.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

A correspondent, writing from Florence on the 14th inst., says:—"Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a strong protest to the Powers against the forcible occupation of the Quirinal. He says:—'Although the Pope was prepared for spoliations of various descriptions, he did not expect that his personal property would be confiscated.' The Cardinal recapitulates the events attending the forcible entrance of the Quirinal, which, in common with other places, has always been considered to be the private property of the Popes, maintained from their private purses. The Pontiff remonstrates against this sacrilegious spoliation, which completes the frightful series of outrages on the Holy See.'"

Should Victor Emmanuel enter Rome the Pope will depart for Malta.

Hope from Prussia.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 17, 1870.

The *Independance Belge* says Prussia will intervene in favor of the Pope.

AUSTRIA.

Ministerial Argument to Parliament.

VIENNA, Nov. 17, 1870.

In the Reichsrath the debate on the address to the Crown was closed by Minister Potocki, who, in his speech, justified the dissolution of the Chambers.

HOLLAND.

Cabinet Modification.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 17, 1870.

There have been some further changes in the Cabinet. Denal's resignation has been accepted, and Brock takes the Marine portfolio temporarily.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 17—1:30 P. M.—Consols 92 for both money and the account. American securities flat—United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 87; do., 1865, old, 86¾; do. 1867, 88¼; ten-forties, 85¼. Stocks dull. Erie Railway shares, 17½; Illinois Central, 108¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 31.

LONDON, Nov. 17—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅜ for money and the account. American securities closed quiet; five-twenty bonds, 1862, 87¼; do., 1865, 86⅛; do., 1867, 88⅛; ten-forties, 85¼. Stocks closed firmer. Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 108½; Atlantic and Great Western, 31.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Nov. 17.—United States five-twenty bonds closed yesterday at 92⅞ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed flat and irregular. Middling uplands, 9⅛d. a 9¼d.; middling Orleans, 9⅜d. a 9½d. The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—1:30 P. M.—Wheat, 11s. 4d. a 11s. 6d. per cental for California white; red Western spring, 9s. 3d. for old, 9s. 11d. a 10s. for new; red winter, 10s. 4d. a 10s. 5d.; corn, 30s. 3d. a 30s. 6d. per quarter for new.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—4:30 P. M.—Lard, 72s.; cheese, 71s. 6d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 17—4:30 P. M.—Calcutta linseed declining. Tallow 44s. Linseed oil declining.

LABOR REFORM.

The New Hampshire Labor Reformers—Full State Ticket to be Placed in the Field.

CONCORD, Nov. 17, 1870.

The Labor Reform State Committee have called a convention, to meet at Concord, December 27, to nominate candidates for Governor, Members of Congress, Councillors and State Senators. It is addressed to the friends of labor reform and of economy, impartiality and honesty in the administration of the national and State governments.

SUICIDES.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17, 1870.

James A. Leavitt, of Piqua, Ohio, an old and respectable citizen, shot himself yesterday, and died instantly, while suffering from temporary aberration of mind.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 17, 1870.

William J. Pabodie, a retired lawyer of this city, committed suicide to-day.

BOSTON, Nov. 17, 1870.

Frank Sissons, aged forty seven years, and formerly employed in the Navy Yard, shot himself in the Sherman House to-day.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the Steamship China from Hong Kong and Yokohama.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17, 1870.

The steamship China, from Hong Kong 12th October and Yokohama 23d October, arrived at this port to-day with forty-eight cabin and 119 steerage passengers; and also 1,700 tons of cargo.

JAPAN.

Celebration of the Birthday of the Mikado—Shipwrecks.

The news from Japan is unimportant; the country appears to be in profound peace.

The birthday of the Mikado was celebrated at Jeddo and Yokohama, and, so far as known, throughout the whole country. The shipping in the harbors was gaily dressed, and at noon the imperial flag was saluted by the various men-of-war.

The British bark Aikendo was lost in Adawatna bay, and the barks Mary Miller and Royal Minstrel, schooner Rantipole and several other vessels were damaged by a typhoon.

Hiogo has suffered severely from a heavy gale.

CHINA.

Unsatisfactory State of Affairs at Tientsin—Protection of the Missionaries—Movements of Naval Vessels.

A British gunboat will be stationed at Newchang during the winter.

Matters are still unsatisfactory at Tientsin.

Admiral Kellett has petitioned for men and a number of field pieces to patrol the settlement.

It is reported that Minister Low has advised the missionaries to return to Tenchow, and authorizes them to request the commander of the first United States vessel that reaches Chefoo to convey them back and take measures for their protection, and guarantees their remaining in Tenchow will be unmolested.

The Protestant chapel at Fatshow was destroyed, but no personal violence was offered.

The United States steamers Colorado and Benicia are at Woosung and the Alaska is at Hong Kong.

THE CANALS.

Steam Towage on the Erie Canal.

BUFFALO, Nov. 17, 1870.

Three canal boats, laden with barley, left at six o'clock this morning for New York, in tow of the tug Quickstep. This is an experimental trip to see how quick the passage can be made to tide water. Much interest is felt in the result.

Examination Into the Canadian Canal System.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 17, 1870.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as commissioners for the purpose of examining into and reporting on the canal system of the Dominion:—From Ontario, C. S. Gzowski, of Toronto; D. D. Calvin, of Kingston, and George Laidlaw, of Toronto. From Quebec, Hugh Allan, of Montreal, and Pierre Garneau, Mayor of Quebec. From Nova Scotia, Hon. William Stairs, of Halifax. From New Brunswick, Mr. A. Jardine, of St. John. Mr. Samuel Keeper, of Brockville, is to be secretary of the commission. The first meeting of the board will be held at Ottawa on the 24th instant.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17, 1870.

A convention of paper manufacturers, representing the Western and Northwestern straw paper interests, has been in session here two days. There was a full attendance, representing five millions of manufacturing property. Resolutions were adopted to-day setting forth that the paper manufacturers of the United States are constantly subjected to annoying prosecutions for alleged infringements of the patents of the American Wood Paper Company; that the latter is assuming powers and privileges not covered by their letters patent, the extension and reissue of which were procured by fraud, and declaring that an alliance should be formed, offensive and defensive, to protect individual manufacturers, and resorting to courts if necessary. The resolutions advise all manufacturers of straw paper to refuse to pay a royalty to the other company or to make compromises. The committee appointed for such purposes was instructed to institute a suit to obtain a decree, declaring void the extension of the Mellise patent on the ground of fraud in procuring extensions; also declaring void the reissue of the Watts Burgess patent on the ground of an attempted enlargement of the invention claimed in the other patent. A committee was appointed to take charge of affairs of the association.

ANOTHER STRIKE OF THE CRISPIN SHOEMAKERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 17, 1870.

The Crispins employed in the shop of A. Coburn & Co., Hopkinton, Mass., to the number of 100, are on a strike. Among the workmen in the establishment, it seems, is one who was once a Crispin, but had withdrawn from the organization and refused to pay the dues exacted of him. The Crispins demanded that the man should be discharged; the company refused to do it and the Crispins struck. The strikers are to be allowed until Monday to return to the shop, and, if not back at that time, other workmen are to be procured to supply their places.

NEWBURG AND MIDLAND RAILROAD.

The argument on the motion to quash an order prohibiting the County Judge of Orange from appointing commissioners to bond the city of Newburg for $500,000 to aid in the construction of the Newburg and Midland Railroad was heard by Justice Joseph F. Barnard, at the Court House in that city, on Thursday. For the railroad company appeared S. W. Fullerton, J. W. Taylor and A. S. Cassedy, of Newburg. For the relator, W. L. F. Warren, appeared E. L. Fancher, of New York, and E. A. Brewster, of Newburg. The Court reserved its decision.

A Card.—Tiffany & Co.,
UNION SQUARE,
having removed to their new Store, now offer their entire importation for the Holidays. Selected expressly for their opening.

A.—Espenscheid's Leading Dress Hat for the winter is the most chaste, destingue and elegant specimen of a silk hat we have ever seen. Price $7, at 118 Nassau st.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Ministers and Lawyers Will Find Cherry PECTORAL TROCHES particularly adapted to their cases.

A.—Rushton's (F. V.) Cod Liver Oil is Found to take the lead for its purity. Use no other. Depot 11 Barclay street.

All First Class Dealers Sell the Guanaco Umbrellas. They are cheap, durable and exceedingly handsome.

Amaurosis, Defective Vision, Deafness, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia cured at one interview. Professor OLIN, 59 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wigs and Ladies' Ornamental Hair.—Finest, best fitting. Factory 474½ Broadway, between Grand and Broome.

Diamond Rings and Studs
Selling at reduced prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga Springs.—Superior to all others in Dyspepsia and Diseases of Liver and Kidneys.
B. J. LEVY, Agent,
No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick street.

Fine Gold Watches and Jewelry
Selling at reduced prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

For Hats That Are "Nobby"
And Furs that are rich,
KNOX, the Hatter, is everywhere noted.
He's king of all hatters,
Rules fashion alone,
And is everywhere hourly quoted.
At 212 Broadway you'll find this hatter;
You need a chapeau—that's what's the matter.

It is Well to Get Clear of a Cold the First week; but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold by all druggists.

Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes, all styles; moderate prices; at MILLER & CO.'S No. 3 Union square.

No Genuine Congress Water Sold on Draught. Congress and Empire Spring Company's New York depot, 94 Chambers street.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

To Lease—A Hotel, on Broadway. Apply to C. KNOX, 212 Broadway.

Why are Smith's Premium Buckskin Undergarments like good children? Because they are a great comfort in old age.

VISIT TO QUARANTINE.

Distinguished Officials Inspect the West Bank Hospital.

Interesting Statistics of Disease—Ship Fever—Smallpox and Yellow Fever Driven from Our Doors—What Dr. Carnochan Has Been Doing for Our Safety and What Unprincipled Merchants Endeavored to Do Towards Our Destruction—The Duty of New York's Legislature.

As the last patient who had been suffering from yellow fever was discharged on Wednesday from the Quarantine Hospital at West Bank the Commissioners of Quarantine, together with Dr. Carnochan, the Health Officer of the port, and a number of distinguished gentlemen interested in sanitary matters, yesterday took occasion to visit quarantine and the different hospital structures in the lower bay.

The steamer Andrew Fletcher left the Barge office dock, foot of Whitehall street, at one o'clock, after taking on board Messrs. Richard Schell, Samuel Barton and Dr. A. N. Bell, Commissioners, and the following guests:—Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn; General Slocum, member of Congress; Dwight Townsend, member of Congress; Jacob Vanderbilt, of Staten Island; W. W. Mosely, Thomas C. Fowler, Rev. R. Mansfield, of Rockland county; Borden Chase, ex-Senator, Rhode Island; Dr. W. M. Hibbard, John W. Hunter, ex-member of Congress; Smith C. Bayliss, Henry W. Johnson, Frank Swift and Charles Goodwin. Stopping at the Quarantine station, at Staten Island, the party were joined by Dr. Carnochan, Judge Barnard, John R. Decker, Dr. S. H. Durgin, Port Physician of Boston, and John W. Rich, of New York.

On arrival at West Bank the visitors were received by the Superintendent and escorted through the different wards of the hospital lately occupied by the yellow fever patients from Governor's Island. The beds, a few weeks since filled with victims of pestilence, were now empty, and the neat appearance and cleanliness of the wards evoked many expressions of praise. The magnitude of the structure and the obstacles that were encountered in its erection were little understood by many of those present; but all regarded it as one of the most important and successful undertakings ever contemplated for the relief and care of the unfortunate victims of disease who annually find their way to our shores.

An examination of the Quarantine records of the past season also affords an unanswerable argument in favor of the utility of Quarantine, and the work which is being done may be better appreciated by the following careful analysis of the Health Officer's labors during the months of danger just passed.

CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Since the 1st day of January, 1870, 189 vessels have been quarantined for sickness. Upon these vessels in port, on the passage and after their arrival at Quarantine there were 531 cases of sickness and 135 deaths. During the quarantine season 349 vessels which arrived from ports infected with yellow fever and 670 vessels from doubtful and suspected ports have been detained for examination and observation at Lower Quarantine.

SHIP FEVER.

Up to the present time ten vessels have arrived at this port with cases of ship fever on board. Upon these vessels the whole number of persons exposed to this disease was 5,950, of whom twenty-two died on the passage, and forty patients, sick on arrival, were sent to the Emigrant Hospital on Ward's Island. The superior accommodations afforded by steamships, and their comparatively short passages, in a great measure prevent the generation and spread of a disease formerly so common and malignant upon vessels bringing immigrants.

SMALLPOX.

Compared with the number of immigrants who have arrived at this port during the past year the number of vessels having smallpox on board was somewhat above the average. The whole number of persons exposed to the disease was 13,500, all of whom, with the exception of those showing evidence of recent and successful vaccination, or who had already had the disease, were vaccinated in quarantine. From 27 vessels detained for smallpox 41 patients were sent to the Smallpox Hospital on Blackwell's Island, while 10 deaths from this disease were reported to have occurred on the passage to this port.

YELLOW FEVER.

During the past season, of 349 vessels which arrived from 13 infected ports, 102 had cases of yellow fever either at their port of departure, on the passage, or after their arrival at Quarantine. Upon these vessels there were, as far as could be ascertained, 450 cases of yellow fever and 103 deaths. Twenty-six patients with yellow fever were admitted to West Bank Hospital from vessels under quarantine, and of whom 6 died. Besides these 83 cases of yellow fever were received from Governor's Island, of which 31 proved fatal.

The following table will show the number of vessels arriving from the different ports infected with yellow fever, together with the number of sick and the deaths upon these vessels in port, on the passage and in quarantine. It is of the utmost interest:—

Infected Ports.	Vessels with Sickness.	Total No. of Arrivals During Period of Infection.	Port of Departure.		Passage.		Quarantine.	
			Sick.	Died.	Sick.	Died.	Sick.	Died.
Havana	18	95	59	8	8	2	6	1
Matanzas	8	30	14	2	2	2	—	—
Sagua la Grande	2	24	4	—	2	1	—	—
Santiago	10	15	23	5	13	6	1	—
Caibarien	1	26	3	1	3	1	—	—
Guantanamo	4	8	1	—	12	7	1	—
Cienfuegos	3	40	3	2	2	1	—	—
Port au Prince	15	28	56	7	15	5	10	2
Black River, Ja.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans	9	19	—	—	11	4	8	2
Mobile	1	1	6	—	3	—	—	—
Puerto Cabello	2	4	2	—	4	3	—	—
Rio Janeiro	34	57	148	31	22	11	—	—
Total	102	349	327	56	97	42	26	5

No comment in connection with the above interesting exhibit is necessary, as a cursory glance at the number of vessels which arrived in the port of New York during the past summer from places infected with yellow fever affords the best proof of the danger which this city has escaped through the unremitting vigilance and energy of the officers to whom its sanitary interests have been entrusted. When it is considered that three hundred and forty-nine vessels whose passengers and crews had been exposed to pestilential diseases at these ports of departure, were prevented from coming to the wharves of the city until properly disinfected, we can form some estimate of the work which devolves upon the Quarantine authorities; and when it is further remembered that of these vessels 102 had cases of yellow fever on board, it is significant that not a single case of this dread disease occurring in the Metropolitan District can be traced to Quarantine.

As early as March almost every vessel which arrived at this port from Rio Janeiro, Port au Prince and Santiago had lost some of their crews from yellow fever, but as the weather was then too cold to admit of the propagation of the disease, no restriction beyond a temporary detention was placed upon them. With the beginning of the heated term, however, it became necessary to exercise the greatest precaution in reference to arrivals from sickly ports, and to adopt every precaution to prevent the introduction of disease. All vessels from infected and doubtful places were detained at Lower Quarantine, where their hatches were opened and their cargoes subjected to proper ventilation and fumigation. If no cases of yellow fever occurred, they were then allowed to come up to the upper bay to discharge cargo by lighters. These regulations, which were rigorously enforced, were adopted after the yellow fever epidemic of 1856, and have, with slight variations, been acted upon by the different Health Officers of the port since that time, and it is not too much to say that to them we may attribute the immunity which we have enjoyed from yellow fever during the period.

That this freedom from infection was due to the present system of quarantine no right thinking person will dispute, while it is equally clear from the experience of the present year that the continuance and enforcement of the quarantine laws is our only safeguard against the introduction of disease, and that all attempts to evade their provisions should be summarily dealt with and severely punished.

That the outbreak of yellow fever on Governor's Island was due to vessels which had evaded quarantine has been clearly proven, while the lateness of the season and the prompt measures adopted by the Quarantine officials alone saved us from a terrible visitation of this scourge.

It is all very well for Perth Amboy to relax her health laws so long as by so doing she does not frustrate the efforts made at this port towards the exclusion of disease, but with the warning which the epidemic on Governor's Island has given New York its Legislature will be wanting in duty to the best interests of the community if laws are not enacted during the coming session which will prevent infected vessels from carrying their cargoes of disease and death into our midst, and at the same time place a legal barrier upon all further attempts of the evasion of the law by the unprincipled clique of shipowners who during the past season succeeded in escaping the punishment which they so justly merited.

SALESWOMEN'S MEETING.

The regular weekly meeting of the Saleswomen's Early Closing Association was held last evening at Plimpton Buildings. Mr. Wettenbeecher presided, and the usual routine business having been disposed of, some reports relative to the progress of the organization were read and approved. The attendance was unusually limited, but the feeling of the assemblage seemed to be unanimous on all subjects introduced. Monetary affairs were discussed at length, and it was finally agreed that all topics should be laid over until the next meeting.

CHINA.

Expulsion of American Missionaries North—The Situation at Tungchow—Naval Action at Chefoo—Public Agitation—Dread of Another Slaughter of Christians—Official Changes at Nankin—Is the Burlingame Treaty of Avail?

[Shanghae (September 8) correspondence of the London Times.]

The Chinese have gained another step in the North by expelling the American missionaries from Tungchow-foo. As Chinese names are rather a puzzle to people at home, it may be well to explain that Tungchow is situated on the north coast of the Shantung province and that it is one of the places opened to foreign residence and trade by article 11 of the Treaty of Tien-tsin; but an understanding was afterwards come to that Chefoo should be substituted, as Tungchow does not afford good shelter for shipping. An American mission has been established in Tungchow for the last ten years, and has got on well with the people until quite lately, when uneasy rumors have arisen in accordance with the anti-foreign note which has been lately struck throughout China. Shortly after the massacre of Tien-tsin it was rumored that Tseng-kwo-fan had instigated the local authorities to foment a rising against the missionaries, and a visit paid by the city magistrate to the provincial capital was said to be in consequence of these instructions. A subsequent visit to the Taotai of Cheefoo and frequent conferences held with the principal inhabitants of Tungchow were connected with the same cause, and the missionaries learned that opinions were strongly divided as to what course should be followed. One party was in favor of a mob attack, as at Tien-tsin; another opposed any hostile movement. The former, however, seems to have at length prevailed, for report became rife that the 10th of September had been fixed upon for an outbreak; and the local information which the missionaries received was confirmed by warnings received from their converts at out stations. The native servants attached to the mission were advised by their friends to escape the wrath that was to come and the missionaries, with the precedent of the Tien-tsin massacre before their eyes, judged it wise to take heed of the prevalent cry. They wrote to the United States Consul at Chefoo, begging that measures might be taken for their removal, and, in the absence of an American man-of-war, Admiral Kellett sent her Majesty's ships Barrosa and Grasshopper for the purpose. In these vessels they came away on the 7th inst., leaving their premises to the mercy of the mandarin, who declined to answer for their safety. I shall, no doubt, be able to fill in details of the sketch shortly; at present only these brief facts are known. The abandonment of Tungchow is to be regretted, because it will encourage the anti-foreign party to instigate similar movements elsewhere; but the missionaries, with the precedent of Tien-tsin before their eyes, can hardly be blamed for their withdrawal.

Relying on Mr. Arthur Helps' remark with reference to Cortez in Mexico, that "what is said and thought in the affairs of life is almost more important than what is done," I may go on to mention that uneasy rumors have been afloat again in Ningpo during the past week, but have subsided under the influence of a straightforward and sensible proclamation by the Governor of the Chekeang province. Nearly the same report was current as in Tungchow, but was very differently treated. It was said that the local authorities had been instigated by Tseng-kwo-fan to foment a rising against foreigners, and that the Taotai had sent to Hangchow to take the Governor's instructions; rumor was very busy in the meantime with threats dire and diverse against all foreign residents, included even her Majesty's gunboat Leven, which was to be utterly destroyed. A day (the 29th of August) was even named for the event, but it passed over, and a proclamation by the Governor declaring that no cause for enmity between foreigners existed in Chekeang, and that what happened in Tien-tsin had nothing to do with Ningpo, calmed everything. It is, of course, difficult to know what degree of credit to attach to all these rumors; but it may be worth noting, as corroborative evidence, that the district general did, at the time the rumors were abroad, rush off in frantic haste to Hangchow, after ordering 600 troops to be ready for service, and that the proclamation of the Governor followed immediately on his visit. Are we to infer that the Governor of Shantung listened to the voice of the tempter, but that the Governor of Chekeang, following the example of Ma-hsin-yi, declined?

Turning now to Nankin, since the assassination of Ma, the Viceroy, the Tartar General has held the seals of office, and has persevered in the loyal policy adopted by his predecessor. A strong guard is posted outside the mission premises, and some 3,000 troops are assembled in the neighborhood of the examination hall in case of effervescence among the students. The examinations began on the 3d, and will probably be over by the 12th. Various rumors are afloat among the Chinese as to the motive for the assassination. One says that his murderer was a man who had helped Ma in his poorer days to pursue his literary studies, but who had been overlooked since the Viceroy had attained high station; another, that he was a relative of Ma, who had come down from Shantung to claim either pecuniary help or office; that Ma had responded to the first, but refused the latter claim; and that at the close of an interview, in which Ma told him he would be pestered no longer and threatened to turn him out of the city, the man flung himself on Ma with a dagger and inflicted the fatal wound. A third rumor had it that foreigners had instigated the deed—the very foreigners whom Ma had lately protected from a threatened onslaught! The fact is, I believe, that the man will give no reason for his crime, and that the mandarins are doing their utmost to prevent any details getting abroad. The event itself even was not known among the people of Shanghae till three days after the *North China Herald* had given it publicity. There seems likelihood in the surmise which this paper now ventures, that there is probably so much truth in all these rumors as that a known enemy of Ma was suborned by Ma's political opponents to effect his death.

Perhaps this view does not altogether lose effect by another rumor—rumor is extremely rife just now—that Tseng-kwo-fan is likely to return to his old post at Nankin. From one point of view this might be regarded as degradation, for the viceroyalty of the metropolitan province of Chih-li is considered the highest in the empire. But Tseng-kwo-fan has always preferred the viceroyalty of the two Kiang, which is by far the more powerful and independent; and it must not be forgotten that he is declared by the popular voice to be the instigator of all foreign troubles. It was after his protégé, Chen-kwo-jui, the leader of the mob at Tien-tsin, had passed through Nankin and Yangchow three months ago that the hostile movement against missionaries arose, which Ma quelled by his prompt action. It was Tseng-kwo-fan who appointed the Prefect of Tien-tsin to his post only three months before the massacre occurred, and it is Tseng-kwo-fan who now refuses obstinately to see any guilt in the prefect, magistrate or general who instigated, encouraged and led the riot. The surmise is, perhaps, vague, but not altogether baseless, that Tseng-kwo-fan wants to come back to Nankin to mature his own schemes.

Of course this is all surmise. I have before said that in such matters one can build only on native report, which is necessarily vague; but the position of affairs is sufficiently critical to make it worth while to watch the current of native thought and talk closely. It is a great pity that the whole matter is not put to rest by prompt and vigorous action. The guilt of the Tien-tsin mandarins is clear, and all foreigners are interested in their punishment, both as a measure of justice and of a warning. If all the available force in China and Japan were concentrated at Tien-tsin, and warning were given that the city would be bombarded and occupied if the culprits' heads were not off in a week, they would be off. As it is, we are simply giving the Chinese time to gather troops and encouraging them in their conceited hostility. A translation has been lately published of a (supposed) imperial edict which has got abroad in Tien-tsin, declaring that the mandarins cannot be given up, and speaking of Count Rochechouart's demands with extreme insolence. It is said that the French and British Chargés d'Affaires are about to come down again to Tien-tsin. If the Central government is so all-powerful and so well disposed as Mr. Burlingame persuaded Western Powers, it is difficult to see why these frequent negotiations with the Provincial Governor should now be necessary.

THE METHODIST MISSION IN CHINA AND THE RECENT MASSACRES.

The Chinese View of the Burlingame Treaties.

[From the Boston Advertiser, Nov. 17.]

The Rev. Mr. Baldwin, a young missionary, lately returned from China, where he has been laboring for twelve years, spoke in the Bromfield street church last evening, giving an interesting account of something connected with the Methodist mission work in that country. He said in substance that the Methodist mission has been in existence in China for about twenty-two years, two men having begun the work in 1848. Missionaries in China have to contend against various obstacles. They must, in the first place, master the Chinese language, at least sufficiently to be able to translate any part of the Bible, and this necessitates the committing to memory of 7,000 or 8,000 words. This must necessarily be an arbitrary act of memory, as the Chinese language has no alphabet. The words have but one syllable, and the spoken language is much different from the written. The latter can be understood in all parts of China, but there are various dialects in the former. This may be illustrated by our Roman numbers, which may be read in various languages, but when spoken they are different in the different dialects. The same word also has different meanings according to its accentuation. To say that a thousand icicles have just gone past is only to wrongly accent the word for soldiers. The order to buy a hundred apricots was in this way misunderstood for a hundred goats' tails. Another obstacle is prejudice against foreigners. The Chinese believe they want their children to attend mission schools that they may boil them up and use their eyes for making opium. Missionaries' knowledge of geology leads natives to think the former can see under ground. Another is, that the lives of foreigners who are not Christians are a reproach to religion, for when they violate the Sabbath, do injury to others by selling opium, &c., and are impure in life, they make the missionaries appear inconsistent, as the natives consider all foreigners Christians in fact, as well as in name.

There were no converts in this mission during the first ten years, but there are now nearly 2,000 native Christians, and among them are many ministers and lay preachers, who sometimes endure untold persecutions. Methodists have three principal mission stations, the largest at Fuhchau. The missionaries in China look upon the Burlingame mission in a different light from that in which it is viewed by most in this country. The mandarins wanted the treaty of 1860 to remain as it was, and not to be revised at the end of ten years, according to agreement; and to accomplish this end their chief, at the instance of Mr. Hart, offered to Mr. Burlingame the mission to foreign nations, as no mandarin of the first class would accept it. He was to receive $40,000. He was instructed to make a new treaty that should be as nearly like the old as possible, but the people in China were astonished at the first reports of his speeches that came to them, to the effect that China wanted railroads, telegraphs and all modern improvements, and offered to Americans the inside track in their construction; whereas such things were far from being the real wishes of the mandarins of China. And the treaty was found, on comparison with the old one, to differ only in this, that when China was ready to build railroads America should be allowed to furnish engineers, &c., for the work. But the understanding the Americans had from Mr. Burlingame's speeches and representations led them, and the English and French afterwards, to give directions in behalf of China that no gunboats on the Chinese coast should exact reparation for injuries on the spot, but that such injuries should be reported to the minister at Pekin, and he in turn should receive instructions from the home government before action should be taken against China, excepting only cases which involved the life of foreign citizens. China construed these instructions as indications of "backing down" on the part of the treaty making Powers instead of indications of magnanimity, as they were intended. She, therefore, very naturally concluded that as any injury they might do could not be punished for nearly a year it was a most favorable opportunity to drive all foreigners out of China, and this is really the desire of all the Chinese, as those on the spot cannot fail to see. This was the real cause of the late terrible massacre there. It is idle to attribute it to hatred of the Catholics, even though the Sisters of Charity were the chief sufferers; for no sooner had they committed their barbarous deeds of cruelty against them than they went immediately to demolishing Protestant churches and other buildings, and then tried to find the Protestants themselves, who were saved from a like fate only by flight. Their main design seemed to be to kill or drive out all foreigners. It is very manifest that the mandarins knew of this movement, if they did not dictate it. The firemen at the time were brought together armed with firearms instead of buckets. It remains to be seen whether the Chinese government will uphold the mandarins in their acts. It depends upon their hope of ultimate success against foreign nations. If this is not sufficiently encouraging they will probably have a mock trial and dress up some condemned criminal in the clothes of a mandarin and execute him, just to satisfy foreign nations.

The speaker closed with an eloquent and touching appeal to remember China when collections for missions are taken up.

NEW YORK CITY

Local and Miscellaneous News Paragraphs.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	42	42	3 P. M.	52	57
6 A. M.	48	41	6 P. M.	50	48
9 A. M.	59	47	9 P. M.	48	46
12 M.	62	49	12 P. M.	46	46

Average temperature yesterday.................. 46¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.................. 50⅝

The Board of County Canvassers yesterday completed the canvass of the Seventeenth, First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, after which they took a recess until this morning.

Margaret Moore, the unfortunate woman who killed her child on Tuesday night last during a paroxysm of insanity, was brought to the Tombs yesterday and examined by Drs. Anderson and Beach, who agreed in pronouncing her *non compos mentis*.

Coroner Keenan was yesterday called to the Morgue to hold an inquest on the body of an unknown woman about twenty-eight years of age, found floating in the dock foot of Spring street, North river. Deceased wore a dark dress, woollen shawl, hood, white stockings and gaiter boots.

The City Surveyor yesterday measured the track at the Empire Rink, preparatory to Weston's 500 mile walk next week. The committee of medical gentleman was in attendance, and a large number of persons interested in the feat of the pedestrian were also present.

The Church Fair now being held at Apollo Hall for the benefit of the aged and infirm of the Methodist Episcopal Church is achieving a brilliant success. Among the curiosities are some immense cones of the Calaveras county mammoth trees of California, on exhibition at the stall of Mrs. Dr. Newman, the wife of the Chaplain of the United States Senate.

Wednesday night the brig Queen of the South drifted from her anchorage above Harlem, and on the way down the river ran into a schooner lying at the foot of East 125th street, the anchor of the brig cutting through the bow of the schooner and otherwise damaging her. The Twelfth precinct police boarded the brig and brought her to an anchorage. No one was found on board but a boy, who could speak no English, and, therefore, could give no explanation.

In the classic neighborhood of Pitt street, near Rivington, there is a gang of boys, aged from ten to sixteen years, who have made themselves notorious of late by quite a new dodge in the highway robbery line. Schools Nos. 4 and 34 are in the vicinity and the gang make it a point to "lay" for the children as they are going or coming from school and rifling their pockets. The result has been a great demand for slate pencils, jackknives and loose pennies at certain households. Three of the young robbers were arrested the other day, but Judge Ledwith laughed at the complainants and dismissed the thieves. The school boys in that neighborhood want to know if they can't be protected in their property. They say jackknives and slate pencils are "awful dear" nowadays.

CORRUPT LEGISLATION IN JERSEY.

A Relic of the Late Democratic Legislature—How the People of Jersey City Were Compelled to Submit to the Nicolson Pavement Ring—Another Big Job.

At the late meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City, a simple and short resolution was "put through" without attracting any notice. Yet this very resolution embodied one of the heaviest burdens ever imposed on the taxpayers. The resolution was to this effect:—"Resolved, That the Committee on Streets be authorized to advertise for proposals for the improvement of Grand street, from Mill creek to Washington street." One of the Aldermen (Ege) at length waked up and called for the reading of the resolution again, but before he could succeed a motion to adjourn was carried. To give the status of this question in as few words as possible it is only necessary to refer to the charter of the consolidated city, passed by the last Legislature.

Prior to the passage of that charter a body of politicians in Bergen, and known as "The Bergen Ring," had drawn up a grand scheme by which the individuals composing it could be enriched at the expense of the taxpayers. These men went to Trenton and lobbied every measure through both houses that could promote their designs. One section of the charter of the consolidated city provides that Grand street, from Mill creek to Washington street, shall be paved in the same manner as that part of the street west of Mill creek. Then follows the mischievous part of the section—namely, that the power of remonstrance on the part of property owners, as in the case of other streets, shall not apply to this section. In other words, the job should be carried on whether the owners of property along the route liked it or not. The Bergen "ring" then adopted the Nicolson pavement for their portion of the thoroughfare, which is now nearly finished at a heavy cost, and thus by the ingenious provision referred to the people on the section of the street from Mill creek to Washington street were compelled to submit to the adoption of the same pavement, chiefly in the interest of the "ring," which was thenceforward termed "The Nicolson Pavement Ring." This very business was one of the main issues on which the democracy was defeated at the late election.

While Alderman Ege's motion was pending in the Common Council that gentleman declared that nothing could be more unfair to those who had to bear the expense than this system of legislation, and in view of the late verdict of the people this improvement ought to be delayed until the assembling of the next Legislature, when it can be repealed. Aldermen Sheeran and Bumsted defended the project, however, the former being chairman of the Committee on Streets and the latter a member of the same committee. Should the improvement be commenced before the assembling of the Legislature the property owners on the line referred to intend to apply for an injunction, so that the work may be arrested till the representatives of the people can have an opportunity to deal with the question.

In this connection it may be remarked that petitions are being prepared for presentation to the Legislature, asking that the charter of Jersey City be remodelled *in toto*, so that some of the fat offices created by it may be abolished, and that the privileges and powers of the Aldermen, especially in the matter of awarding contracts, be circumscribed. A board of public works, composed of old and respectable citizens, would supply the place with great advantage to the taxpayers.

AUSTRALASIA.

Material Progress: Population, Commerce, Shipping and Gold—The United States Flag—An Europo-Aboriginal Council—Dress, Arms and Speech of a New Zealand Warrior—Slavery and the Slave Trade—Telegraphs Extension.

By way of Honolulu and San Francisco we have New Zealand journals dated at Auckland on the 6th of October, with files from Sydney.

Material Progress.

The Auckland (New Zealand) *Herald* of the 6th of October supplies the following reports of the industrial situation:—

We have received the statistical tables issued by the Registrar General, in anticipation of the annual volume of statistics of New Zealand for the year 1869. The estimated population of the colony at the close of 1869 was 237,249. The total increase during 1869 was 10,631. This number was composed of 9,990 excess of registered births over registered deaths, and excess of immigration over emigration 3,941. There is, of course, a considerable disparity in the numbers of the sexes, the males numbering 140,112 and the females only 97,137. In the old country there is a considerable superabundance of females. The increase of the population during the past year consisted of 5,491 males and 5,140 females. The immigration and emigration tables show that the excess of immigration over emigration in respect to the United Kingdom was only 2,037, the remaining increase to our population through immigration being principally from Australia.

There is considerable moving about from the Australian colonies to New Zealand and *vice versa*.

SHIPS AND COMMERCE.

It appears that there are 381 vessels, of 25,930 tonnage, belonging to ports in New Zealand. Of these 181 vessels, of 10,113 tonnage, belonged to the port of Auckland.

The commercial operations of the ports of the colony with other countries are stated. Dunedin has a larger trade with China and with the Mauritius than either Auckland or Canterbury, while Auckland has the trade with Batavia and the South Sea islands almost entirely in its own hands. The total exports to the islands amounted in value to £75,591, and of these the value sent from Auckland was £74,350. The exports from Auckland to Batavia were valued at £27,152, the total from the colony amounting to £28,354. While Dunedin sent goods to China valued at £44,143 Auckland does not appear to have exported anything to that country in 1869.

IMPORTS.

The total value of the imports of the colony for the past year is put down at £4,976,126, and of that amount goods valued at £2,448,579, were imported from the United Kingdom.

GOLD.

Referring to the gold export we find that there was a net decrease on the year of £141,431. The falling off was in Nelson, Westland and Otago. The figures in regard to Auckland stand thus:—Gold export in 1868, £168,874; in 1869, £465,687, being an increase of £296,813. We trust the increase will be even greater during the present year.

The American Flag at the Antipodes.

[From the Auckland (New Zealand) Herald, Oct. 6.]

The United States war steamer Resaca has departed from these shores, and she takes with her the good wishes of all who have made the acquaintance of her officers and men. We have been so accustomed to the presence of the English "blue jackets" that the presence of a few hundred seamen did not command any direct attention. The jollity of the sailor when he is well pleased is irrepressible, and the excellent conduct of the men is the theme of universal commendation. We hope their visit has been as pleasant to them as it has been to us. We trust that our "American cousins" have nothing to complain of in our hospitality. There was, perhaps, not much to offer, but what there was was freely given and accepted in a manner which we are sure is a guarantee of future good will and friendship between the United States and these colonies. The officers of the Resaca have left behind them the most favorable impression of their personal qualities. We believe that this man-of-war is the first State vessel that has visited this place from America. We sincerely hope she is not the last, but that we shall often see the emblematic "star" upon the naval uniforms in these streets. We are informed that the officers themselves have formed a high opinion of the advantages of Auckland as a naval depot. We are extremely glad to hear it. It is satisfactory to know that other people have as good an opinion of our local advantages as we have ourselves. The officers have made many friends here, and the name of their ship will long be connected with pleasant associations.

Diplomacy with the Natives—A Europo-Aboriginal Council.

The Taranaki *Herald* of the 7th October says:—

We have received intelligence of the safe arrival at Pariaka of Mr. Civil Commissioner Parris and the Europeans and natives who accompanied him. The reception of the party by the people assembled, we believe, was most cordial and hospitable. There are altogether about 1,200 natives gathered there at present, which is daily being augmented by fresh arrivals.

APPEARANCE OF THE CHIEFS—HOW THEY DRESSED—NATIONAL ARGUMENT AND FEUDAL LOGIC.

The Taranaki *Herald*, in another column, gives a detailed account of the *korero*, or council, at Pariaka, and goes on to describe the arrival of Tito Kowaru, the chief, thus:—

On the morning of the 21st intelligence was brought to Pariaka that Tito Kowaru was close at hand; and the natives of that village left for the purpose of welcoming him in their usual style. Each had a branch of some tree in their hands, which, as they walked, they waved above their heads; at the same time uttering a cry of welcome. As Tito Kowaru and his followers drew near it was found that there were eighty men and six women. The men are described as being very powerful, and were dressed in the usual bush costume—a plaid shawl fastened around their hips and shirts over their bodies, and in the head of each were white feathers. Tito Kowaru, with his one eye and horrid-looking countenance, was superbly dressed for a Maori chief. He wore a mat made of a very fine native flax, the fringe of which was composed of green and white feathers. On his head he had a cap formed from the plumage of some black bird, and in the centre, standing up in front of the peak, was a scarlet feather. Beneath the mat might be seen a plaid shawl, which was tied round his hips and which reached below his knees; he also had on a new plaid Crimean shirt. On Tito Kowaru coming within speaking distance much was said both by Mr. Parris and the rebel that it would be impossible to put on paper. Accusations were made on one side to be repudiated by the other and *vice versa*. The Civil Commissioner called upon his natives not to look upon the man who had defiled himself. Tito Kowaru abused Mr. Parris in return, and so Wednesday passed, and, according to native custom, we suppose, after each side had exhausted their supply of abuse, were ready to talk seriously. Tito Kowaru was then invited into the village; but, before entering, when about a hundred yards off, they all discharged their firearms and came forward with their guns unloaded.

On the Thursday Tito Kowaru expressed a wish to hear what all the talk had been about. He said he had been *a long time dead;* he had now come to hear, to ask questions and to have an explanation of what had been done there. Some of the natives replied that he had heard already the full particulars of what had transpired at the meeting, but he replied that that only was by the roadside. A native had met him and told him all, but he considered it was not the sort of thing wanted, and had been disappointed at the talk. He had come himself now, and wanted to hear it with his own ears. Mr. Parris then stuck up the stick and explained the whole that had been done, and Te Whiti came from his platform and again put the sticks under his feet.

Tito Kowaru said to Te Whiti, after he had put his feet on the sticks:—I have heard what you have said. If those (meaning the king and government) are to be no more, who is? Who is the person?

Te Whiti—It is I. I am the only person?

Tito Kowaru—By whom were you begot?

Te Whiti parried the question, although asked it many times. At last Tito Kowaru said:—"Who is there behind you?"

Te Whiti—There is one father, one son, and one Holy Ghost; altogether these are three; yes, they are three, yet are but one, and that is I.

After some more bantering between these two chiefs,

Mr. Parris got up and said:—Every one who assembled at the meeting at Pariaka has been invited by a notice sent by Te Whiti to them. That notice stated that the meeting at Pariaka was to be the salvation of all. They had assembled—people from all parts of the island—from one end to the other had attended, and what had been the result so far, merely to hear it stated that one man could govern everybody? That was all boastful language, which no man should be guilty of. There was only one way of settling the thing; that was by allowing the leading men of the country to meet the Governor and to talk the matter over and to try to bring about a better state of things.

Te Whiti was somewhat excited at this, because the natives seemed to agree with the Civil Commissioner's remarks, and some of Tito Kowaru's people cried out, "Parris is right."

Te Whiti said:—I see and hear. You all approve of what Parris has said; even Tito Kowaru's people are with him. Go every one of you with him and fulfil your hearts' desire—kill and eat each other, rob and get drunk, commit adultery, sell land, make roads—do everything the wicked are intended for—but don't look back on me afterwards.

Mr. Parris said:—Te Whiti, when you put those sticks under your feet you meant that all wickedness should be placed there. I admit that I am dust and was crushed, but I am risen up again. I said that I was not coming up here to flatter you. The task must be gone on with. The roads must be made (and stretching out his hand to Te Whiti), give me my children that I may go and do it.

Te Whiti made no reply, but endeavored to laugh it off, and then

Tito Kowaru, coming into the centre, with *a bright double-barrelled gun in his hand*, said:—I have come to Pariaka; I now return to Ngatimaru. I shall turn my back upon Taumatamahoe and Tawhana meaning the whole of the Nagatimaniapoto). Tawhana's work is his and I have nothing to do with it. My eyes turn to Ngaire and to the sea. My mind night and day is only thinking of Ngaire. I will never strike another blow unless I am attacked. If my face is scratched I shall retaliate. Oh, all ye people assembled, I now bid you farewell. I go to my camp for the night and in the morning leave on my homeward journey.

Several asked him to stop and asked him if he was angry by his leaving so quickly. He said no, but what is there in the talk? I have heard what you said, but I don't see the end. It is useless; you call the people from the right and from the left—you say nothing—no more. Tito Kowaru then rose, and he and his followers left in a body.

Thus ended the Pariaka meeting, over which much excitement has been occasioned all over the colony.

Slavery and the Slave Trade—Sharp Action of the Natives.

[From the Samoan Reporter.]

The schooner Atlantic—owned, we believe, partly in the Samoa and partly in Sydney—under the command of Captain Hayes, has lately been seized at Tutuila on a charge of kidnapping natives of Pukapuka and Manahiki. The following facts respecting the occurrence we gather from a letter received from R. T. Powell, F. L. S., of Pagopago, Tutuila.

On the 14th December ult. the schooner Atlantic, commanded by Captain Hayes, entered the harbor of Pagopago. The people of the place soon found out that there were natives of Pukapuka and Manahiki on board, and the chief of Pagopago informed Mr. Powell that they were brought away against their will and he intended to liberate them. Mr. Powell tried to dissuade him from the attempt, feeling sure it would end in the defeat of the Samoans, and, most probably, in bloodshed. But the chief, unknown to Mr. Powell, persisted in his determination. He went alongside the schooner and called to the islanders on board to jump into the sea and swim ashore. All except five did so, and escaped. Soon afterwards Captain Hayes was seen going from the vessel to the shore in a small canoe paddled by a Samoan. The chief, supposing he had firearms on his persons which he would use, shouted to the man who paddled the canoe to upset it and throw the captain into the water. The man obeyed orders, and Hayes' revolver missed fire in consequence when he attempted to use it. The chief took him prisoner when he reached the shore, and at once sent on board the schooner and released the remaining five captives, who were found fastened down in the hold.

The chief then sent for the British Consular agent, residing at Leone, another part of the island. He declined to interfere, on the ground that the Atlantic had been under American colors when at Leone, some time previously. Afterwards Captain Hayes himself appealed to him for protection, declaring his vessel to be under the British flag. The Consular agent at once went to Pagopago, and after hearing the evidence of the islanders who brought in the vessel, and also that of a Mr. Sivewright, a passenger, decided on seizing the Atlantic in the name of her Majesty. The matter was then referred to J. C. Williams, her British Majesty's Consul at Apia, and the Atlantic and her passengers brought to Apia, where he is at present investigating the case.

Captain Hayes is charged with having brought away, against their will, eight boys and nine girls from Manahiki, besides the mother of one of the boys, who begged to be allowed to come with her child, and one man seems to have consented to come. He is also charged with having brought away, under false pretences, nineteen natives of Pukapuka (Danger Island), having pretended to engage them to work in Samoa for six months, at the rate of five dollars a month, but at the same time making them put their mark to an agreement to work in Feeje for five years at the rate of two dollars a month. There is also another charge against Captain Hayes of having brought away unpaid for 20,000 cocoanuts and other property—valued by the natives at $500—from Manahiki, which he offered to convey to Rakaanga as a favor to the people. The natives of Manahiki were confined below and not allowed to communicate with the Pukapuka people while the Atlantic was off that island taking on board the nineteen natives.

Pending a legal investigation into these charges, we refrain from expressing any opinion on the case. We trust full justice will be done to all concerned. We highly commend the zeal of the natives of Tutuila on behalf of those they believed to be the subjects of deceit and cruelty.

Fiji Out of Debt.

[From the Fiji Times, Sept. 10.]

The last remaining item of the debt owing to the American government by the Polynesian Company has been paid. Three gentlemen—Messrs. Brewer, Macartney and Henry—came by the Alhambra to consult with Mr. J. C. Smith and Mr. Bradwell on the subject; the result is the money has been handed over to Dr. Brewer, the American Consul.

Native Obstructions to the Telegraph.

A Taurang (N. Z.) correspondent writes:—Mr. Commissioner Clarke and Major Hamlin (resident magistrate for Maketu) returned from Katiteriria a week or two ago. At Orakeikorako Mr. Clarke met the obstructive natives who have stopped the telegraph line there, and, after a lengthened discussion, did not succeed in removing their objections. He left the settlement without any arrangement having been come to, as the natives insisted, with dogged obstinacy, on their determination to prevent the line crossing their country—a distance of five miles—unless they were paid £500, together with a yearly payment of £1 for every post erected and 5s. additional for each post cut in their forest. "These repetitions of vexatious and extortionate demands are becoming quite disheartening."

New Zealand Meteorology.

A government *Gazette* contains an abstract of meteorological observations made in this colony for the month of July last. The mean temperature at Auckland in the shade during that month was 51.6, and at Dunedin 42.3. The mean of the same month at Auckland during the previous six years was 52.5. The rainfall at Auckland in July was 6.203, at Wellington 4.880, at Christchurch 2.255, at Hokitika 8.550 and at Dunedin 3.120. During the previous six years the average rainfall during the same month was at Auckland 4.860, at Wellington 5.123, at Christchurch 2.453, at Hokitika 9.540 and at Dunedin 2.299. Rain fell in Auckland during the same month on 22 days, in Wellington on 18 days, in Christchurch on 12 days, in Hokitika on 15 days and in Dunedin on 15 days. During the month the weather throughout the colony was wet, stormy and severe, and frequent storms, with thunder, hail and heavy rain occurred.

The Intercolonial Exhibition at Sidney.

This exhibition was opened on the 30th August by Lord Belmore. The day was very fine, and the attendance large and fashionable. The Governor and Lady Belmore arrived at twelve o'clock and proceeded to the throne upon a dais at the north end of the building. They were received at the door and escorted by the officers of the society, a large number of gentlemen being specially invited to meet them. All the dignitaries of the land were present in costume, and the scene was very imposing. Ladies filled the galleries and looked down upon the centre space. The building was very crowded.

Sir William Macarthur, President of the Agricultural Society, read an address to the Governor; the Governor responded; a little organ performance followed, and the exhibition was pronounced open to the public for a period of one month. The opening day and the day following were proclaimed public holidays. Comparatively few of the population availed themselves of the privilege of paying 5s. on the first day, and a large section of the remainder spent their leisure in looking at what was going on from the outside, the fences not being very high. The second holiday was a shilling day, and gave 30,000 visitors. The Thursday was a half-crown day, and gave 10,000, and the remainder were shilling days.

Victoria has secured the principal prizes for agricultural implements and machinery.

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH IN JAPAN.

The Mikado Testing the American Field Wire—Wonderful Effects of Our National Present—A "Good Time" for the Operatives.

The *Japan Weekly Mail*, to hand by way of Europe, contains an amusing account of a trial of a field telegraph lately presented by the American government to the Mikado, in the imperial presence:—

By the Mikado's desire the apparatus was erected in the grounds of the palace, one terminus being his Majesty's private study and the other the pleasure pavilion, which stands in the centre of the Maple Gardens, where were assembled three princes of the blood, the Prime Minister and a host of members of the Privy Council, to receive and answer the imperial messages. The working of the wires was entrusted to two Japanese, and when all was ready a message arrived at the Pavilion announcing the presence of the Mikado at the terminus in the study. To this announcement a most respectful message was returned thanking his Majesty for his gracious presence. Shortly after the message came, "The Emperor is highly pleased with the wonderful Western invention;" and then immediately afterwards, "Who are in the pavilion, and what are you doing?" To this an answer was returned giving the names of those present, and saying that they were awaiting with profound veneration his Majesty's gracious orders. To their intense embarrassment the answer was returned, "Telegraph to us something amusing." As may be imagined this message caused the greatest consternation among the courtiers. How were they in a moment to conjure up anything that should be amusing, and, at the same time, respectful? At length one Privy Councillor suggested:—"This day will be memorable in the annals of the empire as that on which his Majesty for the first time witnessed the working of a telegraph." But this was instantly rejected as being not in the least amusing. At least a youthful courtier proposed, "We all mean to get merry on the wine which we expect your Majesty to give us."

This was at once received with delight and transmitted to the palace, and to it a reply was immediately returned that they should not expect in vain, and the proceedings terminated with a message from the Emperor expressing himself satisfied with the experiments and thanking the officers who had worked the telegraph.

At the Emperor's desire the apparatus was left standing in the grounds in order that he might *learn to work it himself*.

A man named Howard, handcuffed and with his legs tied, jumped through the car window, while the train was nearing St. Peter, Minn., lately, but was caught by the officer by his legs, the train stopped, and the chap allowed to drop outside into the arms of the assistants. It was a thrilling sight to see a man hanging by his feet from a car window with train at full speed.

MEXICO.

The Illness of President Juarez—Dread of Revolution in Case of His Death—Full Text of the Amnesty Law—The Presidential Campaign.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 26, 1870.

The last ten days have been most critical ones for Mexico, as much so, doubtless, as any during the last half century. On the 17th President Juarez, without a moment's warning, suffered an attack which threatened to take his life from moment to moment. The cause is variously stated and explained, but the exact character of the physical disorder appears to be illy understood by the medical faculty. A bath too soon after eating is most generally believed to have been the cause of the critical condition of the President, and which resulted in a congestion of the lungs and brain, and it is said of the blood in the muscles of the heart. Contrary to the supposed and generally understood wishes of the President, the Congress of the nation had three days previously passed a general law of amnesty, so sweeping as to include all of the revolutionists of the country since 1867, including many violent personal enemies of the President; and there are a few persons who attribute the illness of the Executive to his mortification at the disregard of the majority of the Congress for what he supposed and really believed to be the welfare of the nation. The bill which passed Congress had been referred to him for his action, and he had retured it to the Representative body with an amendment which materially and vitally changed the face of the bill, and which was not approved by the Congress. Whatever, then, may have been the exciting cause of the President's illness it was so grave and alarming as to occasion the general belief that he either had already died or must do so at any moment, and to induce Congress to suspend its session, but remain in secret conclave, contenting itself only with sending frequent messengers to await the news from the sick chamber whither he had been conducted. Until eight o'clock at night that body remained in the most alarming excitement, especially as it was rumored and understood that the political enemies of Mr. Lerdo de Tejada, to whom the Presidency would fall as being President of the Supreme Court of the nation, were already at work to prevent his assumption of that office, and by a *"coup d'état"* to place Porfirio Diaz or Judge Ogazon, the acting President of the Supreme Court, in the Presidential chair. The medical faculty of the capital was earnestly solicited to exert itself to its utmost to snatch his life from the destroyer, and so far it has succeeded, aided by a naturally strong constitution. All lovers of peace and all persons who, from business or family interests, desire that the country be spared from further revolutions, longed most earnestly for two days that President Juarez might be spared; and the dark and bloody wave of revolution which on the 17th and 18th inst. threatened to roll destroyingly over this beautiful country has been turned back, and we still enjoy, comparatively speaking, peace. Two days since the President suffered a slight relapse, which was alarming for the while, and it is said that an effort has been made and will be continued to induce him to ask a leave of absence for a short period, until he shall be permanently restored, Mr. Lerdo de Tejada meantime occupying the Presidency, in this manner preventing an unhappy occurrence following any fatal relapse.

The entire press of the capital, and, so far as heard from, of the republic, has expressed its profound sorrow and concern for the event, without distinction of persons or party.

Great wisdom and judgment was displayed by the government, preventing revolutionary neighborhoods from learning the precise condition of the Executive until he was so far recovered as to announce the same, thereby discouraging our revolutionary elements, which might otherwise be easily developed into war and bloodshed.

At that moment a vast number of the revolutionary leaders released from prison by the amnesty law were in Mexico city, and the circumstance gave rise to the greatest anxiety on the part of every one.

The Congress of the Union has decreed the following:—

ARTICLE 1. Amnesty is conceded to all persons who, up to the 19th of the month of last September, may have been guilty of infidelity to the country, of sedition, conspiracy and other crimes against the public order, as also the military men who, up to the same date, may have deserted.

ART. 2. There are not comprehended in the present amnesty—First, the regents and deputies of the so called empire; second, the generals who commanded divisions or bodies of the army who may have passed over to the invaders.

ART. 3. Every person embraced in the two former fractions, whose fate may have been defined by the Executive of the Union, will enjoy with all its plenitude the favor of the present amnesty.

ART. 4. The Executive is authorized to extend it to individuals excepted in article two when, in the judgment of the same Executive, the public peace may not be compromised.

ART. 5. All persons pardoned, whatever may be the penalty to which they may be now subjected, will be at once placed at liberty, and it shall supersede entirely the charges or trials which may be instituted for the crimes mentioned.

ART. 6. The present amnesty leaves untouched the rights of third parties, and those of the nation by the effects taken from the public funds.

ART. 7. The pardoned, although they return to the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights, are neither entitled to the right to return to employments, charges, grades, decorations, salaries, pensions and claims upon the public pawn shops, nor for the payments of credits against the Treasury and other favors and emoluments of which they may now be deprived, according to the laws.

ART. 8. All the pecuniary penalties imposed shall be remitted and have no effect. The goods embargoed or confiscated shall be immediately returned to the interested parties in the condition in which they may be found, provided that they may not have been alienated.

ART. 9. The Executive in carrying out this law will indicate the term of one month, counted from the promulgation in such capital of a district for the presentation of those pardoned who may be found with arms in their hands.

ART. 10. The individuals who by failure of presentation in the time fixed by the Executive conformable to the former article shall remain excluded from the present pardon, so also those whom the amnesty does not comprehend will be judged according to the laws in force and by competent judges, and in no case according to the laws of January 25, 1862, January 29 and August 16, 1863, and August 12, 1867, which are now declared definitely annulled.

ART. 11. The persons comprehended in the exceptions of article two will not be condemned to death for the crimes committed up to date of publication of this law, and those upon whom that penalty according to article twenty-three of the constitution ought to be imposed will be commuted to greatest possible extent.

HALLS OF CONGRESS OF THE UNION, MEXICO, October 13, 1870.

GERONIMO ELIZONDO, President of Congress.
GUILLERMO VALLE, JESUS ALFARO, Secretaries.

In compliance with that mentioned in article nine of the foregoing law the President of the republic has thought best to decree the following order.—

ARTICLE 1. In the term of one month counting from the promulgation of this law at the capitals of each district, the pardoned who may be found with arms in their hands will present themselves in the federal district before the governor of it, in the territory of Lower California and the military district of Tepic before the respective political chiefs, and in the States before the corresponding governors, or before the political chiefs of the districts.

ART. 2. The political authorities of the districts before whom the pardoned present themselves will note down their names and the day of their presentation, giving cognizance of it to the governors in order that they may inform the Minister of Gobernacion.

ART. 3. The presentation in every case can be made by any of the legal means, but if it should not be made personally it will be ratified afterwards by the same interested parties. Therefore I order that it shall be printed, published and circulated for its fulfilment. BENITO JUAREZ.

GIVEN IN THE NATIONAL PALACE OF MEXICO, Oct. 14, 1870.

To MANUEL SUAVEDRA, Minister of Gobernacion.

With reference to the above amnesty law much may be said. It passed Congress by a small majority and was immediately carried into effect by the release from prison of General Miguel Negrete and many scores of other late revolutionists. As the news flew to all parts of the republic the guilty and accused, who have been secreted in the mountains and small towns, reported themselves to the officers indicated and are now with us "enjoying the sweets of peace." Among the persons not pardoned are the Bishop of Mexico, La Bastida; Generals Quiroga, Uraga and Marquez. Ex-President Santa Anna is free to return, and possibly the old gentleman may decide to take a trip over to Vera Cruz again, but if he does he will be wise to decide to keep the peace while here. Among those who are free to return are also the following, but they had better stay away than to return here to revolutionize:—

Los Señors Don Fernando Ramirez, Don Francisco César, Don José María Esteva, Don Juan de Dios Peza, Don Martin de Castillo y Cos, Don José M. Durán, Don Manuel Siliceo, Don Jesus Hermosa, Don J. Hipólito Gonzalez, Don José Hidalgo, Don Platon Roa, Don Domingo Herran, Don Antonio Taboada, Don Rafael Mangino, Don Gregorio de Barandiaran, Don Manuel R. de Arellano, Don Domingo Bureau, Don Francisco Facio, Don Manuel Larrainzar, Don Alonso Peon y Regil, Don Luis Robles, Don Antonio López de Santa Anna y Don Felix Zuloaga.

The national Congress is still occupied in discussing exceedingly important measures. Yesterday the bill granting to a company the privilege of constructing a telegraph line from Yucatan to Havana was under discussion, and has passed as far as the twentieth article.

Two "conductas" of silver have just left San Luis Potosi for the coast, to be shipped abroad, amounting to $1,085,711 74.

A campaign circular has recently been published here showing up the claims of Porfirio Diaz to the Presidency of the nation. It originated at Monterey and was signed originally there by several hundred citizens, but has been received here. The document makes no disparagement of President Juarez, his talents, nor the services which he has rendered to his country, but claims that the nation also owes a debt to General Diaz which it can never pay except by tendering him the Chief Magistracy of the nation.

HIGH TIMES FOR THE DARKIES.—The radicals have elected in South Carolina three negro Congressmen, a negro Lieutenant Governor, eleven State Senators and eighty Assemblymen of the same complexion, a negro Justice of the Supreme Court and a negro Secretary of State. Hayti is not much ahead of this.

REAL ESTATE.

The Great Sale of Central Park Lots—A Good Company but Few Bidders—New York and Brooklyn Improved Property.

The interest that attached to the sale of Central Park lots announced to be held yesterday was exhibited in the attendance at the Exchange Salesroom at noon of the largest company assembled there this fall. All of the prominent real estate men were

PRESENT,

watching the progress of the sale with close attention. We give the names of some of these in the particulars of the sale, and among others were Amos R. Eno, John H. Power and Terence Farley.

THE SALE

was not as successful as had been anticipated and as the great number present promised at the commencement. Bidding was rather slow, and, despite the best exertions of the auctioneer, halted so after a while as to induce the owners of the property to to withdraw it after twenty-eight lots had been disposed of.

OTHER SALES.

Particulars of this and other sales in New York and Brooklyn are given below. These offerings were:—The improved property located in Greenwich and Church streets, between Thames and Rector streets, by Messrs. Winans, Sands & Garrettson, by order of Messrs. Edward Austin and Samuel Colgate, trustees; improved city property sold by Messrs. Roberts & McGuire, and improved Brooklyn property sold by Messrs. Wyckoff & Little.

ACTIVITY IN ELIZABETH.

The recent purchase of a large tract of land at Elizabethport, N. J., by Singer & Co., of this city, upon which they intend to erect a large factory, has occasioned special animation in real estate in that city. The factory will give employment to about 2,500 men, now in the same employ elsewhere, all of whom will necessarily become residents of Elizabeth. One prominent real estate owner has already disposed of 300 lots at private sale to some of these parties, who contemplate immediate building.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS—BY MULLER, WILKINS AND CO.

1 lot, n. e. corner Madison av. and 62d st., 25x100.5. William Moller $19,750
1 lot, s. e. corner Madison av. and 63d st., 25x100.5. William Moller 19,500
1 lot, n. s. 62d st., 125 ft. e. of Madison av., 25x100.5. Jeremiah Pangburn 9,000
2 lots, n. s. 62d st., 200 ft. e. of Madison av., 25x100.5. G. Rowe, each 8,800
2 lots, s. s. 63d st., 200 ft. e. of Madison av., 25x100.5. William R. Stewart, each 8,300
1 lot, n. e. corner Madison av. and 63d st., 25x100. Charles L. Cornish 15,000
3 lots, adjoining on Madison av., 25x100. Charles L. Cornish, each 11,000
1 lot, n. s. 63d st. 100 ft. e. of Madison av., 25x100. Charles L. Cornish 9,600
1 lot, adjoining, 25x100. Charles L. Cornish 8,800
1 lot, s. s. 65th st., 50 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100.5. William Moller 9,650
1 lot, adjoining, 25x100.5. William Moller 9,500
4 lots, s. s. 81st st., 225 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x104.4. G. R. Butler, each 3,825
1 lot, w. s. 8th av., 100.5 ft. s. of 64th st., 25x100. Charles L. Cornish 15,000
8 lots on s. s. 58th st., 325 ft. w. of 5th av., running through to 58th st., being 25 ft. front by 200 ft. in depth, sold as 4 lots. A. F. Holley, each 38,000

CITY IMPROVED PROPERTY—BY WINANS, SANDS AND GARRETTSON.

Iron front building and lot, No. 36 Church st., n. Rector st., lot 26.8x42.4. Sherman & Howland 25,625
Iron front building and lot, Nos. 30, 32 and 34 Church st., adjoining the above, lot 77.7x44.7. Sherman & Howland 79,500
Brick building and lease of lot, No. 115 Greenwich st., running through to No. 28 Church st., ground rent $1,622 per annum, lease from Nov., 1863, for 19 years. S. E. Morse, Jr. 29,750
Brick and iron front buildings, Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Greenwich st. and Nos. 22, 24 and 26 Church st., ground rent $4,128, leased as the above. N. W. West 89,500
Brick and iron buildings and lots 123 Greenwich st. and 20 Church st., ground rent $1,622, leased as the above. S. E. Morse 30,000

BY ——

5 lots s. s. 78th st., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., each 25x102.2. J. B. Lent 28,500
1 lot n. w. corner 75d st. and Broadway, 26.10x99.7x91.4. A. McMaster 20,500
2 lots n. s. 74th st., 118.8 ft. w. of Broadway, each 25x45.6. J. B. Lent 7,900
2 lots s. s. 75th st., 88 ft. w. of Broadway, each 25x157.5. Mr. Deahome 16,000

BY ROBERTS AND M'GUIRE.

4 story brick house and lot 218 36th st., 584 ft. e. of 8th av., lot 8.9. Mr. Linenthal 11,350
4 story brick house and lot adjoining, lot same size. Mr. Linenthal 11,525
House and lot s. s. 33d st., 185 ft. e. of 7th av., lot 20x 66.8x36. H. Blesson 9,900

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—BY WYCKOFF AND LITTLE.

3 story brick building and lot 1,596 Fulton av., lot 20x 100. Mr. Munroe 5,100
2 story frame house and lot, n. s. Dean st., 150 ft. e. of Grand av, lot 16.8x110. H. Brown 2,600
2 story frame house and two lots, 463 Gates av., 225 ft. w. of Marcy av., each lot 25x100. J. Mortimer 8,500

CARRIER PIGEONS AND FALCONS IN WAR.

[From the Turf, Field and Farm, Nov. 11.]

A cable telegram informs us that Prussia, in besieging the capital of France, has revived an old custom. The Parisians employ carrier pigeons in holding communication with the outside world, and to destroy this line of communication we are told that the Prussians have called trained hawks into their service. The origin of falconry, or hawking, is traced back to the middle of the fourth century. It was once the favorite pastime of the nobility on the Continent and in England, and there was a time in France when the King never rode out on any occasion of consequence without being attended by his falconier, who was an officer of eminence. In warlike days this exclusive sport was often patronized by the commanders of the forces. Froissart informs us that when Edward III. invaded France he had with his army thirty falconers on horseback, whose sole duty was to look after the hawks. The King, when weary of the bustle of camp, would ride out into the forests and fields with an escort, and with the aid of his hawks indulge in the pleasures of the chase. But Bismarck, we believe, has been the first to turn falconry to practical use in time of war. There was no way to stop the return flight of the carrier pigeons taken out of Paris by balloon but by calling to his assistance trained hawks. The flight of the falcon is amazing in its swiftness. Henry IV., King of France, had a hawk which escaped from him at Fontainbleau, and in twenty-four hours after was found in Malta, a space of not less than 1,350 miles. Now, as the falcon does not fly by night, and if we allow eighteen hours for daylight, we have a velocity of seventy-five miles an hour. The allowance of daylight is probably too much, still it is better to under estimate rather than over estimate the performance. The flight of the pigeon is also long and rapid, but not equal to that of the hawk. While the one will do its hundred miles in something like two hours the other will accomplish the same distance in about an hour and a quarter. The pigeon will communicate only one way. It has a strong instinctive love of home, and, when carried from home and set free, if the distance is not more than 500 miles, will swiftly return to the old nest. Man takes advantage of this feeling, and by entrusting messages to the birds brought from home he rests assured that each message will safely be delivered to friends left behind. An English writer tells us:—"The courage and love of home of any of these birds is so remarkable that good old birds, if kept in confinement and bred from for any length of time (very commonly two years), will, when they are let out, leave the place the instant they are at liberty and forsake mate, eggs and young to try and find their old home. Many instances are known where a cock and hen from one loft have been shut up thus:—The cock has been let out while the hen has been sitting on eggs. This is commonly done, because it is well known to be a strong tie to the bird, and prevents all but good ones from leaving; but as soon as he has satisfied himself that his home is to be regained he has rushed into the hen, drove her off the nest and out, and both have sailed away together. Frequently, after a long absence the bird finds its old home pulled down, its former owner having removed. It will then hang about the place, resisting all the efforts of the other pigeon keepers to catch it by getting it to settle with their birds and enticing it with food into their traps. It will in some cases starve to death, and often becomes so weak that if it flies down into the street to search for food it is too exhausted to fly up, and is taken in the hand. When such a bird appears at a place in this way, neighboring pigeon keepers know it to be of a good kind, and resort to every artifice to catch it, in order to improve their strain. Sometimes, the bird, finding its home gone, will return to the place from which it has been let out, mostly on the second, but even on the third day after. The experienced pigeon keeper lets it rest for a day or two, entices it with a little hemp seed, and again lets it out early in the morning. It is nearly sure to leave again, but does not stop so long, and returns before nightfall. It is then let out daily, and its visits to its old home constantly decrease, until after a few days they cease altogether."

France was poorly supplied with carrier pigeons at the breaking out of the war, but it appears that she has been making the best use of what she can command. In Belgium pigeon flying is a national amusement and if we want the best birds we must go to that country for them. Pigeons have often been experimented with in war, but the perfection of the signal corps has nearly superseded them. Still there are many cases—such as the siege of Paris, for instance—where the signal corps is powerless, while pigeons are employed to advantage. In times of sieges these home-loving birds are the best dependence. History tells us that "when Modene was besieged, Brutus, within the walls, kept an uninterrupted correspondence with Hirtius without, and this by the assistance of pigeons; setting at nought every strategem of the besieger Antony to stop these winged couriers." Trochu, at Paris, has been following in the steps of Brutus, but Bismarck, if we may believe the despatches, has devised a plan to outwit the French. With his trained hawks he will be able to stop the flight of many a pigeon freighted with important despatches from the government at Tours to the head of the Department of Defence cooped up in Paris. There will be no fierce battles in the clouds, since the trusty messengers of the French will not be able to offer resistance against the strong beak and sharp talons of the Prussian falcon. But it will require a sharp lookout on the part of the invaders to discover all the pigeons let loose at Tours in time to successfully direct against them the trained hawks of the Prussian camp. We thus see war reviving the customs of the past. The use of carrier pigeons calls for the use of falcons, and hereafter trained birds promise to play an important part in every prominent siege.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
THURSDAY, Nov. 17—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was firm but inactive. Freight room continues scarce and checks the demand for export. Flour was active and higher Cotton sympathized with gold and the Liverpool market, closing at a decline.

GOLD EXCITED—112½ A 113⅛ A 112⅜.

The Gold Room has become the almost exclusive centre of interest in Wall street operations, the price of the precious metal being the most sensitive index of the progress of the complications in Europe. The speculative activity of the market was thoroughly aroused to-day by a flood of telegrams reporting the fluctuations in the price of five-twenties at London. The Gold Room was filled as early as nine o'clock by an eager and anxious assemblage of brokers. The first quotations of five-twenties produced little effect, for the reason that a simultaneous announcement that the directors of the Bank of England, at their session this morning, had made no change in the rate of discount was regarded as a flattering sign, and gold opened quietly at 112½. Soon after, however, bonds were reported down to 86⅝, and gold ran up to 113¼, between which point and 112¾ it fluctuated the balance of the forenoon. Fresh despatches were now received quoting five-twenties of 1862 at 86⅛, while private telegrams to some of the foreign bankers placed them as low as 86 and 85⅞. The excitement now became intense, and gold bounded up to 113⅛. But here, and almost at the same time still later despatches, which, in coming by one of the cables, had overtaken the previous messages by the other line, reported a sudden recovery in our bonds to 87 and 87¼. The effect was electrical. In the space of about twenty minutes gold fell to 112½, and after hovering in that vicinity for about two hours declined to 112¼, on the firm closing of the London Stock Exchange and news reports that four prominent members of the English Cabinet had proclaimed their desire for peace, the probability being, further, strongly intimated that the note of Lord Granville would lead to a congress of the European Powers to revise the Treaty of Paris and settle the questions now in dispute between the various countries of Europe. Later on gold, under purchases by the shorts, reacted to 112½; but closed dull and weak at that figure in the late dealings this evening. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

8:50 A. M.	112½	12:49 P. M.	112½
10 A. M.	113	1 P. M.	112⅝
10:14 A. M.	113⅛	2 P. M.	112¾
11 A. M.	112¾	2:53 P. M.	112¼
11:28 A. M.	112¾	3 P. M.	112⅜
12 M.	113	4 P. M.	112½
12:28 P. M.	113⅛	5:30 P. M...112⅜ a	112½

In the gold loan market the rates were two, three and four per cent for carrying. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared....$98,221,000
Gold balances....1,536,823
Currency balances....1,955,133

The Samaria, for Liverpool, took out $705,000 in specie.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE STEADY.

The foreign exchange market was firm under the unfavorable advices from London early in the day, but was barely steady on the later advance in the English funds, and the leading bankers showed more disposition to draw, while actual transactions out of second hands were done at an eighth to a quarter per cent below the counter rates. The nominal quotations at the close were as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108¼ a 109; good to prime bankers', 109 a 109⅜; short sight, 110 a 110⅛; Antwerp, 5.21¼ a 5.16¼; Switzerland, 5.18¾ a 5.13¾; Hamburg, 35¾ a 36⅛; Amsterdam, 40⅝ a 41; Frankfort, 40⅝ a 41⅛; Bremen, 78¾ a 79; Prussian thalers, 71⅛ a 72.

GOVERNMENTS LOWER.

The decline of five-twenties in London unsettled and weakened the government list, and the 62's fell to 107⅛—these issues responding more sensitively than the others to the changes abroad. Subsequently the advance in gold checked the decline, and at the afternoon boards the market became firm at a reaction, maintaining its strength at the close, when the decline in gold was in turn offset by the advance in the London quotation. The market was steady in final street dealings, when the following prices prevailed:—United States currency sixes, 111 a 111⅛; do., 1881, registered, 113⅛ a 113⅜; do. do., coupon, 113⅛ a 113⅜; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 106⅛ a 106⅜; do. do., 1862, coupon do., 107⅛ a 107⅜; do. do., 1864, do. do., 106⅜ a 106⅞; do. do., 1865, do. do., 106⅜ a 106⅞; do. do., registered, January and July, 109 a 109⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109 a 109⅛; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109⅜ a 109½; do. do., 1868, do. do., 109½ a 109⅝; do. ten-forties, registered, 106⅛ a 106⅜; do. do., coupon, 106⅛ a 106⅜.

THE GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF BONDS.

In accordance with the terms of the November programme of Treasury operations the Assistant Treasurer received proposals for the sale to the government of one million of five-twenties. The amount offered was $4,735,000. The million was bought at prices ranging (ex-interest) from 106.46 to 106.50.

MONEY EASY.

About one o'clock, the hour when money engagements are generally made, there was quite an active demand at six per cent and a few loans at seven were reported. But after two o'clock the offerings were more than sufficient to meet the demand, even at five per cent, and the government dealers were freely supplied at four per cent. It is supposed that the activity first noted was the result of a movement against the Stock Exchange on the part of operators for a decline who expected to precipitate stringency at a moment when the street was so excited by the financial news from London. Commercial paper was quiet and prime acceptances were current at 7 a 7½ per cent.

THE STOCK MARKET INACTIVE.

The stock market was depressed by the foreign news, but became extremely dull rather than weak, and prices for the active list exhibited unimportant changes. It was a market satisfactory to neither "bulls" nor "bears;" for when gold finally declined to 112¼ the recovery was not so marked as the "bulls" anticipated. The best prices of the day were made towards the close of business in the Long Room, the market falling off about an eighth per cent all around in the final street dealings. The following were the closing prices at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton Company, 65 a 70; Cumberland Iron, 20 bid; Western Union, 42⅛ a 42⅜; Quicksilver, 4 bid; Mariposa, 6¾ a 7¼; do. preferred, 10⅝ a 10⅞; Boston Water Power, 17½ a 18⅛; Adams Express, 67 a 67⅜; Wells-Fargo Express, 33¾ a 33¾; do. scrip, 2⅛ a 2¼; American Express, 46½ bid; United States Express, 35½ a 35½; Pacific Mail, 41⅜ a 41⅜; New York Central, consolidated, 92¼ a 92⅜; do., scrip, 87⅜ a 87⅜; Erie, 22⅜; do. preferred, 47½ bid; Harlem, 132 a 133; Reading, 101⅛ a 101¼; Michigan Central, 120½ a 121⅛; Lake Shore, 92⅞ a 93; Illinois Central, 135½ a 136½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½ a 105¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 79 a 79⅜; do. preferred, 89⅛ a 89¼; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 79 bid; New Jersey Central, 108 a 108⅜; Rock Island 112⅜ a 112⅜; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 59⅜ bid; do. preferred, 80⅜ a 80½; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 51⅜ a 51½; do. preferred, 73 a 76; Fort Wayne, 93⅞ a 94⅛; Chicago and Alton, 115 a 116; do. preferred, 115⅜ a 117; Ohio and Mississippi, 32⅛ a 32⅜; St. Louis and Iron Mountain, 47⅛; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 109⅛ bid; Morris and Essex, 91⅜ a 92⅛; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 3¾ a 3⅞; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 105 a 105⅛; do. preferred, 115 a 115⅛; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 18⅛ a 18⅞.

THE EXTREME FLUCTUATIONS.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the leading stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	92⅝	92⅜
New York Central scrip	87⅝	87⅜
Erie	22⅝	22⅜
Reading	101⅜	100⅞
Lake Shore	93⅛	92⅞
Wabash	52	51⅛
Northwestern	79⅜	79⅛
Northwestern preferred	89⅛	89
Rock Island	112⅞	112⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	59⅜	59⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	80⅞	80⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅜	31⅞
Western Union Telegraph	42⅜	42⅜
Pacific Mail	42	41⅞

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern list was quiet, and for the new Tennessees and North Carolinas heavy and lower. The South Carolinas were better and more active, the new July issues advancing to 73 a 73⅛. The following were the latest street prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 60 a 60⅛; do., new, 59⅛ a 59⅜; Virginia, ex coupon, 63 a 65; do., new, 64 a 64⅛; Georgia sixes, 80 a 82; do., sevens, 91 a 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 45⅛ a 50; do., new, 25 a 25⅛; do., special tax, 19 a 20; Missouri sixes, 91⅛ a 92; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 91⅛ a 92; Louisiana sixes, 71 a 73; do., new, 67 a 69; do., levee sixes, 73 a 75; do. do., eights, 90 a 92; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 103 a 104; South Carolina sixes, 88 a 90; do., new, January and July, 72 a 72⅛; do., do., April and October, 70 a 71; Arkansas sixes, 62 a 65; do. sevens, 66 a 68.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Treasurer:—

Gold receipts....$1,008,617
Gold payments....1,499,837
Gold balance....60,541,396
Currency receipts....1,386,533
Currency payments....253,565
Currency balance....10,832,805
Customs....277,000

The Chicago Tribune of yesterday says:—

The supply of loanable funds in the local money market continues good. There is a little more activity in the demand, but the banks are meeting it readily, and all first class borrowers find no difficulty in getting accommodations. The banks, however, are discriminating in favor of short time paper, and keeping in view the possibility of stringency next month. The fact that everybody has prepared for a tight money market next month will go far toward preventing stringency. The movements of currency are too light in any direction to be significant of any movement of either crops or money. Exchange is in moderate supply, and sells between banks at 50c. per $1,000 premium. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium and buy at par to 1-10 discount.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Nov. 17—10:15 A. M.

$25000 US 6's, '81, c....	113¾	100 shs Adams Ex....	67⅝
5000 U S 5-20 c, '62....	10⅞	100 U S Express....s30	35
12000 US 5-20, c, '67....c	109⅛	300 N Y C & H R R....	93⅛
1000 do....	109⅛	100 do....b c	92⅞
25000 do....b3	109¼	1000 do....	92⅝
2000 US 5-20, c, '65....	107	40000 N Y Cen & H R cer	87⅛
7000 US 5-20, c, '68....s3	109⅞	30000 do....b60	87⅛
1000 Tenn 6's, n....	59⅛	100 Erie RR....s30	22⅛
2000 N Car 6's, n....	25⅛	400 do....	22⅛
2000 do....	25½	1200 Reading RR....	101¼
2000 do....	25¾	1000 do....b3	101¼
3000 N C 6's, sp tax....	20	600 do....b c	101¼
16000 S C 6's, n, Jan & July	72⅛	600 L S & M S RR....	92⅞
34000 N Y 7's, b l, reg....	107	75 do....	93
15000 Missouri 6's....	91⅜	100 do....b c	92⅞
2000 Brooklyn 6's, w l.	95	200 do....	92⅞
2000 N Y Cen 6's, '83..	89½	100 Mich Cen RR....	121
1000 Erie 4th mtg....	80⅜	200 Clev & Pitts RR....	106
1000 Mich So s f bds....	97	50 Panama RR....s60	72
10000 do....b c	96⅞	20 do....b c	72¾
2000 Cen Pac RR gold b	90⅛	100 Illinois Cent RR....	136
13000 do....	90⅛	21 do....	135⅛
7000 U Pac RR 1st m..	82¼	50 Chic & N W RR....	79¾
4000 UnPac7's, l g bs....	72¼	100 do....	79⅜
10000 do....b c	72⅜	300 Chic & N W pref..	89¼
1000 Alt & T H 2d m pf.	82	500 do....b c	89⅛
2000 Tol & W 1st m....	92⅛	50 C, C, Cin & I RR....	80⅜
6000 Tol & W con cv bds	83	10 do....	80⅜
2000 Great West 2d m..	81⅛	100 N J Cen RR....	108¾
2000 Quin & Tol 1st....	81¼	600 Chic & Rk I RR....	112⅜
8000 C & RI & P RR 7's	98⅛	500 do....b60	112¾
2000 Pitts, Ft W & Chic 2d	95¼	300 do....	112¼
3000 Pit, Ft W & C 3d..	92	100 do....b3	112½
5000 Mil & St P 1st m....	93⅜	200 do....b c	112⅜
10000 M & St P 1st. 1 div	88	100 Mil & St P RR....	59⅜
2000 Ill Cent bonds....	106	600 do....	59¼
10000 C, C & Ind C 1st m.	81⅞	100 do....	59⅜
26000 do....	81¾	100 do....b c	59½
8000 Jefferson RR 1st m	90¾	200 Mil & St Paul pf....	80⅜
3000 N Mo 1st m b....	87	300 Tol, Wab & W....	51½
10000 American Gold....	113	200 do....	51⅜
7 shs Bk of Commerce	124½	10 Pitts, Ft W & Chi gt	94
50 Merchants' Bk....	11⅛	59 Del, Lack & W....	109⅛
10 Fourth Nat Bk....b c	108	200 do....	109
12 Del & Hud C Co....	121½	300 do....	109¼
100 West U Tel....s60	42	100 Bos, H & Erie RR..	4⅛
300 do....bet call	42⅛	200 do....	4
400 do....	42⅜	100 O & Miss RR....	32¼
200 Pac M SS Co....b c	41¾	220 Nor & Wor R....b c	103⅞
100 Mar Min Co....b c	7⅛	10 N Y & N H RR....	154½
200 do....	7¼	100 H & St Jo RR....	107
100 do....b30	7⅜	15 Dub & S C RR....	98⅛
500 Mariposa Min prf....	10⅜	350 do....	95
1100 do....b c	10⅛	100 do....	95⅛
8 Boston W P....	17⅝	900 Col, C & I C RR....	18⅛

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$5000 US 6's, '81, cou....	113⅛	$50000 U S 5-20 c, '67....s3	109⅛
19000 US 5-20, c, '62....	107⅝	10000 US 6's, cur'ncy....	111
5000 do....	107⅛	1000 US 5-20, c, '68....	109⅜
50000 do....s3	107⅜	9000 do....	109⅛
75000 do....	107⅛	20000 US 5's, 10-40, r....	106⅛
19000 US 5-20, '65, n....	109	50000 US 5's, 10-40, c.s3	106⅛
20000 do....b3	109	50000 do....	106⅛
15000 do....	108⅞	2500 do....	106⅜
70000 US 5-20, c, '67....	109⅛		

One o'Clock P. M.

$3000 Tenn 6's, old....	60⅛	100 shs Harlem RR....	133
5000 do....	60⅛	100 do....s30	133
15000 do....	60	1100 L S & Mich S RR....	92⅞
10000 Tenn 6's, n....	59	100 do....b60	93⅛
1000 N C 6's, n....	25¾	10 do....	92¾
4000 N C 6's, spl tax....	19¾	400 Chic & N W pref....	89⅜
15000 S C 6's, n. Jan & Jly	73	100 do....b c	89⅛
2000 B'klyn 6's, w l....	95⅛	100 do....s3	89⅛
7000 C & R I & P R 7's.	98⅛	100 C, C, Cin & I RR....	80
1000 Chic & NW 1st m..	94	200 Mil & St P pfd....	80⅛
100 shs Mariposa Min. bc	7¼	260 Del, L & W RR....	109⅛
200 Mariposa pref....	10⅜	100 Bost, Hart & Erie....	3¾
100 Pac M S Co....	41¾	300 Chic & Alton....	115
200 do....b c	41¾	5 Chicago & Alt pref..	118
141 Del & Hudson C Co.	121	100 Ohio & Miss RR....	32⅛
600 West U Tel..bet call	42⅜	100 Han & St Joseph....	106½
100 do....b3	42⅜	200 do....	106
100 Am Mer U Ex....	46⅛	300 do....	105½
35 do....	46⅛	500 H & St Jo RR pf....	115
400 N Y C & H R RR..	92⅜	400 do....	115½
100 do....b c, s3	92⅛	100 Morris & Es RR.b c	92
200 Erie RR....	22¾	100 Dub & S C RR....	95
300 Erie pref....	47½		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel....	42⅜ a 42½	N Western pref.	89⅛ a 89⅜
Pacific Mail....	41⅜ a 41⅞	Rock Island....	112⅛ a 112⅜
N Y Cen con....	92⅜ a 92½	St Paul....	59⅜ a 59⅜
N Y Cen scrip..	87⅛ a 87¼	St Paul pref....	80⅛ a 80¼
Erie....	22¼ a 22½	Wabash....	51¾ a 52
Reading....	101¼ a 101⅜	Ohio & Miss....	32⅛ a 32⅜
Lake Shore....	92⅞ a 93	Bost, Hart & Erie.	3¾ a 4
Northwestern....	79¼ a 79⅜		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THURSDAY, Nov. 17—6 P. M.

COTTON.—The market was comparatively quiet and heavy, and prices receded ⅛c. per lb., the market closing weak at the reduction. The decline was caused by the unfavorable cable advices from Liverpool. The sales were 2,604 bales, including 1,498 for export, 821 for spinning, 185 on speculation and 100 were in transit. For future delivery the demand was active, but the offerings were heavy and prices favored buyers. The sales were 200 bales (basis low middling) for November at 16c., 400 do do. at 15⅞c., 2,800 do. do. at 15¾c., 500 do. do. at 15⅞c., 1,800 do. for December at 15⅜c., 1,500 do. do. at 15 7-16c., 500 do. do. at 15⅜c., 200 do., for December and January, at 15⅜c.; 300 do., for November, December and January, at 15 9-16c.; 100 do., for January, at 15⅜c.; 1,300 do. do. at 15⅜c., 100 do. do. at 15½c., 400 do., for January and February, at 15⅜c.; 400 do., for February, at 15⅜c.; 100 do. do. at 15⅝c., 100 do., for March, at 15⅝c.; 100 do. do. at 15⅜c., and (date yesterday) 800 do., for November, at 16⅛c. a 16c.; 1,100 do., for December, at 15⅝c. a 15 9-16c. a 15½c., and 100 do., for January, at 15⅝c. The closing prices for lots on the spot were as follows:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13¼	13⅜	13¼
Good ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15
Low middling	15⅞	16	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅜	16½	16⅝	16⅝
Good middling	16⅞	16⅞	17	17⅛

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was still quiet but firm, full prices being demanded for all grades. We heard of no sales. Other kinds were without particular change; good grades were in small supply and firm, while the low qualities were abundant and weak. During the past week there have been sold 1,419 bags Maracaibo, 413 do. Curacoa, 400 do. Manila, 50 do. Savanilla and 2,297 mats Java, all for consumption at prices within the range of our quotations; also 3,341 bags St. Domingo for export at 8⅛c. a 8⅜c. gold, in bond We quote:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 14⅜c. a 15c.; fair do., 15⅛c. a 15½c.; good do., 16⅛c. a 16⅜c.; prime do., 17⅛c. a 17⅜c.; extremes for lots, 14⅛c. a 18c.; Java, government bags, 20c. a 22c.; do., 23,505 grass mats, 20⅛c. a 21c.; Singapore, grass mats, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17⅛c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 15c. a 18⅛c.; Laguayra, 15⅛c. a 17⅛c.; Jamaica, 14c. a 16c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 8⅛c. a 8⅜c.; Ceara, 15c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 15⅛c. a 18c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c.; Savanilla, 15½c. a 18c.—all gold, duty paid.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 22,886 bbls. flour, 450 bags corn meal, 15,740 bushels wheat, 21,156 do. corn, 29,650 do. oats, 38,578 do. barley, 1,290 do. rye and 10,614 do. malt. The flour market ruled buoyant, under a good export demand, and prices advanced 15c. a 25c. per bbl. The sales were about 25,000 bbls., including 10,000 for export, at $5 40 a $5 75 for rejected and $6 00 a $6 50 for extra State—the outside price for a fancy brand. Southern flour was steady, with a moderate demand. Sales 500 bbls. Rye flour was a trifle more active at steady prices. The sales were 500 bbls. Corn meal was dull and nominal. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 00 a	$4 85
Superfine State	4 90 a	5 5
Extra State	5 75 a	6 10
Choice do.	6 10 a	6 25
Superfine Western	4 90 a	5 25
Extra do.	5 75 a	6 00
Extra Minnesota	6 00 a	6 75
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 75 a	6 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 00 a	6 25
Family	6 00 a	7 00
St. Louis low extra	5 85 a	6 00
St. Louis straight extra	6 00 a	6 25
St. Louis choice double extra	6 50 a	7 25
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a	9 50
Rye flour	4 00 a	5 50
Southern extra and family	5 50 a	10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 30 a	4 40
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 60 a	—

—Wheat was less active, but 3c. a 4c. higher—the market closing at about $1 38 a $1 38½ for new No. 2, on the spot and to arrive, and $1 40 for choice No. 1. The sales comprised about 150,000 bushels at $1 40 for No. 1 spring, $1 19 a $1 20 for old No. 2 spring, $1 30 for old and new mixed, $1 35 a $1 38 for new No. 2, in store; $1 38 for do., afloat; $1 38 a $1 38½ for do., to arrive; $1 40 for old amber winter, in store; $1 43 a $1 45 for small lots new do., $1 45 for white, in store. Rye was still dull and prices were nominal at 85c. a 90c. for old Western, and 95c. a $1 for new do. Barley was dull and unchanged; a small lot two-rowed State was sold at 90c. Barley malt was dull and nominal. Corn was more active and 1c. a 2c. better. The sales were about 75,000 bushels, at 80c. a 85c. for new mixed Western; 87c. a 88c. for old do., and 89c. for high mixed do. Oats were quiet, with sales of about 50,000 bushels at 59½c. for Western, on the spot and to arrive; 54½c. for old Western, in store, and 57c. for white Illinois, on the track.

FREIGHTS.—The market was rather quiet, but rates were firm, especially for grain and cotton room. The chartering business was dull, though towards the close there was some inquiry for grain and petroleum vessels, which were firmly held. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 19,000 bushels wheat at 9d., 300 bales cotton at ⅜d. a 5-16d., and, per steamer, 1,500 bales cotton at ½d. a 9-16d., and 500 bags clover seed at 40s. To Glasgow, per steamer, 15,000 bushels wheat at 10d. To Bristol, 1,000 bbls. flour at 3s. and 50 tons oilcake at 27s. 6d. To London, 6,000 bbls. flour at 3s. The charters were:—A bark to London, with 18,000 bushels wheat, at 9d., and flour, to fill, at 2s. 6d.; a brig to Malaga, with 1,500 bbls. petroleum, at 5s. 6d., and 2,000 cases do. on private terms; an Italian vessel to a direct port in the Mediterranean with 1,200 bales cotton, at ¾c., and a brig to Spain, with 1,500 bbls. and cases petroleum, on private terms.

HAY.—The demand was only moderate, but prices were steady at the quotations published in our last issue. The receipts were light.

HEMP was dull, and no sales were reported. Prices were nominal at the following quotations:—Manila, 13c. a 13½c., gold; jute, 5c. a 6c., do.; Sisal, 11½c., do., and Tampico 7½c., do., in bond.

HOPS.—The market was unchanged. Prime and choice grades were moderately dealt in at quite steady prices, with only moderate offerings, while the other qualities were in light demand, in fair supply, and heavy, though not quotably lower. The sales were confined to small lots at prices within the range of 10c. a 19c. for common to choice lots.

MOLASSES.—There was but little demand, all classes of buyers being indisposed to operate beyond their immediate wants, and holders were anxious to realize. About 250 hhds. Cuba muscovado were sold at 26c. The stock of New Orleans is exhausted. We quote:—Cuba centrifugal and mixed, 20c. a 23c.; do. clayed, 22c. a 30c.; do. muscovado, refining, 25c. a 35c.; do. do., grocery, 35c. a 40c.; Porto Rico, 35c. a 62c.; English Islands, 30c. a 50c.; New Orleans, 60c. a 83c. Stock on hand at date, 8,107 hhds. Cuba, 1,946 do. Porto Rico and 1,163 English Islands.

NAVAL STORES.—There was no change to note in the market for spirits turpentine. The demand was very light and only for small lots, and the sales were confined to about 100 bbls at from 45c. to 46½c.—the latter price for lots in store. Wholesale lots, in merchantable order in yard, were quoted at 45½c. a 46c. Rosin was neglected, and prices of almost all kinds were nominal; there were sold about 400 bbls., in lots, within the range of $2 10 a $2 40 for No. 2, $2 50 a $2 50 for No. 1, $2 75 a $4 75 for pale and $5 a $7 for extra do. and window glass. Tar was dull but unchanged in value; Wilmington was quoted at $2 30 a $2 45; 100 bbls. rope were sold at the latter price. We heard of no sales of Washington, which was held at $2 20 a $2 25.

OILS.—Linseed was quiet, the demand being only for jobbing lots, which were selling at 85c. a 87c., in casks. Lard was slow of sale at former figures, viz.:—$1 22½ a 1 23 for spring, summer and winter; olive was dull and nominal at $1 32½, Western distilled red was quoted at 65c.; saponified do., 67½c. a 70c.; crude cotton seed, 45c. a 47c.; yellow do., 67½c. a 68c.; white do., 75c. a 82½c.; crude sperm, $1 28; bleached and unbleached winter do., $1 40 a $1 45; crude whale, 65c. a 66c.; bleached winter do., 75c. a 77½c.; Bank, 50c.; Straits 55c., and West Virginia lubricating (Globe), 40c. We heard of no important sales of any kind.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 161 bbls. pork, 334 do. beef, 95 packages cut meats and 207 bbls. lard. The demand for wholesale lots of pork on the spot was still light and no sales were reported. Prices were without particular change. There was a fair inquiry for small lots at about former figures. About 450 bbls. were sold at $24 25 a $24 50 for old and new mess. For future delivery the market was rather more active and prices were higher; lots for January delivery commanded an advance of 25c. per bbl. For December $24 was asked. The sales were 500 bbls. for January at $20, seller's option. Dressed hogs were in moderate demand and firm, the market closing at 9⅛c. a 10⅛c. The market for lard was quiet and prices were rather easier for new Western. There was no change in prices of old, which was generally quoted at 15½c. The sales were 300 tierces (chiefly Western) at 14c. for steam and kettle city, and 14c. a 14⅛c. for new Western, on dock and delivered. For future delivery the market was quiet at about previous prices. Sales 750 tierces for January at 13⅛c., and (rumored) 500 do. for December at 13⅛c. Live hogs were in fair request and firm at 8c. a 8⅜c. for common to prime, with arrivals of only 600 head, which were mostly for slaughterers. Beef in tierces was dull, but unchanged in value. We quote:—Prime mess, $25 50 a $28; India do., $29 a $32—the latter price for choice. Beef hams were quiet, but prices were rather steady at former quotations. Small sales were made within the range of $30 a $31. For beef, in bbls., there was a moderate demand at prices not differing from those previously current. We quote:—Plain mess, $10 a $15, and extra do., $15 a $17 50; sales about 100 bbls. Bacon was dull and heavy, though prices were no lower; sales, 40 boxes long clear at 13⅛c. For cut meats the market was dull, but prices were unchanged; the sales were unimportant. We quote:—Pickled hams, 15c. a 16c.; do. shoulders, 9¼c. a 9½c.; smoked and bagged do., 18c. a 22½c.

PETROLEUM.—The market for crude, in bulk, was dull, there being scarcely any demand, and we heard of no sales. Holders still refused to operate below 12⅜c., which price was about ⅛c. above the views of buyers. Crude in bbls. was inactive and nominal at about 16c. On the Creek the market was rather more active. There were sold 5,000 bbls., deliverable on the lower road between the 1st January and the 1st July, 1871, at $3 05, buyer's option; 5,000 do. for the same delivery on the lower road, buyer's option, on private terms; and 5,000 do., deliverable on the same road between the 1st January and the 1st April, at $3 05, seller's option. Naphtha was in light demand, but quite steady at former prices. There were sold 750 bbls. at 9c. The market for refined oil opened strong at 23⅜c., but subsequently became weak, and closed heavy at 24⅛c. for cargoes for quick delivery and 23⅛c. for cont acts maturing this month. The demand was very light from all sources, and the sales were confined to 2,100 bbls. at 23⅜c. Jobbing lots were moderately active at steady prices. We quote:—Standard and prime white, 26c. a 27c. In Philadelphia the market was extremely quiet, there being scarcely any demand, but there was no change to note in prices, which were firm, especially for lots for November delivery. The sales were 1,000 bbls., for the 23d inst., at 24c., closing at 24c., and 2,000 do., for November, on private terms. For the 25th there were no sellers below 23⅜c.

RICE.—Carolina was in small supply and held with firmness. The demand was moderately active, and sales were made of 100 tierces within the range of 7⅛c. a 7⅜c., chiefly at 7⅜c. Rangoon was quiet at former figures.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was quiet. There was no demand except for small lots to supply immediate necessities, but the offerings were still light, and full prices prevailed for all grades, holders being firm in their views. The sales were about 250 hhds., part at 10⅛c. a 10⅜c. for Cuba and Demerara. Refined was in light demand, but without change in value. We quote:—Hard, 13⅜c.; soft white, 12⅛c. a 12⅜c.; extra C, 12⅛c. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; fair to good fair refining, 9⅜c. a 9⅝c.; good to prime refining, 10c. a 10⅛c.; fair to good grocery, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅜c. a 11⅛c.; centrifugal (hhds. and boxes), 9⅜c. a 11⅛c.; molasses (hhds. and boxes), 8⅜c. a 10c.; melado, 5c. a 8⅜. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard Nos. 7 to 9, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; do., 10 to 12, 10c. a 10⅛c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅜c. a 11⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅜c. a 12⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅜c. a 13⅛c.; do., white, 13⅜c. a 13⅜c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅜c. a 10⅛c.; grocery do., 10⅜c. a 11⅜c. Messrs. C. Amann & Co. made the stock to-day as follows:—87,095 hhds., 89,437 boxes, 573,629 bags and 698 melado.

SEEDS.—We heard of no further sales of Calcutta linseed, which, however, was held for full previous figures. Grass were dull and prices were nominal at 10c. a 10⅛c. for clover and $4 50 for timothy.

STEARINE.—With a light demand and fair offerings the market was dull and prices still favored buyers. About 20,000 lbs. common were sold at 11⅛c. and a few small lots were disposed of within the range of 10c. a 13⅛c. for inferior to prime.

TALLOW.—The market was strengthened considerably by the advance in gold. The amount of business transacted, however, was small, buyers refusing to pay the prices demanded. Prime city was in light supply, and generally held at 9⅜c.; there were buyers at 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 152 bbls. The market was firmer, though the business was light. There were sold about 100 bbls. at 87c. a 87½c. for iron-bound, closing at the latter price.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Nov. 17, 1870.

Flour active and 50c. higher on spring and 25c. on other grades. Sales 2,700 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 spring, $7 for amber winter, $7 50 for white, $8 25 for double extra. Wheat firm and quiet. Sales last night 2,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 25. Corn firm and quiet; sales 1,000 bushels at 82c. and 400 do. at 81c. Oats firm; sales car lots Western at 54c. Barley in fair demand; sales 34 bushels prime up lake Canada at $1. Rye and peas nominal. Corn meal, $1 75 for bolted; $1 65 for unbolted, per cwt.; millfeed unchanged; shorts, $18 a $20; shipstuffs, $24 a $26; middlings, $30 a $32 per ton, as to quality. Highwines, 85½c. Canal freights—Wheat 8c., barley 7c. to New York; lumber, $3 50 a $4 to the Hudson. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake imports—65,000 bushels barley, 9,400 do. corn, 9,900 do rye and 466,000 feet lumber. Canal exports—24,700 bushels wheat 13,500 do. oats, 8,300 do malt, 106,000 do barley and 177,000 feet lumber. The amount of grain on the canal for tidewater, from Buffalo and Oswego, yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows:—Wheat, 1,945,000 bushels; corn, 164,000 do.; oats, 370,000 do.; barley, 660,000 do.; rye, 51,000 do.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17, 1870.

Exchange unchanged. Flour firm and advanced 15c. a 25c. Wheat active and advancing; No. 2 spring Chicago, $1 11¼ a $1 11⅜. Corn quiet and inactive; No. 2 mixed, 64c. a 65c. Oats firm and steady at an advance of ½c.; No. 2 42c. Rye firm; No. 2, 73c. Barley advanced 1c. a 1½c.; No. 2, 82⅛c. Highwines steady; iron bound, 83c. Mess pork weaker at $21 50. Lard, 13c. Live hogs active and declined 25c. a 35c.; sales at $6 87½ a $7 12½. Cattle quiet at $3 50 a $8. Receipts—8,000 bbls. flour, 56,000 bushels wheat, 45,000 bushels corn, 14,000 bushels oats, 2,000 bushels rye, 5,000 bushels barley, 13,000 hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. flour, 122,000 bushels wheat, 72,000 bushels corn, 46,000 bushels oats, 5,000 hogs. Freights dull.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 17, 1870.

Petroleum—Refined firm at 20c. for carload lots. Crude quiet at $4 a $4 10.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17, 1870.

Tobacco—Sales 41 hhds. at $5 57 a $6 75 for common to good lugs; $17 75 for good leaf. Bagging firm. Hemp, 27½c. Flax, 28c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 17, 1870.

Spirits turpentine lower at 42c. Rosin dull; pale, $3 50. Crude turpentine firmer at $1 70 a $2 90. Tar firmer at 72c.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 17, 1870.

Cotton—Nothing doing (holiday); sales none; net receipts, 2,867. Exports—Coastwise, 2,779; stock, 74,416.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17, 1870.

Cotton dull and lower; middlings nominally 15⅛c. a 15⅜c.; sales, 4,500; net receipts, 5,005; coastwise, 158; total, 5,163. Exports—To Great Britain, 3,490; to the Continent, 375 (Barcelona); coastwise, 1,069; stock, 105,467.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

A number of officers of the Army of the Cumberland met yesterday afternoon at the Astor House in order to make the necessary arrangements for their departure to Cleveland, where they will attend the annual reunion and general meeting of the Association of the Army of the Cumberland on the 24th instant.

General W. S. Rosecrans presided, Major M. H. Bright acted as Secretary. The following officers were present:—General Opdyke, Colonel S. B. Lawrence, Colonel C. Goddard, Captain H. C. Hodgken, Captain J. C. Drouillard, General A. J. Markey, Major M. H. Bright, Colonel C. R. Thompson, Major P. R. Stetson, Colonel C. H. Lewis and Major J. C. Yates. General Opdyke made the following motion:—"That the officers leave in a body on the evening of the 22d of November, and that Captain P. R. Stetson attend to the requisite arrangements." It was unanimously accepted. The gallant officers will travel as semi-deadheads, the magnanimous Colonel Fisk having promised to charge only half the usual fare for their transit. After the adoption of the foregoing resolution the meeting dispersed.

A RARE ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENON.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 15.]

A curious and very rare planetary position will occur on the 8th and 9th of next month, to which no attention has hitherto been called, and it seems to have escaped the notice even of the compilers of the *Astronomical Ephemerides*. For the space of two whole days and five hours the planet Venus will be behind the sun, as viewed from any part of the earth's surface. The planet is then on the further side of her orbit, and her relative motion is only fifteen and a half minutes of arc daily, while at the instant of conjunction she will be within forty-eight seconds of arc of the sun's centre. The bright planetary spot will apparently touch the western edge of the sun at eleven o'clock P. M. on December 6, Chicago time, and emerge from behind the solar disc, on its eastern edge, at four o'clock on the morning of the 9th. The phenomena of immersion and emersion will not be visible at Chicago, the sun being below our horizon on both occasions; but the two bodies may be seen through the telescope as almost in contact late in the afternoon of the 6th and early in the morning of the 9th of December. The emersion will be visible in Europe. The phenomenon is about as rare as the transit of the same planet across the sun's disc, which occurs only once on the average in fifty-seven and a half years. The next transit will occur in December, 1874.

AN COMFORTABLE WEDDING NIGHT.—A week ago a Trojan was united in marriage to the lady of his choice. About midnight of the wedding day the bride threw up the window of her apartment and called loudly for the police. The police rushed in and found the bridegroom screaming "murder" and "thieves" at the top of his voice, but no indications of the kind were apparent. After the bridegroom had capered around the room for some time the persons who were present came to the wise conclusion that he was suffering from an attack of nightmare. When he was aroused from his disturbed sleep he was exceedingly mortified at the ludicrous position in which he found himself.—*Rochester Chronicle.*

ARRIVAL OF A VENERABLE MISSIONARY FROM OREGON.

The "Whitman Massacre" of 1837.

[From the Alta-California, Nov. 7.]

Among the passengers from Portland, Oregon, who arrived in this city a few days ago, by the steamer California, was the venerable Rev. Henry H. Spaulding, of the Presbyterian church, who is *en route* to Washington City, D. C. This aged pioneer arrived in Oregon in 1836, in company with Dr. Whitman, missionary, of the Board of American Missions. Mrs. Spaulding and Mrs. Whitman were the first white women to cross the Rocky Mountains and the Continent, thus settling the fact that families could cross the Plains to the Pacific, and really establishing the present emigrant route. Dr. Whitman established himself among the Cayuse tribe of Indians, at Wailaptu, near what is now the city of Walla Walla, Washington Territory. Rev. Mr. Spaulding was located among the well known and powerful tribe of Nez Perces Indians, at what is now called Lapwai, Idaho Territory, about 130 miles east from Dr. Whitman's Mission. These missions continued to flourish for eleven years, until they, together with all the white settlements in eastern Oregon, were broken up by the terrible "Whitman massacre," which is still fresh in the memory of the early pioneers to this coast. It occurred on the 29th of November, 1847. Dr. Whitman, his wife, Mrs. Spaulding, Mr. Rogers (missionaries), five adopted children of the Doctor's and seven others, were butchered in cold blood by the savages, who in their superstitious belief avowed that Dr. Whitman had disseminated the smallpox among them.

Probably very few persons could have outlived the dreadful sufferings which Mr. Spaulding endured in making his escape from this awful sacrifice of human life. For six days he was without food or sleep, half of the time traveling barefooted over the frozen ground among steep rocks and endless prickly pears. His feet were gashed and horribly swollen. He groped his way along in darkness by night, and secreted himself by day to avoid detection by the Indians, who were hunting him and panting for his blood.

Mr. Spaulding will leave to-day for the East, with the best wishes of a host of friends. He goes, armed with abundant testimonials of the highest character, to meet certain allegations which are published in "Ex. Doc. 38, of the thirty-fifth Congress," and which reflect severely upon the character of the martyr Whitman.

BILLIARDS.

The Dion Brothers and Deery and Rudolphe.

A private telegram from San Francisco states that Joseph Dion and John Deery will play their match for $1,000 a side, in gold, on Saturday night, November 26, at Platt's Hall. Deery is the favorite.

The match between Rudolphe and Cyrille Dion is at a standstill, in consequence of the representative of the first named player having submitted to the latter a condition that he regards as objectionable. The table is the stumbling block. Rudolphe is out of town at present, and Dion yesterday notified his representative that he would await the return of the champion and negotiate with him personally. As the match was of Rudolphe's own seeking, he desiring, as he said, "to make some money," Dion is advised to stand by the original terms. When all else fails he will toss for choice of any table except the two which are now the subject of dispute.

Dion and Mons. Albert Garnier are to play a match of 1,000 points to-night at Chris O'Connor's, the occasion being Garnier's first appearance before an American audience.

A BLACK SCOUNDREL.

Last evening, in Newark, N. J., on a requisition made by Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, a negro named Amos Stackhouse, a Morris and Essex canal boatman, was arrested and lodged in the city prison, the charge against him being that of having some months ago perpetrated a horrible crime on the person of a white girl named Ellen Grasscup, the daughter of a canal boat captain. There is good reason to believe, however, that Amos is a greater blackguard than a criminal. It is only a few months since he emerged from a five months' imprisonment in the Essex county jail for adultery with this same girl, who was also held in *particeps criminis*. Besides, he has repeatedly been arrested and brought before the city police court for beating and maltreating his wife. A month ago he was arrested in Belvidere, N. J., and is now under bail in the sum of three hundred dollars to appear there for trial on this same or a similar charge. An elderly white man named Charles Pieffer, a suitor of Ellen's, is the prime mover in the matter against Amos. The latter is a most repulsive looking person, while the girl is said to be rather prepossessing. She is not German, but of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction.

A BULLY TORMENTING A WOMAN.—Eight or nine years ago the wife of Henry Slaughtmeyer, living in Cleveland, separated from him on account of his cruelty and abuse and obtained a divorce. Since that time he has been to her a constant source of apprehension, having made oft repeated attempts to take her life. The other night he called upon her and to escape from him she jumped from a high window. Singularly enough, she escaped injury, and he was arrested.—*Rochester Chronicle.*

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

ARNOLD—ARMSTRONG.—On Thursday, November 17, by the Rev. Dr. T. Stafford Drowne, rector of St. Paul's church, Brooklyn, N. Y., CONWAY H. ARNOLD, Master United States Navy, to FANNIE ARMSTRONG, daughter of Chief Engineer William W. Wood, United States Navy. No cards.

ALDIS—THOMPSON.—On Thursday, November 17, at St. Matthew's church, Jersey City, by Rev. Dr. Carter, CHARLES J. ALDIS, Jr., to MADGE H., daughter of Ambrose W. Thompson, Esq.

COOKE—ANDERSON.—On Wednesday, November 16th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Stephen Baker, W. A. COOKE to FLORENCE, daughter of James Anderson, Esq., both of this city.

CARHART—ROCKWELL.—On Wednesday, November 16, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by the Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., JAMES D. CARHART, Jr., to FANNIE, daughter of James S. Rockwell, all of Brooklyn.

CARTER—HARRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, November 16, by Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., Mr. CHARLES W. H. CARTER to Miss IDA E. HARRIS, both of Brooklyn.

DRESCHER—CROPSEY.—On Wednesday, November 16, by the Rev. Alexander McLean, CHARLES P. DRESCHER to ANNIE E., daughter of John W. Cropsey, all of this city. No cards.

Chicago and Sacramento papers please copy.

GROSER—JONES.—On Wednesday, November 16, in St. Paul's church, Penn street, by the Rev. Dr. Fox, ALGERNON SIDNEY GROSER to ALICE HENRY, eldest daughter of William T. Jones, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

LECLEAR—HOYT.—On Thursday, November 17, at Trinity church, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., THOMAS LECLEAR to CORNELIA KING HOYT, daughter of James S. King, Esq.

Southern and Western papers please copy.

LYON—NORDQUIST.—On Wednesday, November 16, at Tuckahoe, Westchester county, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. M. Ives, JOHN B. LYON, of Eastchester, to S. LOUISE NORDQUIST, eldest daughter of Charles J. Nordquist, M. D.

MERCER—HULST.—In Brooklyn, at the Reformed church, Broadway, by the Rev. George D. Hulst, S. D. MERCER, M. D., of Omaha, to LIZZIE C., daughter of the late Garrett Hulst, of Alexandria, Va. No cards.

OSTROM—ROGERS.—On Thursday, November 17, at the First Reformed church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. J. T. Kimball, EDWARD OSTROM to LAURA, eldest daughter of J. P. Rogers, all of Brooklyn.

SNIFFEN—LOUTREL.—On Wednesday, November 16, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. Jesse A. Spencer, D. D., E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN to Miss LENA LOUTREL, only daughter of Cyrus H. Loutrel, both of this city.

STINSON—FARMER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, November 16, by the Rev. William S. Chadwell, of Grace church, Brooklyn, Mr. J. F. STINSON to Mrs. C. V. FARMER, both of New York.

VAN SHAICK—VAN HOESEN.—At Castleton, Rensselaer county, N. Y., on Tuesday, November 15, by Rev. George A. Mills, Mr. DUNNELLE VAN SHAICK, of New York city, to Miss CATHARINE AMELIA, second daughter of Jeremiah Van Hoesen, Esq., of Castleton.

WILSON—GARRICK.—On Thursday, May 26, by the Rev. Dr. Blake, afterwards by the Rev. Father Byrne, ODELL WILSON to KATIE, third daughter of Mr. P. Garrick, all of this city.

Died.

ARMSTRONG.—On Wednesday, November 16, MARY ARMSTRONG, aged 37 years and 5 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Gilmartin, 152 East Forty-second street, on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, to St. Gabriel's church, East Thirty-seventh street, between First and Second avenues, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

BREHM.—In Flatbush, on Thursday, November 17, JOHN PHILIP BREHM, aged 54 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CURLY.—On Thursday, November 17, PETER CURLY.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 510 West Twenty-eighth street, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

CROCKET.—At his residence, Pine street, Lafayette, Jersey City, at half-past five o'clock, on the evening of Wednesday, November 16, of severe illness, THOMAS CROCKET, aged 32 years, a native of the city of Cork, Ireland.

The friends of the family, and especially the Journeymen Butchers' Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Pine street, Lafayette, consolidated City of Jersey, on Saturday, at twelve o'clock noon, from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

Cork Herald please copy.

NOTICE.—The members of the Journeymen Butchers' Society are requested to meet at Andrew Purtel's, Vesey street, between Washington and West streets, on Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock, to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Thomas Crocket, who departed this life on Wednesday evening, at half-past five o'clock. By order of the President, TIMOTHY O'KEEFFE.

COLE.—On Wednesday morning, November 16, WILLIE F., only son of William A. and Mary E. Cole, aged 17 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Samuel Hiscox, 62 West Forty-eighth street, on Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock. Remains will be taken to Greenwood.

CARROLL.—On Wednesday, November 16, JANE FRANCES, eldest daughter of Thomas and Margaret Carroll, aged 3 years, 9 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 170 Madison street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

DORAN.—On Wednesday morning, November 16, of consumption, THOMAS F. DORAN, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 273 East Fourth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

DODGE.—On Tuesday, November 15, GRACE GILLETTE, wife of Norman W. Dodge and daughter of Rev. Dr. A. D. Gillette, in the 2d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her father-in-law, Wm. E. Dodge, 225 Madison avenue, this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock.

ENRIGHT.—At Summit, N. J., on Thursday, November 17, MARY ENRIGHT, wife of James Enright, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Saturday, from the foot of Barclay street.

FROST.—Suddenly, at Queens, L. I., on Wednesday, November 16, CORNELIA V., wife of Marshall S. Frost, in the 38th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' meeting house, Westbury, this (Friday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

FELLOWES.—At New Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, November 15, B. WISTAR FELLOWES, aged 30 years.

HENRY.—In this city, on Wednesday, November 16, of consumption, Captain EDMUND S. HENRY, aged 40 years.

The relatives, friends and military acquaintances, also the friends of his brothers-in-law, James H. Covel, of New York, and Thomas B. Jackson, of Brooklyn, are invited to attend the funeral, to be held at Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, on Saturday, at twelve o'clock noon.

The members of the Veteran corps of the Seventh company Seventh regiment National Guard S. N. Y. are hereby notified that the funeral of their fellow member, E. S. Henry, late captain 127th regiment New York Volunteers, will take place on Saturday, 19th inst., from the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, at twelve M. A. KEMP, Captain.

H. K. VAN SICLEN, Secretary.

127TH REGIMENT ASSOCIATION,
NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1870.

The former comrades-in-arms of Captain E. S. Henry are respectfully notified of his death, and requested to attend the funeral, from Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, on Saturday, at twelve o'clock. J. F. HAVILAND, Secretary.

JOYCE.—On Tuesday, November 15, MARGARET, wife of William Joyce, in the 45th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 338 East Forty-seventh street, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

JENNINGS.—On Wednesday, November 16, JERUSHA, widow of James W. Jennings, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 302 West Twelfth street, second door east of Eighth ave., this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

LANG.—On Wednesday, November 16, WILLIAM MACKENZIE LANG, late lithographic printer.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the New York Caledonian Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 113 Laurens street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

LAUBIE.—At the Home for Incurables, West Farms, on Wednesday, November 16, EDWARD LAUBIE, a native of Pittsburg, Pa., aged 50 years.

Funeral this (Friday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock, at West Farms.

LOCKWOOD.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, November 15, GEORGE LOCKWOOD, in the 6th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, New Rochelle, Westchester county, N. Y., to-day (Friday). Prayers at the house at one o'clock, and service at Trinity church, New Rochelle, at half-past one o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on arrival of the 11:30 New Haven train.

MILLER.—At Lodi, N. J., on Thursday, November 17, KITTY B., youngest daughter of James and Ann Miller, in the 11th year of her age.

MONSON.—At Astoria, on Tuesday, November 15, MARCENA MONSON, eldest son of the late Marcena Monson.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at Dr. Adams' church, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-fourth street, this (Friday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

MELLNY.—On Thursday, November 10, at Columbia, S. C., W. F. F. MELLNY, of this city.

His remains were interred there.

MOORHEAD.—At Glasgow, Scotland, on Monday, September 5, JOHN FORRESTER MOORHEAD, in the 28th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of the family, also members of Merchants' Lodge, U. D. F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Bartholomew's church, corner of Lafayette place and Great Jones street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

The members of Merchants' Lodge, U. D. F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held at their rooms, No. 8 Union square, on Sunday, November 20, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late lamented brother, John F. Moorhead. Brethren of sister lodges are fraternally invited. By order of

WILLIAM T. LLOYD, Master.

WILLIAM H. BURT, Secretary.

MEYER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, November 16, after a lingering illness, ERNEST MEYER, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 229 Schermerhorn street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MOE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, November 17, T. A. MOE, in the 41st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MANY.—On Wednesday, November 16, MATILDA R. MANY, widow of the late Joseph N. Many, and daughter of John and Susan M. Rese, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 90 Middagh street, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MCGRATH.—On Wednesday, November 16, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARGARET, beloved wife of John McGrath, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, James, Martin and John J., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 374 East Tenth street, this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock, to St. Bridget's church, where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of her soul, and thence at one o'clock to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MCKEE.—On Thursday, November 17, JOSEPH MCKEE, in the 74th year of his age, a native of county Derry, parish of Ballinderry, Ireland.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from his late residence, 16 Clarkson street. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MCNAUGHTON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, November 17, MARY MCNAUGHTON, mother-in-law of the late Captain Towart, in the 63d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 62 Orchard street, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock; remains to be interred in Greenwood.

Dumbarton (Scotland) and Western papers please copy.

PETERS.—On Wednesday, November 16, CATHARINE PETERS, widow of Jeremiah Peters, of Freshford, county Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 80 Tenth avenue, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

QUIMBY.—On Thursday, November 17, CHARLES H. QUIMBY, aged 32 years and 5 months.

SHELLEY.—After a lingering illness, CATHERINE SHELLEY, in the 60th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral services, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, David Andrews, No. 25 Barrow street.

SIMONIN.—In Paris, France, on Wednesday, October 12, JULIA, wife of Amédée H. Simonin, and daughter of Andrew and Mary Adelaide Barbey, aged 25 years and 7 months.

STEELE.—On Wednesday, November 16, after a brief illness, ANNA OSTROM, wife of William Steele.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

TICKELL.—On Thursday, November 3, at the residence of her father, Finglass, county Dublin, Ireland, MARY, widow of Edward H. Tickell, of New York, deeply regretted by her sorrowing friends.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

VOSSING.—On Wednesday, November 16, at eleven P. M., after an illness of eighteen months, IGNATIUS VOSSING, aged 67 years.

The funeral will take place from the late residence of the deceased, Denman street, Melrose, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

VAN DORN.—On Wednesday, November 16, ALONZO W. VAN DORN, aged 19 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and members of the Seventh Presbyterian church are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his father, William A. Van Dorn, No. 67 Pitt street.

WALSH.—On Wednesday, November 16, suddenly, RICHARD WALSH, in his 87th year, a native of Ballinhassig, Cork, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son John, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, from 239 East Twenty second street.

California papers please copy.

WEEKS.—On Wednesday, November 16, at Oyster Bay, L. I., EDWARD A. WEEKS, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ church, Oyster Bay, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Carriages will be at Syosset on the arrival of the eleven A. M. train from Hunter's Point.

WHITE.—On Tuesday, November 15, after a long and painful illness, MARY E. WHITE, widow of George W. White.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 234 Clinton street, Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

WOLFE.—At Dresden, Saxony, on Wednesday, October 26, ALBERT, son of John and Antoinette B. Wolfe, of this city, in the 20th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Grace church, Broadway, on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock.

WASHINGTON.

Diplomatic Dilemma---Premature Recognition of the French Republic.

New Chapter in the McGarrahan Land Case.

Bohemian Influence with the Interior Department.

The Political Outlook in Pennsylvania.

REPUBLICANISM ON ITS LAST LEGS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1870.

A Diplomatic Quandary—Premature Recognition of the French Republic.

The first result of the grave blunder committed in the too precipitate recognition of a republic without a head has just been brought to light by the sudden appearance in Washington of Viscount Treilhard, the duly accredited Minister Plenipotentiary of the once powerful Emperor of the French, who is now doing penance at Wilhelmshöhe for his complicated shortcomings. It will be remembered that the Viscount Treilhard was formerly Secretary of Legation, and subsequently Consul General, from which position he was transferred to Chili in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary, which, according to French dispensation, seem to be the regular gradation in the ladder of diplomatic promotion—*vide* Montholon and Boileau, who is now French Minister at Lima. The Viscount, like the above-mentioned gentlemen, has also had the good taste to marry an American lady, who will contribute her share to the attractions of Washington society during the forthcoming season. After the tragical termination of M. Paradol's career, Viscount Treilhard was designated to take his place in Washington and credentials to that effect were speedily forwarded to Santiago. The Viscount, however, like a good philosopher, took matters easily, visited the various places of interest on the Pacific coast and finally arrived in New York a few days ago, to learn that a Prussian monarch was holding his court at Versailles and that the glory of the second empire had disappeared like eggs out of a conjuror's box. Leaving his family in New York he immediately proceeded to Washington, where his advent set all the diplomatic corps in a flutter. At the White House the Viscount's arrival created more serious uneasiness, if not absolute consternation; for, in the absence of any legally organized government in France to revoke the credentials of the new Minister, which are in every respect in due and proper form, how could the American government refuse to receive him officially? but as the President of the United States had directed Mr. Washburne to recognize the new born republic before it had culminated into the proportions of a legalized government, thereby ignoring the existence of any other authority, royal or imperial, it would have been a species of self-stultification to formally recognize the representative of imperial power which he had himself pronounced as defunct and non-existing. The situation has been one of great perplexity to the President and his advisers, especially as no information had been received at the Department of State tending to vitiate or annul the credentials of Viscount Treilhard. Yesterday the matter assumed such a serious aspect that in order to defer the upshot as long as possible both the Viscount and M. Berthemy, the retiring Minister, were invited to a private interview with the President at the White House, which resulted in the publication of a pitiful paragraph in a morning paper attributing the Viscount's visit to Washington as one of mere compliment to M. Berthemy. It cannot be said, with the Italian proverb, *"Se non è vero è ben trovato;"* for how can it be supposed for a moment that Viscount Treilhard would have undertaken such a tortuous journey to gratify such a preposterous whim? The paragraph in question has created unbounded merriment in diplomatic circles, and every one is on the *qui vive* to ascertain the final *dénouement*. As a fitting corollary to this diplomatic farce I will state that during the interview between the President and the French dignitaries young Grant, who is frequently allowed to put in an appearance, asked his father, "if there was a republic in France, who was the President?" which was considered the best joke of the evening.

Another Chapter in the McGarrahan Case—Bohemian Influence in the Interior Department.

Secretary Cox, in his letter to the President about the McGarrahan claim, alludes to a letter said to have been written by an attorney of the claimant to a gentleman supposed to have influence with Secretary Cox, offering the gentleman $20,000 in stock if he would procure favorable action in the claim business by the Interior Department. This part of the Cox letter has occasioned a great deal of comment and much variety of opinion. Perhaps the best way to do is to publish the letter itself and then give the other side. The attorney alluded to is a Mr. Clinton Rice, of this city, and the gentleman is Mr. Don Piatt, a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. Here is the letter which the Secretary read and which was dwelt upon with so much emphasis by him in his communication to the President:—

[Private and Confidential.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1870.

MY DEAR COLONEL—Since writing you last I have got our matter in a more definite shape. I have seen Billy McGarrahan and told him that you would have nothing to do with the business unless he reduced his proposition to writing. He was very shy, and said, as I have told you before, that he would put it in writing and deposit it with his lawyer, Paschal, and pay it, provided you could prove that you had sufficient influence with Secretary Cox to delay the issuing of the patent. I told him his stock was not worth waste paper. He said, in reply, that he had issued no stock that would give him any anxiety, but that if successful he intended to form a grand joint stock company and make an issue that would be as good as gold. How would it do, then, to make the proposition to pay $20,000 in stock, provided you can bring sufficient personal influence upon the Secretary of the Interior, and deposit it in bank? All he wants, or says he wants, is delay, and he is so startled that I believe if he had any money he would pay it. Let me hear from you soon, as it is my opinion, as well as of all parties concerned, that the injunction won't hold water. Yours, faithfully, CLINTON RICE.

To Colonel DON PIATT, correspondent, &c., New York.

This is the Piatt-Cox side of the story. On the other hand, McGarrahan says that the overtures about $20,000 came from Mr. Rice, who is said to be a cousin of Piatt, and who never acted at all as attorney for McGarrahan. According to the latter and his friends, Rice states that last July Piatt sent for him, and knowing him to be a friend of Mr. McGarrahan, informed him that Secretary Cox had determined on issuing a patent to the New Idria Company for the property claimed by McGarrahan. Piatt remarked that he had sufficient influence with Cox to stop him from issuing the patent, and had sent for him, Mr. Rice, to know if he thought McGarrahan would be willing to pay him if he would do so. Rice says he told Piatt he could give him no positive information on that point, but he thought McGarrahan would, provided it could be done in a legitimate manner. Piatt then asked him if McGarrahan had any money, and he said he thought not. Piatt then requested him to see McGarrahan and say to him that he (Piatt) would undertake to prevent Cox from issuing a patent to the New Idria Company for his property, as contemplated, if he (McGarrahan) would agree to pay him a contingent fee of $20,000 worth of stock in any company he might organize to work the mines in case he won his suit. Rice says that before he could see McGarrahan, Piatt called upon him and drafted an agreement for him to have McGarrahan sign, embodying the above proposition; that Piatt got him to copy the agreement from his (Piatt's) draft. Rice also said that Piatt pressed him to put in writing what he thought McGarrahan would be willing to do in the premises, and that he did so. Rice says that he submitted this agreement of Piatt's to McGarrahan and that McGarrahan on reading it positively and peremptorily refused to sign it, stating that he would have nothing to do with it, that similar propositions had been made to him to secure Cox's favor by employing Major Finney, a brother-in-law of Secretary Cox, and that he wanted nothing from Secretary Cox but justice, and that he would have, favor or no favor. Mr. Rice says that on reporting this to Don Piatt the subject dropped. This version of the story I do not vouch for, positively. The statements come, of course, from a prejudiced source, but they appear to be entitled to at least as much weight as those of the other side.

A New Development in the Cox Imbroglio.

The only new point developed to-day about the Cox imbroglio is this, coming direct from the President himself. He said that in the early part of his administration he had instructed Mr. Cox verbally in the presence of his entire Cabinet not to sign any patent in the McGarrahan case, as he preferred to leave the matter with Congress for settlement. This is very important as showing that his determination not to espouse any side in the controversy was arrived at long before the present high excitement on the subject had arisen. It spoils the indecent insinuations, made by some papers, to the effect that the President's course was dictated by improper motives. As regards Commissioner Wilson, of the Land Office, the President declares he regrets having been compelled to make such public allusion to him or any other public official; that circumstances rendered it necessary that his letter to Mr. Cox should be published, and as Wilson's name was referred to in that letter he could not omit it. He does not believe that Mr. Wilson is corrupt, or that he was actuated by improper influences; but what he had written about growing suspicious of Mr. Wilson had to be published with the rest of the letter.

Failure of the Law for Transporting Bonded Goods.

Up to the present time there has not been a single application filed at the Treasury Department for the privilege of transporting goods without appraisement, under the new law allowing direct importation to certain inland and seaboard cities. The law went into effect on the 1st of October, and explicit regulations were prepared for the government of the railroad companies. The impression seems to prevail that Secretary Boutwell has made them unnecessarily strict, and, if carried out, would subject the companies to an expense not justified by the amount of business to be done. The friends of the measure will, therefore, appeal to Congress for a modification of the law and ask that the Secretary of the Treasury may be restricted within certain bounds in enforcing the law. On the other hand, it is maintained by customs officials that the Secretary not only has not prescribed burdensome or unnecessary restrictions, but instructed the special agent of the Treasury Department, who drew up the regulations, to give the companies the greatest latitude consistent with the good of the service. To this end he changed the plans of Acting Secretary Richardson in many ways, released the railroad companies from providing iron cars and simplified the plan prescribed for locking them. Secretary Boutwell was anxious the system should be thoroughly tested this season, and before the assembling of Congress, in order that such changes might be made in the present law as would be suggested by experience. The friends of the measure contend that there is provision made for the appointment of too many salaried officers at the expense of the railroad companies. While the Secretary has discretionary authority he is bound to throw around the transportation of goods to inland cities such safeguards as the interests of the service demand. If the expense entailed in complying with the regulations cannot be borne by the railroad companies out of the profits on their rates of freight, Western merchants certainly cannot expect the government to do so. The desire of the Secretary will not be gratified for this reason, and in his report to Congress he will not be able to speak advisedly of the workings of the system. It is understood, however, that he will protest against any material alteration of the law until it has been tested, especially against releasing common carriers from the responsibility of a safe custody of goods entrusted to them.

Political Troubles in Pennsylvania—Republicanism in Danger.

The shrewdest among the Pennsylvania politicians, it is believed, are averse to the appointment of a resident of that State to a Cabinet office. If there were any vacancies among the President's advisers it might be reasonable to discuss the political propriety of restoring to the Keystone State a Cabinet office; but that is not the way the subject is talked of. It seems to be the opinion of knowing ones that the President is ready to make a vacancy when the Pennsylvanians shall decide upon the man. Western Pennsylvania is opposed to Senator Cameron's influence, and refuses to endorse the policy of the venerable Senator. Eastern Pennsylvania republicans do not believe it to be good policy to cause disaffection in the ranks of the party; and, while all admit and realize that something must be done to keep the State intact during the next two years, the way is not so clear. The number of voting precincts in the State is as great as the majority of the party, or 15,000 precincts altogether, and the tendency seems to be toward decreasing that majority—that is, in the opinion of the knowing ones. The President has been warned that the loss of a single republican vote at each precinct throughout the State will lose the electoral vote of Pennsylvania for the republican nominee for the Presidency in 1872. It is generally conceded that the only thing that can be done is to give the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the present Acting Commissioner, J. W. Douglass, and trust to the wisdom of shrewd management to hold the State within the party at the next election. Senator Cameron is credited with having said that it was the greatest misfortune that more republicans were not defeated for Congress at the recent election. A large representation without any influence with this administration would have the tendency to stir up the apathetic and bring out the entire republican vote in 1872.

The English Mission Still Vacant.

To-day, in course of conversation, the President declared that he had not yet selected any successor to Mr. Motley, and on being asked whether he had tendered the position to anybody, replied in the negative also. He said, moreover, that he intended to write no more letters to anybody asking acceptance of any office in his gift. He would first see the parties and consult them before making a formal tender.

Decreased Imports of Foreign Goods.

It appears by official data that for the eight months ending August 31 last the imports into the United States exceeded the exports by only $9,750,000, while for the corresponding period of 1869 the excess of imports over exports was $80,500,000.

Pilgrimage to the Yankee Shrine.

The President and Cabinet have been invited to attend the celebration of the Pilgrim Society, at Plymouth, Mass., on the 21st of December next.

Personal.

It is stated that Hon. Wayne MacVeigh, who was appointed last winter United States Minister to Turkey, is on his way home to resign his position. Mr. MacVeigh returns, it is said, on account of ill health. Hon. E. Joy Morris, who has represented the government so long at Constantinople, will remain there for the present.

The Case of the Steamer Lloyd Aspinwall, Seized by the Spanish Authorities in Cuba.

[Washington (November 16) correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

The seizure and detention of the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall, belonging to New York merchants, by the Spanish authorities in the island of Cuba, on the 21st of January last, created much interest in mercantile circles, and at one period of the consequent diplomatic negotiations seriously threatened the continuance of our cordial relations with Spain. The negotiations for her release were long and irritating and did not effect the purpose until the 28th of April, when the steamer was delivered to the United States Consul General. The owners claimed damages at the rate of $300 a day for the whole time to the surrender of the vessel. Secretary Fish proposed to refer the question of damages to two referees, and the proposition being accepted by the Spanish government, Juan M. Caballos, a Spanish merchant of New York, was appointed on the part of Spain, and John S. Williams, of the firm of Williams & Guion, on the part of the United States. These selected as umpire Dr. Johannes Raesling, Consul of the North German Confederation in New York, who has just announced his decision, by which the United States, representing the owners of the vessel, are awarded $19,700 in gold.

TRACTS AND BACK TRACKS.

Startling Disclosures Regarding the American Tract Society of Boston.

How the Accounts Have Been Prepared and Cooked—Extravagant Expenditures and Singular Mismanagement—The Causes of the Recent Disruption—Reorganization or a General Smash-up Inevitable.

BOSTON, Nov. 17, 1870.

The American Tract Society (of Boston) has been found to be in a very rotten condition. For some months there have been rumors of wrong doings on the part of the management, and a satisfactory explanation being desirable, a committee of investigation was appointed, and having attended to their duties, the result was made known at a special meeting held in this city this forenoon. The report, after referring to the organization of the committee, says that the workings of the Society during the eleven years of its history, since it ceased to be a branch of the Society at New York, and resumed its independent existence, ought to be known to enable the formation of sound opinions as to the causes of its present condition, and the needs of its possible future. Of the Christian character of its publications and the good thereby accomplished nothing need be said. Its financial operations are all that need consideration. The work of the society has been theoretically divided into two departments, called the Charitable Department and the Business Department. The total expenditures of the Charitable Department have been $970,158. Of this amount $378,008 has been expended in what is called charitable work—in grants, colportage, expenses of army work and gratuitous distribution; although it is questionable whether colportage, being to a great extent a business agency, is wholly charitable. The expenses of carrying on this department—secretary and expenses, $27,250; cost of collection, $67,891; all other expenses, including freights on grants, office expenses, half the annual report and the like, $24,785, amounts to $119,907, which is the amount expended in office superintendence, collecting moneys and distributing the publications given away—a little more than twenty-four per cent of all donations and legacies and an annual average of $10,900. The final item of total salaries is included in other items, but is here given separately for information. It excludes the salaries of colporteurs, but includes the salaries and expenses of all other officials, including that of Mr. Alvord, who was then a secretary, and nominally stationed at New York, though actually on detached service. It amounts to $127,148 paid for personal service and personal expenses, being a little more than .25 of all the receipts of this department, and an annual average of $11,549 for salaried officials, excluding colporteurs. Including colporteurs, the amount paid for salaries and personal expenses is $147,771, an annual average for personal service of $13,433.

The question is still a debatable one how far the charitable contributions should be charged with such expenses while disbursed by a publishing house. If there were no publication department the charities must necessarily bear their own charges. An economical amount seems therefore proper. In 1860 the report said:—"We hope so to conduct our business affairs that the whole amount given in the current collections of the charities and in legacies shall go for gratuitous distributions." This hope has proved fallacious. The cost of collecting agencies seems unfortunately high—$67,891 for collecting donations to the amount of $391,209, and for what influence they may have had in securing bequests of $104,711. Possibly this expense was indispensable. But if the charities are to bear this great expense it seems but fair that they should have the profits on the publications they buy of the business department.

The data given by officers as to the cost of books, and the terms of sale to the charitable department, show that more than $70,000 profit has been made by the business department over the cost of its sales to the charitable department. But had this amount been credited to the charitable department, the society would have been insolvent years ago. In any case, it is worthy of recollection that the business expenses of this society have been relieved of at least the support of one secretary (of two while it had one in New York), all the district secretaries (two-thirds of the Western secretaries), agents, freight of grants (three-eighths of all the publications), and incidental expenses of this department—all of which have been paid out of donations and legacies.

The increase and decrease of donations deserves notice. The year previous to the separation from New York the donations had been $15,206 59, to which sum donations had fallen from $29,239 63 in 1850. The first year of separate work showed an increase of nearly $2,000; the next year more than $1,000 additional. At the date of the meeting in 1861 war had commenced. The society appealed for help in distributing publications in the army and navy, and was answered by an increase of nearly $19,000, nearly $18,000 of which was specially designated by the donors as for army work. In 1863 the donations increased a few hundred dollars. Rev. Mr. Alvord's admirable work in the army, with that of others, soon became appreciated, and 1864 showed a further increase of nearly $10,000. The war ended and donations diminished more than $7,000, although the special efforts of Congregationalists in other directions in that year probably assisted in this diminution. But at that date the work among the freedmen had assumed great importance. This Society entered zealously into that work, and the report of 1867 showed an increase of nearly $17,000. But the whole of it disappeared in 1868. The freedmen's work had lost its novelty, while others, with superior facilities, had entered into it. In 1869 collecting agents had been withdrawn, in pursuance of the agreement temporarily existing with the Society at New York; and the regular donations had fallen from $41,336 25 in 1868 to $18,288 43 in 1869. But the loss was partially made good by the subscriptions of $11,921 91 to a special Dublin tract fund. In the uncertainty as to the status and policy of the Society, the donations in 1870 had fallen to $9,541 33, with an additional Dublin tract fund of $451 10.

The legacies, averaging considerably above the average of the ten years next previous to the separation, have not kept pace, either in increase or decrease, with the annual donations. The uncertainty of dates of bequest renders a minute comparison of little value.

The assets, which have been reported year by year, show a steady increase up to 1869, and a sudden diminution in 1870 of $118,127 19. This diminution is explained in the statement of the Executive Committee in May, 1870. Of that amount $14,115 15 was an actual decrease as the result of the year's business, but the further decrease of $104,011 68 was due to the excessive over valuation of assets in 1869 and previous years, and to the forgetfulness in that year of the fact that the society owed $12,772 67 to subscribers in periodicals not then printed—viz., from May to December.

The printed stock had been estimated in 1869 at $60,160 35, when it actually cost but $32,105 29, and could be replaced for that sum. The report had thus reckoned supposable future profits as present assets, and had not reckoned the certain future expenses as liabilities. No proper depreciation had annually been charged of the value of stereotype plates and engravings. When this was brought to the notice of the present Executive Committee it determined to get at and publish the exact truth, and procured the services of Mr. William Lee, whose appraisal was $46,393 36, while that of Messrs. Lincoln & Wardwell was $45,344 57.

It is thus clear that the Society had been annually receiving inflated estimates of its assets. From year to year the officials seem to have had exaggerated views of the value of the stock and plates in which the funds of the society were locked up. So long as large donations furnished practically a cash working capital the Society did not feel the mistake; when donations diminished its operations were at once crippled.

It seems clear that it would have been safer to have followed the example of some very judicious publishers, by charging stereotype plates, &c., in the cost of the first edition, and thereafter estimated them at the value of type metal. The net result as to profits need not be charged. The earlier profits would have been smaller, but successive editions would have made it up; but the Society would have been spared the mortification of finding its supposed profits locked up in greatly depreciated plates. The revised estimate of assests April 30, 1870, is $73,576 47, and the liabilities $47,240 47, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of $26,336. In reference to another important item we are aware there will be a variety of opinions; namely, the loss of the real estate now held and improved by the Society at 164 Tremont street. When the property in Cornhill was sold a lease was taken of the estate in Tremont street for ten years at $5,000 per year; $14,007 50 were invested in improvements, which will fall into the hands of the owner at the expiration of the lease. This was done with the expectation that it would prove a pecuniary benefit, and, although well intended, seems now to have been unfortunate; and, while the committee believe that there is a value in the lease, they do not undertake to fix that value, inasmuch as an estimate is not necessary in in ascertaining the solvency of the Society or determining the question of its continued existence or successful operation.

The past expenses of the society deserve careful thought. It is seen that they have been as follows:—

Expenses in charitable department, excluding grants, colportage or army work	$119,907 49
Expenses in business department, excluding cost of books and editing	201,669 69
Total	$321,577 18

The entire receipts having been $1,314,463 71, the cost of carrying on the operations of the society was twenty-four per cent of all its receipts, and an annual average of $29,234 29.

The total amount of salaries and personal expenses of officials is a little more than twenty-one per cent of all the receipts of the society—an annual average of $25,234 05. Some part of this amount is properly assigned to charities, as personal mission work. Including salaries of colporteurs, the total is $298,857 78 for personal services—an annual average of $27,168 89. It does not appear that any particular salary has been excessive; but the total is a heavy charge upon the work of the society. It appears that in no single year has the business of the society paid its expenses. The committee think it unfortunate that the reports to the society for a series of years were not framed so as to make this fact evident. The main cause of present embarrassment is very simple, and easily inferred from the summaries of finances; the business of the society has not paid its expenses. The society would be insolvent if creditors pressed their claims. The society is perfectly solvent if it have time to get its assets out of its accumulated plates and publications. How it came into this condition is evident; but some special reasons exist:—1. It seems to have been taken for granted that the great contributions of certain years were to be a permanent income, and the plans of the management were shaped accordingly. But, in fact, the society has never had a large income from donations, apart from the specialties which providentially came up. The increase of donations was due:—1. To the interest in the slavery question; 2. To the war work; 3. To the freedmen's work. But slavery died, the war ended, the freedmen's work went into other hands, and the society was left to its ordinary constituency, with its three secretaries, its expensive staff and its always too costly system.

The committee, in devising means for the immediate relief of the society, recommend that it should be carried on by reducing expenses to the lowest point; by dispensing with all officers or employés not absolutely necessary; by adopting some plan which shall dispense with the very heavy cost which has heretofore been incurred; by a sale, if necessary, of the lease of 164 Tremont street and as much of its available assets as may be deemed necessary; that as in all effective business operations it is proved that a small number of managers is the most successful they favor the reduction of the Executive Committee, and that the president should be an active officer of the society and one of the Executive Committee. They further suggest such amendments to the constitution as shall carry their recommendations into practical effect.

A minority report, submitted by Rev. A. H. Quint, one of the committee, favored the directing of the Executive Committee to discontinue all salaries except an agent's, for the present; close up the business; turn all its assets into money as fast as practicable; pay its debts; invest the remainder, and all vested legacies; and annually make grants of the income and any donations, without expense, according to the original understood pledge; and, finally, transfer the whole peculiar field for the workings of such a society to the organization in New York.

After discussing at length the report of the committee and financial affairs the society finally decided to continue its organization.

The first article in the bylaws was adopted.

A motion was made then to strike out the provision in the second article that a majority of the Executive Committee should consist of laymen.

The motion was carried, and the article as amended adopted.

Articles 3, 4 and 5 were then adopted, and the articles as amended were adopted as a whole.

The following officers were chosen by ballot:—President, William C. Chapin; Vice Presidents, Edward S. Tobey, J. Warren Merrill and S. T. Snow; Secretary, Rev. L. S. Potwin; Treasurer, J. Wyeth Colildge; Executive Committee, William C. Chapin, Rev. James B. Dunn, Edward S. Rand, Joseph Story and William H. Wardwell; Auditors, James Gordon and S. T. Snow.

Mr. Tobey pressed his resignation of the office of vice president, but the consideration of the question was deferred until the adjourned meeting, to be held in the same place on Tuesday, the 13th of December.

Adjourned.

CHANCELLOR CROSBY'S INAUGURATION.

Addresses of Welcome from the Faculty of the City of New York—A Large Audience Honors the Occasion—The Fair Sex Smiling on the Wise Old Men—Bits of History—Alma Mater Proud of Her Sons.

The inauguration of the Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., as Chancellor of the University of the City of New York, which took place last evening in the theatre of the Young Men's Christian Association Building, was impressive and interesting. As is usual on occasions in this city when the cause of education is to be advanced, the audience was large, the theatre being well filled. The fair sex was brilliantly represented by many ladies well known in aristocratic circles, among them also being several of those of repute in literature and the fine arts. At half-past seven o'clock the procession was formed at the principal entrance, and then, to the music of an excellent band, a number of aged, venerable gentlemen, some with feeble steps and snow-white hair, proceeded down the aisle to the stage. Among them was the famed Professor Morse, the discoverer of the electric telegraph, and who, in bringing his great discovery to perfection, spent many a weary hour in one of the turrets of the University Building in Washington square. This venerable old man was the observed of all observers. There were present Henry T. Tuckerman, Professer Mairn, Professor Daniel R. Jacques, Judge Lewis B. Woodruff, Wm. Tracy, President Barnard, of Columbia College, ex-Chancellor Ferris, Edwin H. Owen, Benjamin H. Field, General John A. Foster, Charles Boulter, Dr. William Leay, William R. Martin, Peter Cooper, William Allen Butler and Charles Tracey. Dr. Crosby occupied a seat on the left of the Chairman, Mr. Charles Butler, who, after a prayer by ex-Chancellor Ferris, opened the proceedings by an address on behalf of the Council of the University. The University, he said, was founded in 1830, when the population of the city was only 200,000. The city then had only Columbia College, which was partly maintained by aid of the State and partly by private benefaction, and was entirely inadequate to the educational requirements of the time. To meet the deficiency several leading citizens laid the foundation of the University of the city of New York, and had it incorporated by the Legislature in April, 1831. It was under the control of the Mayor and Common Council of the city, and was on a basis altogether unsectarian. In its darkest days, from 1837 to 1840, its friends remained by it, and it stands to-day a monument to their energy and fidelity in the cause of education. It had received from Rufus Andrews the sum of $100,000, and with not very much more it would be able to open its doors to all, a free institution. The speaker then reviewed the claims of Dr. Crosby to the honor of being the fourth Chancellor of the University, complimenting that gentleman very highly on his learning, Christian sympathies and zeal. He then handed to him the resolutions of the Council appointing him Chancellor and head of the University. Dr. Crosby received the resolutions standing amid the applause of the audience. Next came an address by Professor E. A. Johnson, LL.D., welcoming the new Chancellor on behalf of the Faculty of Letters and Arts. He welcomed him, he said, to this great academic trust for the reason that the Chancellor of the University was one of her own sons and because he knew from the great experience that Chancellor Crosby had had, in academic affairs as well as in the broader field of ministerial labor, that the ampler scope now afforded him would redound to the advantage of the University. Then followed the congratulations of the Faculty of Medicine, which were offered by Professor Alfred C. Post, M. D., who spoke of the distinguished sons of the University in every walk of life, especially of Professor Morse and Professor Draper, the former of whom had given the electric telegraph to the world and the latter that great blessing to the poor, the adaptation of daguerrean art to the taking of portraits. It was also their University that first had introduced the admirable system of clinical lectures within the walls of the college, a method of teaching which has since been productive of so much good. He remembered the time when it was very difficult, in fact, illegal, so to study anatomy, for it was illegal to procure the subjects upon which to demonstrate. The credit was due to the University of inducing the Legislature to afford ample facilities for this department of medical study, though the concession was granted only after much continuous exertion, owing to the prejudices of the people. They had now three thousand graduates from their school scattered over all parts of the world, in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. He trusted the University would grow apace with the growth of the city, the population of which was yet destined to be counted by millions, and tendered to the new Chancellor the respect and welcome of the Faculty of Medicine. From the Faculty of Law an address was read next by Henry E. Davies, who assured the Chancellor that in his future career as head of their institution the Faculty of the Law would ever sustain him in all his efforts. Then followed the welcome of the Faculty of Science, delivered by Professor Henry Draper, M. D., who said that eighteen years ago he was in the class of the Chancellor, and he believed that in the future the relations which had since existed between them would remain unchanged. It was plain that the world had moved around, therefore he thought the system of education which might have answered all purposes in times gone by would not now be suitable. But it was a difficult matter to change the curriculum of the University, and the delicate task devolved upon the Chancellor. In this undertaking the Council would assist him with its ever generous aid. The University must be up with the people. If the feast were not spread the people would not come to it. There must be something wrong when a merchant would say he could not take into his office a college boy. He looked forward to the time when all branches of knowledge would be taught in the University, no matter how abstract. John Taylor Johnston then, on behalf of the Alumni Association, made a brief address, after which Chancellor Crosby, amid great applause, rose to deliver his inaugural oration. The Chancellor traced the history of universities from Oxford and Cambridge and Padua, the oldest in the world, down to what ought to constitute a university at the present time. He explained the meaning of the different academical terms, bachelor, doctor, &c., and showed how it came to pass that universities have taken their present form of schools of arts, science, medicine and law. He disabused the audience of the idea that in the monasteries of the Middle Ages there was the laziness ascribed to them, and eulogized those seats of learning as the preservers of lore that would have been lost were it not for their existence. In speaking of the educational institutions in this country he did not think they had attained higher than the rank of colleges. The Chancellor's address was spirited and profound, and closed with an acknowledgment of the greeting and congratulations he had received during the evening, and an invocation to the Almighty for aid in this new work before him. The proceedings closed with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. De Witt.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	6 50	Moon rises.morn	1 12
Sun sets	4 39	High water...eve	4 17

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Donau	Nov 19	Bremen	68 Broad street.
City of London	Nov 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Caledonia	Nov 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Colorado	Nov 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Nov 26	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of Brook'n	Nov 26	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Anglia	Nov 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Nov 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Britannia	Nov 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brussels	Dec 3	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
India	Dec 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Manhattan	Dec 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Pereire	Dec 10	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of Wash'n.	Dec 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Australia	Dec 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 17, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Samaria (Br), Martyn, Liverpool—C G Francklyn.
Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah—Livingston, Fox & Co.
Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, NC—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.
Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston—W P Clyde.
Ship Jane Fish, Brown, Callao—Dockendorff & Co.
Ship Duchesse d'Orleans, Hines, Antwerp—Boyd & Hincken.
Bark Commerce, Wells, Gibraltar for orders—Borland' Dearborn & Co.
Bark Alice (Br), Given, Elizabethport—Henry A Parker.
Brig Lavinia (Br), Douglass, Gibraltar for orders—H J De Wolf & Co.
Brig Peter Roberts (Br), Peters, Yarmouth, NS—Crandall, Berteaux & Co.
Brig Isabel (Br), Fulton, St John, NB—Brett, Son & Co.
Schr Kalmar, Lambert, Galveston—E M Stackpole.
Schr C A Johnson, Harris, Washington, NC—W K Kinman & Co.
Schr E S Conant, Gerrish, Baltimore—Wm Chalmers.
Schr Edwin Reed, Howes, Baltimore—E Crowell & Co.
Schr Peace, Atley, Providence—Snow & Richardson.
Schr Henrietta, Tryon, Connecticut River—Rackett & Bro.
Schr S P Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Sloop Apollo, Freeman, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.
Sloop C A Raynor, Turner, New Haven.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Tarifa (Br), Murphy, Liverpool and Queenstown via Boston Nov 16, with mdse to C G Francklyn.

Steamship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship George B Upton, Roberts, Petersburg, with mdse, to James Hand.

Ship Hengist (Br), Brown, Calcutta Aug 8 and Sand Heads 11th, with mdse, to Mackay & Phillips. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept 22, and crossed the Equator Oct 18 in lon 37 50 W; had fine weather to lat 33 N, since strong gales from N and NW; Sept 21, off Cape of Good Hope, spoke ship Star of Erin (Br), from Calcutta for London; Nov 1, lat 19 N, lon 58 50, spoke ship Blue Jacket, from Callao for Hampton Roads.

Ship S D Thurston, Snow, Calcutta June 26, and Sand Heads 28th, with merchandise to R P Buck & Co. Had heavy weather in the bay and off Mauritius. In lat 33 S, lon 33 45 E encountered a severe gale, in which sprung spars and lost some sails. Had light SE trades. Crossed Equator in Atlantic Oct 13, in lon 42; thence to lat 30 N had continuous gales from NW; the NE trades were light and variable. Aug 3, lat 4 N, lon 94 50 E, saw ship Duke of Athol (Br), standing south. Nov 8, lat 30 46, lon 74 20, passed the wreck of a derelict vessel of about 200 tons burden, the bulwarks just awash; learned nothing further regarding her. Nov 20, lat 32 50, lon 73, passed ship Old Colony, from Cadiz for New York. Nov 8, J H Campbell, second officer, of Boston, died of consumption; 8th, J Johnson, seaman, of Russia, died of general debility; both were buried at sea.

Ship Cynosure (Br), Costello, Liverpool Sept 2, with mdse, to Tapscott Bros & Co. Had a continuance of westerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails, &c; has been 8 days to the westward of George's Banks with strong NW winds; Oct 15, lat 47 40, lon 45 03, passed a steamer, bark rigged, with loss of smokestack, bound E; Nov 7, lat 41 55, lon 60 55, an iron ship, bound E, showing Third pendant, No 8134, Maryatt's Signals.

Ship Volunteer, Hutchinson, Boston, 5 days, in ballast, to F Baker. Had strong NW winds.

Bark Volant, Patten, Havre, Oct 1, with mdse, to Benner, Brown & Pinckney. Came the northern passage and had strong W and SW gales.

Bark Mary Edson (of Boston), Howes, Malaga, 49 days, with fruit, to Baker & Morrill. Passed Gibraltar, Sept 29, had heavy westerly gales most of the passage; Oct 16, no lat, &c, passed a brig with foremast gone.

Bark Honduras (Br), Huxford, Buenos Ayres via Montevideo, Sept 21, with hides, wool, &c, and two passengers, to F Alexandre & Sons. Crossed the Equator Oct 17, in lon 42 45; had fine weather to the Equator, then light winds to this coast; been 8 days north of the Gulf, with strong northerly winds. Oct 21, while passing out to sea, from Montevideo, 50 miles below, to the eastward, passed a French frigate and a gunboat with two North German brigs, which they had just taken prizes. Oct 23, lat 29 45 S, long 34 27, exchanged signals with bark Delphene (Fr), steering SW; 4th, lat 22 53 S, lon 38 23, schr Bonny Mary (Br) from Liverpool for Montevideo; Nov 1, lat 23 20 N, 64 33, passed a double end steamer, schooner rigged, with a white house aft, showing the American flag on the mainmast, steering S E.

Bark Cardenas, Sundberg, Havana, 13 days, with sugar, &c, to James E Ward & Co. Been 7 days north of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds.

Brig Moses Day (of Philadelphia), Loud, Savannah, 8 days, with lumber, to H W Loud & Co. Had strong northerly winds.

Schr Adelia (Br), Gilliatt, Old Harbor, Ja, 28 days, with logwood, to H Soloman & Co—vessel to Heney & Parker. Been 7 days north of Hatteras, with strong northerly and westerly winds.

Schr Sarah Cullen, (of Philadelphia), Avis, Tampa Bay, Fla., 15 days, with cedar, to E Faber. Had strong northerly and easterly the entire passage.

Schr Excel, Ludlam, Virginia.
Schr E R Bennett, French, Virginia.
Schr S Morgan, Van Clief, Virginia.
Schr S L Simmons, Gandy, Alexandria for New Haven.
Schr H J Raymond, Ellsworth, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Jennie A Sheppard, Wilbur, Georgetown, DC.
Schr L Babcock, Newton, Milton, Delaware.
Schr R P Conner, Clark, Delaware.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr A W Haines, Swain, Philadelphia for Fall River.
Schr A Hammond, Haines, Philadelphia for Rockport.
Schr R & E Steelman, Ingersoll, Egg Harbor.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.
Brig Rhone (Br), McDougall, Lingan, CB, for New York, with coal, to G H Brewer—vessel to J F Whitney & Co.
Schr A G Baxter (Br), Baxter, Cornwallis, NS, for New York, with potatoes, to Crandall, Berteux & Co.
Schr Capella (Br), Newcomb, Dorchester, NB, for New York, with building stone, to G P Sherwood—vessel to P I Nevins & Son.
Schr Ben Bolt (Br), Drake, St George NB, for New York, with lumber, to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Com Kerney, Philbrook, Calais for New York, 15 days, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Lyndon, Hillyard, Eastport for New York, with fish, to Jed Frye & Co. (Arrived 16th.)
Schr Quoddy, Fanning, Lubec for New York, with fish, to Jed Frye & Co. (Arrived 16th.)
Schr Alaska, Strout, Cherryfield for New York, 4 days, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Olive Branch, Davis, Cutler for New York, 11 days, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Isabella Jewitt, Mitchell, Bangor for New York, with lumber, to G B Moore.
Schr Ned Sumpter, Shaw, Bangor for Washington, DC.
Schr Palos, Mulady, Franklin for New York, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Jas Jewett, Coombs, Belfast for Baltimore.
Schr Mary Ella, Kelly, Gardiner for Philadelphia.
Schr Eveline Haight, Avery, Provincetown for Philadelphia.
Schr Geo H Storrs, Barber, Nantucket Shoals for New York, with fish, to Benj West.
Schr Sarah E Jones, Handy, Rockport for New York.
Schr Angler, Bessee, Wareham for New York.
Schr John Lozier, Trefethen, Taunton for New York.
Schr Charles L Hulse, Lisle, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Panthea, Hill, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Amelia, Dewitt, Providence for New York.
Schr Tryphenia, Nickerson, Providence for New York.
Schr Mary Johnson, Phinney, Providence for New York.
Schr Treasure, Arnold, Providence for Troy.
Schr Millie Frank, Edwards, Hartford for New York.
Schr Emma & Ellen, Fox, Hartford for New York.
Schr John Brooks, Fox, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr Isabella Alberto, Tooker, Brookhaven for New York.
Schr E A Chesebro, Robinson, Millstone Point for New York.
U S surveying schr Anna, Curtis, New London for New York.

At anchor in Flushing Bay:—
Brig Dominion (Br), White, from Windsor, NS, for New York, with plaster, to J F Whitney & Co.

Off Sand's Point:—
Brig Mountain Eagle, Jarvis, from Gardiner for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Charlena Nichols, Elizabethport for Salem.
Schr A Hammond, ——, Philadelphia for Rockport.
Schr Reading RR No 49, Little, Philadelphia for Bridgeport.
Schr Alexandria, Davis, Philadelphia for New Haven.
Schr Sarah Seisey, ——, South Amboy for New Haven.
Schr A B Crabtree, Tratton, South Amboy for Boston.
Schr Francis Burnet, Allen, Amboy for Bridgeport.
Schr C L Lovell, Hathaway, Port Johnson for Taunton.
Schr J M Heaton, Barrett, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Martha, Smith, Elizabethport for Salem.
Schr Geo E Brown, Gedney, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Schr A Haynes, Smith, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Ann Eliza, Caswell, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr J Burley, Sanders, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr C S Rogers, Mayo, Elizabethport for Lynn, Mass.
Schr Matanzas, ——, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr L A Tolles, Day, Elizabethport for Norwalk.
Schr A M Acken, Jones, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Schr Fountain, Bennett, Elizabethport for Newport.
Schr R C Green, Allen, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Alma, Wells, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Schr Helen Mar, Wood, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr James Diverty, Farrell, Hoboken for New Haven.
Schr E W Babcock, Dickins, Hoboken for Westerly.
Schr Sam Weller, Brockway, Hoboken for Hartford.
Schr Staten Islander, Vliander, Hoboken for Bridgeport.
Schr G D King, Eldridge, New York for St John, PR.
Schr J R Mitchell, Morrell, Albany for Stamford.
Schr J S Terry, Raynor, Rondout for Baker's Folly.
Schr Fly, Heath, Rondout for Salem.
Schr Red Beach, Holmes, Rondout for Pembroke.
Schr Edward, Peters, Rondout for Boston.
Schr J G Pierson, Rich, Rondout for New Haven.
Schr Lizzie Evans, Fairhand, Newburg for Providence.
Schr Dr Franklin, Scofield, Newburg for New London.
Schr Tillie E, Smith, Manhattanville for Dighton.
Schr Z A Paine, Jones, New York for Eastport.
Schr White Swan, Hyne, New York for Wareham.
Schr Varuna, Bonds, New York for Providence.
Schr Ellen Perkins, Kelley, New York for Providence.
Schr A & E Baker, Roberts, New York for Coldsprings.

SAILED.

Steamships Samaria, Liverpool via Queenstown; Morro Castle, Havana; Gen Barnes, Savannah; Minnetonka, do; Georgia, Charleston; El Cid, Wilmington, N C; Isaac Bell, Norfolk; barks Scottish Pride, Amsterdam; Helena, London; brigs Clarabella, Trinidad; Taber, ——; schr Conservative, Kingston, Ja.

Wind at sunset WSW.

Marine Disasters.

BRIG HATTIE EATON, Brown, from Boston for Demerara, before reported in collision with brig T W Chesley, from New York for St John, NB, lost bowsprit, &c, and put back to Boston 17th inst for repairs.

BRIG PROTEUS, Hall, from Elizabethport for Portsmouth, NH, was off Wood's Hole this A M (17th) leaking badly; men and pumps worn out.

BRIG ASHORE.—A brig was seen ashore on the Middle Ground by steamer Helen Augusta, at New Bedford Nov 16, and U S steamer Moccasin was trying to haul her off.

SCHR DANIEL MORRIS—Mr George W Fuller has contracted with parties interested in the schr Daniel Morris, of New Haven, before reported ashore on the rocks at Fisher's Island Sound, to raise her and take her to a wharf in some convenient port, at a salvage of 60 per cent. She has been stripped of all her materials. Has a cargo of 193 tons coal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 16—The schr Sam Johnson was reported ashore on the 12th inst at Albion river.

Miscellaneous.

THE LARGEST CARGO OF THE SEASON—The ship City of Brooklyn, Captain Cousins, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, by Messrs A J Ingersoll & Co, with a cargo of 4,549 bales cotton, weighing 2,328,282 pounds.—*Mobile Register*, Nov 13.

Nine-sixteenths of schr Sallie C Morton, built at Chester in 1862, length 82 feet, breadth 23 feet, depth 8 feet 9 inches, registers 67 70-100 tons, was sold at auction at Philadelphia 16th inst and purchased by Mr Thomas Lumberd for the sum of $2,425.

Whalemen.

A letter from Capt Wicks, of bark John Dawson, of New Bedford, reports her at Fayal Oct 16, having landed 118 bbls sp oil, which had been shipped in brig Surprise, before reported sailed for Boston.

A letter from Capt Fisher, of schr Union, of New Bedford, reports her at Fayal Oct 18, having landed 120 bbls sp oil, to be shipped home by bark Fredonia. All well. Bound humpbacking.

Foreign Ports.

ANJIER, Sept 16—Passed by, bark Lizzy (Br), Williams, from Sombava for Boston; 19th, brig G H Peake (Br), Grime, Singapore for do; 20th, bark Petunia (Br), Johnson, from Manila for New York.

AMOY, Sept 12—In port, bark Amadine (Br), Burrows, for New York.

BREMEN, Nov 15—Arrived, steamships Hansa, Briekenstein, New York; Leipzig, Jaeger, Baltimore; 16th, Hannover, Himbeck, New York.

BATAVIA, Sept 22—Arrived ship Borneo, Proctor, Mauritius.

In port Sept 25, bark Julia (Dutch), for New York.

ENDERBURY ISLAND, Sept 20—In port, ship Taber, Otis, for Savannah, ldg guano.

HONG KONG, Sept 15—Arrived, bark John Wooster, Knowles, Singapore; 16th, ship Kingfisher, Coldrey, Cardiff.

MALAGA, Nov 1—Sailed, brig Harry Stewart, Weeks, Boston.

MONTREAL, Nov 15—Sailed, steamship St Patrick, Stephen, Glasgow; ships Oneida, Mitchell, do; Norval, Taylor, Clyde.

PORTO BELLO, Sept 14—In port, schr Maria, Martling, for San Andreas.

QUEBEC, Nov 14—Arrived, brig Umberto, Cavalieri, Hyeres.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct 8—In port, barks Yamoyden, Burgess, from Baltimore; Traveller, Penfield, for Baltimore; brigs Mary Rice, Pratt, for do (has been reported sailed Oct 5); Virginia Dare, Johnson, for New York (has been reported sailed Oct 5); Emma Amelia, Carlow, for Hampton Roads.

Off the port, Oct 8—Brig R C Wright, Walker, from Baltimore.

SINGAPORE, Sept 26—Arrived, ship Bengal, Burgess, Cardiff via Rio Janeiro.

ST JOHN, NB, Nov 10—Arrived, bark Euphemia, for Quebec; 12th, brig Annie, Larsen, Malaga.

Cleared 10th, bark Panthea, Messury, Penarth Roads; 11th, brig Cleo, Corbett, Matanzas; schr Ella M Bennett, Mitchell, Havana; 12th, brig Mins, Holder, Montevideo.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Nov 16—Arrived, brig Oriana (Br), Payne, Miragoane Oct 23 schrs Clara, Baxter, Alexandria; James Young, Wilson, Georgetown, DC; Loretto Fish, Willey, Baltimore; A L Dow, Young, Philadelphia; Ann E Martin, Weeks, do; L W Wheeler, Lewis, do; J W Vanneman, Buckaloo, do; Elvie Davis, Clark, do; G C Morris, Packard, do; M P Hudson, Vaughan, do; E G Irwin, Johnson, do; Louisa Walsh, Kelley, Port Johnson; Justina, Macomber, Rondout; F Nickerson, Kelley, do; Albert Jameson, Candage, do; E M Sawyer, Sawyer, do; William Duren, Doyle, Hoboken; Casilda, from New York; Trade Wind, Ingraham, New York.

Cleared, ship Orissa (Br) Masterson, New York; bark Endeavor, Mountford, Galveston; schrs Nellie F Putnam, Dyer, St George, Azores; M B Tower, Phillips, St Domingo City; Etta (Br), Barnett, do; Montana, Bearse, Charleston; also cleared, bark Essex, Green, Zanzibar; schr Governor J Y Smith, Crowell, Baltimore; Nash, Mayo, do.

Sailed, steamships Tarifa and Saxon; bark C S Rogers.

17th—Arrived, steamer Nereus, Bearse, New York; brigs Mary C Roosevelt, Farmer, Baltimore; J E Aley, Philadelphia.

Returned, brig Hattie Eaton (Br), for Demerara, put back for repairs.

BALTIMORE, Nov 16—Arrived, brig Frances Jane, Jones Rio Janeiro; schr Star, Crowell, New York.

Cleared—Steamship Blackstone, Loveland, Boston; schrs Louisa (Br), Balcom, Halifax; John T Williams, Newburg, Hoboken.

Sailed—Brig Echo.

CHARLESTON, Nov 12—Arrived, bark Sarah, Snow, Phoenix Island; 13th, schr B F Lowell, Leavitt, Chisholm's Island, SC.

12th—Cleared, ship Wm H Moody (Br), Hilton, Liverpool (and sailed 16th).

16th—Arrived, schr Rosalie (Br), from Eleuthera.

Sailed—Bark Ranger (Br), Doty, Liverpool; brig C V Williams, Thompson, Philadelphia; schr A Richards, Willey, New York.

17th—Arrived, schr R Palmer, Cork.

Sailed—Steamships South Carolina, Adkins, New York; Falcon, Baltimore; schrs Alfred Keene, Chisholm's Island; Starlight, Warren, RI.

DARIEN, Ga, Nov 8—Arrived, schrs Ida Birdsall, Birdsall, New London; Grace B West, Lord, Charleston.

FALL RIVER, Nov 15—Arrived, schr Theodore, Dean, Phillips, Georgetown, DC.

GALVESTON, Nov 7—Arrived, ship Almira (Br), Grose, Martinique (not the Alaine, from New Brunswick, as before).

Also arrived (no date), steamship California (Br), Miller, Kingston, Jam, and sailed for Mobile, towing steamship Australian (Br), Hoare, for Mobile, and was spoken 4 PM 12th, 10 miles from SW Pass.

GEORGETOWN, SC, Nov 8—Arrived, schrs Carrie S Webb, Rowland, New York; Susan Wright; Mount, do.

GEORGETOWN, D C, Nov 16—Arrived, schrs C & C Brooks, Brooks; Enoch Morse, Chambers; Ida A Jayne, Jayne; Albert Thomas, Rose; Mary Stowe, Rankin; Willow Wasp, Davis.

Cleared 16th, schrs H T Townsend, Hersey, Portland; A P Crammer, Crammer, New York; Dan E Holmes, Rulon, Hoboken; J J Pharo, Soper, do; Aleyone, Davis, Portland; 17th, Addie Walton, Rich, Boston; Wm H Kringle, Soper, and Vapor, Newberry, Hoboken; Belle Halliday, Beers, Providence; Wm M Wilson, Brown, Fall River.

GLOUCESTER, Nov 16—Arrived, schrs Aurora Borealis, Ham, New York for St John, NB; Lucia B Ives, Mellen, Philadelphia; Congress, York, do for Portland; Hiawatha, Lee, do for Newburyport; Broadfield, Crowell, do for Saco; J S Lindsay, Crockett, Rockland for New York; Judge Low, Good, New York for Calais; Vulcan, Small, do for Pembroke; Alice Oakes, Marston, Hoboken for Bath.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov 15, P M—Arrived, schrs J G Curtis, Paine, Tangier, Va, for Boston; Addie F Cole, Cole and Teresa D Baker, Brown, Ycomico river, Va, for do.

Returned—Brig Clara.

Sailed—Brig Coronella; schrs Othello, Otronto, Ivy Bell, Santa Maria, N H Hall, James Jewett, Wm E Barnes.

16th, A M—Arrived, brig Gipsy Queen, Dalling, Philadelphia for Marblehead; schrs Ada F Whitney, Masters and Frank & Nellie, Kelley, Baltimore for Boston; John S Detwiler, Grace; John Slusmon, Adams and George Taulane, Steelman, Philadelphia for Boston; Capitol, Staples, Hoboken for Portsmouth; Julia Ann, Phillips, Sag Harbor for Bangor.

Sailed—Brig Mary Stewart; schrs Venilia, J G Curtis, Addie F Cole, Teresa D Baker, Mary Louisa.

MOBILE, Nov 12—Arrived, ship Southern Chief, Higgins, Montevideo.

Cleared—Ships City of Brooklyn, Cousins, and St James, Patterson, Liverpool; barks C E Jayne, Hawkins, and Maggie Reynolds (Br), Kelly, Liverpool; brig Prentiss Hobbs, Snow, Portland; schr H. Little, Crawford, Pensacola.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov 12—Arrived, ships Francis P Sage, Cronk, Liverpool; Arzilla, Durkee, Antwerp; barks Brazileira, Spuel, Rio Janeiro; La Flatte, Mathews, Cardiff; brig Oriental, Montana, Genoa. Below, coming up, ship Melicete, Stephenson, from Kingston, Ja; brigs Andarin, Bareilo, from Cienfuegos; Lurline, Patridge, from Rio Janeiro.

Cleared—Steamship Bienville, Baker, New York; ships Ella S Thayer, Thompson, and Idaho, Murphy, Liverpool.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Nov 12—Sailed, ship Bazaar, Jellerson, from Martinique for Mobile; Evie; steamships St Louis and Leo.

NEW BEDFORD, Nov 15—Sailed, schr Stephen Waterman, Chase, New York.

16th—Arrived, schrs Tryall, Soule, Albany; M V Cook, Falkenburg, Philadelphia.

NEW HAVEN, Nov 16—Arrived, brig Ottawa, Reed, New Brunswick; schrs Mary True, True, Hoboken; M W Griffin, Griffin, Philadelphia; Katy J Horp, Parker, Baltimore; E K Woodward, Woodward; John Brook, Fox, and Wm R Powers, Crosby, New York; Judge Binyon, do.

PENSACOLA, Nov 11—Arrived, schr M C Mosely, McFarland, Bath.

Cleared 7th, schrs Dawn, Schultz, Sagua; 11th, Helen Hastings (Br), Aubrey, Matanzas.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16—Arrived, schrs Ralph Souder, Crosby, Hillsboro, NS; A Thompson, Risley, Fall River; M E Rockhill, Rockhill, do; M D Ireland, Ireland, Boston; Emily and Jeannie, Hewitt, do; R Blew, Haley, Pawtucket; J J Worthington, Brown, Boston; H Simmons, Godfrey, Salem; J B Van Dusen, Young, Boston; E Sinnickson, Winsmore, Providence; J B Johnson, Smith, New York; Ida Dolla Torre, Davis, Somerset.

Cleared—Bark Lizzie Morrow, Adams, Cork for orders; brig John M Burns, Wyman, Barbados; schrs A Wooley, King, Gloucester; West Wind, Townsend, Fall River.

PORTLAND, Nov 15—Arrived, brig Fanny Butler, Nickerson, Elizabethport.

Cleared—Schrs Maracaybo, Henley, Baltimore; Georgie Deering, Willard, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Bark Isabel; brig Kennebec; schr Georgie Deering.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov 14—Arrived, schrs J J Spencer, Baltimore; Pinta, Clark, New York.

PAWTUCKET, Nov 16—Arrived, schrs Agnes, Chester, and A T Cohn, Cohn, Rondout.

Sailed—Schrs Fannie G Warner, Dickinson, Philadelphia; Geo Hotchkiss, Racket, Rondout; Goddess, Kelley, and Edward Wootton, Young, do.

PROVIDENCE, Nov 16—Arrived, schrs Helen, Perry, Baltimore and J S Weldin, Crowell, Philadelphia.

Below, schrs Chowan, Goldthwaite, Elizabethport for Pawtucket, and White Rock, Hubble, New York.

Sailed—Schrs John A Griffin, Foster and W H Dennis, Lake, Philadelphia; schr Wm H Everett, Barr, Albany; schrs Albert Pharo, Bingham; Amos Falkenburg, Terrill; Ann Dole, Dickens; Plow Boy, Hallett; Mary Miller, Dayton; Nat Holmes, Northup; James English, Barker; Dwight, Davidson; Pearl, Gookin; Pointer, Baker and Ann T Sippie, Hodges, New York; schr Marion, Bacon, Clinton.

RICHMOND, Nov 15—Arrived, schrs G H Squires, Timmons, Albany; James L Malloy, Russell, Poughkeepsie.

16th—Arrived, schr W N Gesner, Alexandria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 16—Arrived, bark Andreas (NG), Peters, Callao.

Cleared—Ship Windward, Sprague, New York.

17th—Arrived, steamship China, Doane, Hong Kong, via Yokohama.

SAVANNAH, Nov 13—Sailed, ships Koamer (Fr), Anderson, and Richard III, Wood, Liverpool; bark Saga (Br), Garvin, do.

16th—Arrived, steamers Montgomery, Faircloth, and San Salvador, Nickerson, New York; ship Lilian (Br), Capstick, Boston.

Sailed—Steamer Northern Light, Porter, New York.

WILMINGTON, NC, Nov 14—Arrived, bark Swan, Podger, Baltimore; schrs Farragut, Howard, Salem; H N Squires, Fisk, Boston; F I Lockwood, St John, and Hyne, Smith, New York; C F Young, Richardson, Belfast, Me.

Cleared—Schr John, Williams, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—OOLONG TEAS.
To be sold by order of Executors,
1,000 half chests good Oolong at 58c.
250 half chests common do. at 45c.
In quantities to suit purchasers.
MEAD, LACEY & CO., 47 Water street.

CORNS CURED WITHOUT PAIN FOR 25 CENTS—BY the JAPANESE CORN FILE. Sold at all druggists' shoe and notion stores. Samples mailed on receipt of price. Agents wanted. Depot 34 Pine street, New York.

THE GREAT BOOK ON PREMATURE DECAY OF PHYSical Vigor and all Diseases of the Genito-urinary Organs, and their cure, by Dr. LARMONT, No. 1 Great Jones street, corner of Broadway. Sold at HASTIE'S Book Store, 1,235 Broadway. $1.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

3 STANTON ST., REAR.—A HEAD COOK TO TAKE full charge in a public place; understands the art of cooking and all the branches.

8 JONES ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron in a private family; good city references.

15 EAST 18TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer; good city reference. Apply after ten o'clock.

29 EAST 40TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 4TH avs.—A competent young woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is obliging in her kitchen.

30 (OLD NO.) PRINCE ST., BETWEEN MYRTLE AV. and Johnson st., basement, Brooklyn.—An experienced woman, with reference, as cook in a private family; no objection to the country; can take charge of milk and butter; is a good bread maker. Call for two days.

31 ESSEX ST., NEAR GRAND.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; is accomplished in all the arts of cooking; can furnish unexceptionable city reference.

47 1ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—TWO girls; one to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or as laundress; the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen until engaged.

49 CHRISTOPHER ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable girl to cook or assist in the washing or to do general housework. Call for two days.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—AS COMPETENT cook; in the city or a short distance in the country; would assist with the coarse washing; best city reference.

64 LEROY ST., ONE DOOR FROM THE GRAVEyard.—A Protestant woman as cook; is willing to do the coarse washing and ironing, in a private family; good city references given from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

84 3D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., FIRST floor.—As German, Swiss or French cook; speaks French and some English; in a respectable English family; no washing or ironing; good reference.

104 7TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS COOK; THOROUGHly understands the cooking of all kinds of meats, pastry and jellies; an excellent baker; good city reference. Call for two days.

109 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO cook, wash and iron; no objection to the country; references.

111 4TH AV., CORNER 12TH ST.—A STEADY, ACTIVE Scotch girl as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; for city or country; city reference.

112 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Can be seen at her former employer's.

135 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., IN store.—As cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; five years' city reference.

136 EAST 28TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl as first class cook; best city references.

150 SULLIVAN ST., UP STAIRS.—A PROTESTANT woman as first class cook in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference.

154 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron in a private family; best city references.

155 WEST 56TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable woman as first class cook; no objection to a private boarding house; city reference.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman as good cook, good baker and first class washer and ironer; best city references.

159 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged American woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best reference.

159 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A Protestant young woman as cook in a private family or in a small private boarding house; thoroughly understands cooking and baking, and would assist in washing; good reference.

161 WEST 48TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS. Two respectable girls; one as cook and to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from last place.

200 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A PROTESTANT young woman as cook; will assist with washing and ironing; good city reference from last place.

200 WEST 26TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—A REspectable woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good city reference can be given.

201 LEXINGTON AV., CORNER 32D ST.—A REspectable woman as first class cook; will be found trustworthy; has good city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman as excellent cook; understands her business; will assist in the washing if required; is neat and obliging; reference.

210 WEST 26TH ST.—A PERSON COMPETENT OF cooking or would do housework; country preferred.

213½ 6TH ST., NEAR BOWERY.—A FIRST CLASS meat and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first class boarding house or a short distance in the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

218 WEST 28TH ST., REAR.—AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; best references; city or country.

220 WEST 18TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; would assist in washing; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

222 WEST 36TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable young woman as excellent cook; best city references can be given.

222 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman as cook in a private boarding house; understands all kinds of cooking and has the best references.

228 WEST 81ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good plain cook and to assist at washing and ironing; well recommended. Call for two days.

229 WEST 23D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A first class middle aged, experienced cook.

245 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—TWO REspectable young girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing. City references.

246 30TH ST. AND 3D AV., TOP FLOOR.—AS COOK or laundress by a respectable woman in a boarding house or restaurant; good references.

248 WEST 30TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—AS FIRST class cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country; excellent references from last employer.

261 1ST AV.—AS COMPETENT COOK IN A PRIvate family; no objection to do coarse washing; understands all styles of cooking meats, game and poultry; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit, or pastry, soup or jellies; best city reference. Call for two days.

270 1ST AV., IN THE FANCY STORE.—A RESPECTable girl as first class vegetable cook, or order cook in a restaurant. Call for two days.

278 7TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—AN experienced woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastry and jelly; best city reference.

291 6TH AV., NEAR 18TH ST.—AN EXCELLENT cook; would assist at washing; is a good baker; best city reference.

309 EAST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., first floor, in the rear.—A woman as first class cook; understands soups, meats, game and desserts; no objection to a boarding house or the country. Call for two days.

311 EAST 24TH ST., REAR HOUSE, FIRST FLOOR.—Two young girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid; have best city references. Call for two days.

316 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best city reference from her last place.

324 EAST 33D ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS good plain cook in a private family; will assist with washing and ironing; good city reference.

332 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

353 EAST 18TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—AS GOOD cook and assist in plain washing; is a good baker; good city references.

414 EAST 11TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—Two sisters; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to wait and assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference from their last place.

415 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good city reference from last place.

416 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit maker; understands her business thoroughly; has a boy of 12 years to take with her; wages moderate; good city references.

416 EAST 11TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A NORTH OF Ireland Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; or to do general housework; good reference.

420 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 9TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman as cook in a private family; excellent washer and ironer; or as chambermaid and plain sewer; three years' reference from last place.

425 6TH AV., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; is competent, willing and obliging; best city reference. Call for two days.

437 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A respectable Scotch woman (Protestant) as cook; best city reference.

470 6TH AV., ROOM NO. 6.—AS GOOD COOK IN a restaurant.

473 2D AV.—AS COOK; NO OBJECTION TO DO part of the washing; would go a short distance in the country. Call or address.

488 7TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as good cook, washer and ironer; best reference given.

488 6TH AV., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

506 EAST 14TH ST., BETWEEN AVS. A AND B.—As first class cook in hotel or boarding house; best city or country; best city reference.

614 2D AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS.—TWO respectable Protestant girls; one as good cook; the other as first class laundress; very best city reference. Can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock.

A PROFESSIONAL GERMAN COOK—UNDERSTANDS French and English cooking; understands her business thoroughly; is a good pastry cook; good reference. Address COOK, box 213 Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

5 MINETTA ST., OFF BLEECKER, NEAR CARMINE.—A steady young woman (Protestant) as chambermaid or children's nurse, or to do the general housework in a small family; good reference.

19 JANE ST., 8TH AV.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO DO chamberwork and sewing; is willing to be useful; good reference.

29 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and fine washer; best city reference from last place.

40 WEST 39TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress; has lived five years in one family, who give the best reference. Call from 10 to 4 o'clock.

40 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and to assist in waiting in a boarding house, or as seamstress; best city reference.

60 EAST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND MADISON avs.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do light housework.

76 MORTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid or to do the general work of a small family. Call for two days.

104 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; has best reference. Can be seen for two days.

111 4TH AV., CORNER 12TH ST.—A SMART, COMPEtent young English woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country in a private family; two years' city reference.

125 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; good city reference from last place.

130 MADISON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL either as chambermaid or waitress. Address.

134 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

137 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; would assist with the fine washing and ironing; best city reference. Apply in basement.

146 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference.

158 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing to assist in the care of children or as waitress; in a private family.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A NEAT, active young woman to do the chamberwork of a small family, or chamberwork and sewing, or washing; city reference.

208 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid or waitress, or would like to mind children; has best city reference from last place.

214 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs.—A Protestant young girl in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress. Call for two days.

221 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would do chamberwork and waiting; city reference.

228 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., rear.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework; best city reference.

232 WEST 30TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND seamstress or to do general housework in a small family; willing and obliging. City reference.

232 WEST 31ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—As first class chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

243 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and to do plain sewing or waiting; good reference from last place.

250 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., rear.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and assist with washing; best city reference.

315 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and to do sewing.

323 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give best city reference.

346 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Call for three days.

443 EAST 12TH ST., CORNER AV. A.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to do housework in a small family; good city reference from last place.

458 WEST 31ST ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and sewing; is willing and obliging.

485 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID or to do plain sewing or assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference. Call on or address.

545 2D AV., CORNER 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good plain sewer and thoroughly understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

SEE THE CARTOON
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM
THIS DAY.
THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES.
A TAMMANY FABLE.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

39 WEST 13TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER to work out by the day; can give every satisfaction in cutting and fitting ladies' dresses.

57 WEST 18TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESS AND cloak maker would like to engage with a few families by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; first class references.

75 EAST 52D ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements in private families by the day; cuts, fits and trims in the latest styles. Address DRESSMAKER.

109 WEST 33D ST.—LADIES' WALKING SUITS made up in the latest style, $6; ladies' and misses' evening dresses, $9 per suit. Also Tucking, Ruffling and Puffing for sale cheap; also Quilting. Mrs. TRACY.

125 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., first floor.—A dressmaker would go out by the day; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and boys' clothing; is a good operator; has a machine of her own if wanted.

127 WEST 18TH ST., IN THE BASEMENT.—A young girl would like to get work by the week or day; can operate on Singer's; can cut and fit; good city reference.

142 7TH AV., BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS.—A respectable young girl as first class seamstress; can cut, fit and trim ladies' and children's dresses in latest style; no objection to assist with the chamberwork or in care of children if required; best city references from last place.

215 WEST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—AS FIRST CLASS dressmaker by the day, week or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and trim in the neatest style; good city reference.

231 EAST 33D ST.—A DRESSMAKER DESIRES A few more customers by the day or week; can cut and fit for ladies and children and is a very neat trimmer; can show some very neat work; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Ring third bell.

243 EAST 119TH ST.—A FEW FIRST CLASS customers wanted by a dressmaker; evening dresses a speciality; $3 per day to go out and fit. Address DRESSMAKER.

303 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day; a first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address.

303 EAST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO plain sewing by the week or month; understands Willcox & Gibbs' and Empire sewing machines.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Fall and Winter Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

353 EAST 31ST ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as first class dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; will go out by the month or week; city reference.

382 3D AV.—A FEW MORE FAMILIES TO WORK for; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; has no objection to the country; $1 50 per day. Call or address Mrs. OLIVER.

426 EAST 26TH ST., UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLlege.—An American woman as seamstress, by the week or month. Apply this week and next.

471 2D AV., IN THE STORE.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker would like a few more engagements by the day or week in first class families; has her own sewing machine.

485 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERSON as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses or boys' suits; would take charge of growing children; best city reference. Call on or address.

511 WEST 22D ST.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER would like a few more engagements by the week or month. Address Mrs. M.

705 EAST 9TH ST., IN THE BAKERY.—A DRESSmaker in a private family; is capable of cutting and fitting; best city reference.

880 8TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A lady, formerly of Madame Dieden's, to do work at her own house for a few first class families, at the shortest notice and at a reasonable price.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO OUT BY THE day; also would take in work at her own residence, 241 6th av.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, WHO UNDERstands also ladies' and children's underlinen, lace work and millinery, wants a situation in a first class house, to take the charge of the working room; best city references as to capacity; no objection to any part of the United States. Address DRESSMAKER, Herald office.

MISS CLINCH, 54 WEST 29TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—Ladies can rely on getting perfect fitting dresses, made and trimmed in the latest style. Walking suits made in eight hours' notice. Ladies stopping at hotels would do well to call.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN WOman, as seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would assist in housekeeping or take care of an invalid; good reference. Address Miss H. WALLACE, Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

11 CORTLANDT ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, JUST ARrived from England, to do general housework.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

12 LEONARD ST., SECOND FLOOR, IN THE REAR.—A young girl, 17 years of age, to do general housework in a private family.

111 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO GO OUT by the day to do housework or plain sewing.

155 10TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework or chamberwork and assist in the washing; good city reference.

160 EAST 52D ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework; is willing and obliging; good washer and ironer; best city references.

174 WEST 32D ST., CORNER 7TH AV., SECOND floor, back room.—A respectable girl to do general housework; best city reference.

202 WEST 19TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

212 WEST 53D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small family. Best city references.

240 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; good city reference.

241 WEST 33D ST., IN THE REAR, FOURTH floor.—A girl to do general housework in a small family.

245 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family.

251 6TH AV., CORNER OF 16TH ST., IN THE TEA store.—A girl to do general housework; is a good laundress; tolerably good cook; neat and tidy; good city reference from last place.

327 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—Two German girls in an American family to do the work between them.

332 EAST 36TH ST., PARENTS' RESIDENCE, first floor.—An American young girl, 19 years old, to assist in general housework or do chamberwork and waiting in a boarding house; city or country.

337 EAST 47TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; best city reference. Call for two days.

342 WEST 45TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference. Call for two days.

367 9TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—TO DO GENERAL housework; country preferred; has a little girl over two years, and on that account would go for low wages. Call for two days.

415 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference from last place.

433 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework; has city reference.

454 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A young girl to do general housework; willing to go in the country; good city references.

455 WEST 27TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

774 10TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A respectable girl to do general housework; is willing and obliging; wishes a steady home; no objection to a short distance in the country; good city reference.

814 WASHINGTON ST., CORNER GANSEVOORT.—A Scotch girl, lately landed, to do housework; can wash well, and is willing and obliging. Call on or address MARGARET.

869 2D AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—A respectable young woman to do housework in a small private family; good city references.

921 8TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework; has over two years city reference

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Housekeepers, &c.

29 VESTRY ST.—A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY AS housekeeper, or would join a respectable party in making a pleasant home.

51 DOMINICK ST., CORNER HUDSON ST.—A REspectable American widow wishes a home in a widower's family or with two in family; is a good housekeeper and is willing to do anything for a home; best reference given. Call for one day. Triflers need not apply. Mrs. M. WILSON.

127 CANTON ST., NEAR MYRTLE AV., BROOKLYN. As housekeeper, by an English lady, in any good family; a home thought of more than high wages. Can be seen for two days.

152 MACDOUGAL ST.—A YOUNG WIDOW WISHES a position as housekeeper; in a widower's family preferred. Call for two days, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Mrs. JONES.

160 9TH AV.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS HOUSEkeeper in a gentleman's family where the work would be light; none but respectable parties need apply.

217 WEST 36TH ST.—TWO AMERICAN WOMEN AS housekeepers in a hotel, where both could be together; references exchanged. Call for two days.

472 WEST 22D ST.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, well educated woman as housekeeper; a comfortable home more desirable than wages.

491 BROOME ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS HOUSEkeeper. Apply from 10 until 6.

838 6TH AV.—A WIDOW, AS HOUSEKEEPER, with no encumbrance; capable and willing to fulfil the wishes of her employer; no objection to the country. Call on or address for two days Mrs. CECIL.

1,241 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A widow as housekeeper; no objection to the country or to educate and sew for children; reference given and required. Call on or address HOUSEKEEPER.

AN ENGLISH LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, DESIRES a position as housekeeper in a hotel or gentleman's family; city references. Address STRANGER, Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES A HOME IN RETURN FOR SERvices in housekeeping, or teaching a few hours daily. Address Miss ARTHUR, box 162 Herald office.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION DESIRED—BY AN American lady, in a gentleman's family, or as companion to a lady, or to take charge of the education and training of children; is experienced and educated; or would matronize a school or any large institution; best reference. Address A. B. C., box 3,633 Post office, New York.

SITUATION WANTED BY AMERICAN WOMAN OF experience as matron, housekeeper, seamstress or monthly nurse. Address MATRON, station F.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment a situation as housekeeper; is competent to take charge of children and a good seamstress; references. Address Mrs. N. G. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER BY AN American lady; is capable and energetic; references. Address E. M., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG CANADIAN WIDOW, A situation as housekeeper; would take entire charge of a club house; is fully competent; good references. Address, for one week, WILLIS, station F.

Laundresses, &c.

30½ WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A respectable woman wishes a few families' washing by the month or dozen. Call on Mrs. O'BRIEN.

38 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A Protestant woman as first class laundress; best city reference.

58 CARMINE ST., NEAR BLEECKER.—A FIRST class laundress, lately from Canada, in a private family; understands fluting or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock.

117 WEST 10TH ST., IN THE STORE.—AS FIRST class laundress. Call from 10 till 2 P. M.

200 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman desires ladies' or families' washing; can do fluting in the neatest manner; best city reference. Call on or address Mrs. M.

269 7TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS., second floor, front.—A Protestant French person as first class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, fluting, puffing, &c.; no objections to work in an establishment; best city reference.

317 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes a family's washing to do at her own home; understands French fluting and shirt polishing in first style.

323 EAST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A competent woman wants gentlemen's and family washing; would go out by the day; best reference.

328 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—As first class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting; best city reference.

329 WEST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST class laundress wishes to take fine washing at her own residence; understands washing and doing up all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's clothing; fluting and fineries done neatly. Call on Mrs. CAIN.

431 EAST 13TH ST., ROOM NO. 2.—A FIRST CLASS laundress, to go out by the day or to do washing at home.

505 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 10TH AV., SECOND floor, room No. 11.—A respectable woman wishes to take in washing and ironing or go out by the day.

517 2D AV.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WISHES gentlemen's or families' washing; does fluting, and polishing in best manner; will go out two or three days in the week; best reference.

Nurses, &c.

3 DOVER ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE married woman as wet nurse; good fresh breast of milk; her own baby 3 weeks old. Good reference.

10 WEST 24TH ST.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN, PROtestant, as nurse and seamstress; city or country; good reference.

38 EAST 31ST ST.—AS WET NURSE, BY A PROTESTant young woman, with a good breast of milk; good city references.

40 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDed, as nurse and chambermaid, or to do waiting.

42 EAST 84TH ST., CORNER OF MADISON AV.—AS first class nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and family sewing, or to take charge of an invalid lady; best references. Call for two days.

47 1ST AV., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH STS.—A MIDdle aged woman as nurse to an invalid or baby from its birth; can do plain sewing; is kind and obliging; best city references. Can be seen from 11 till 3.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

66 MURRAY ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman as wet nurse; capable of taking care of a baby from its birth. Call for two days.

72 WEST 48TH ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL TO wait on children and do plain sewing; reference from present employer.

102 WEST 21ST ST.—A PROFESSIONAL MONTHLY nurse, of much experience, would like a few more engagements; reference from ladies and the faculty. Call or address.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman will take the entire care of an infant; can do its fine washing; is a good sewer; superior reference

207 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE and plain sewer, or nurse and chambermaid; good city references.

210 WEST 26TH ST.—A PERSON COMPETENT TO take care of an infant or growing children; can sew nicely by hand or machine; country preferred.

211 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS. As nurse; would assist with plain sewing or do light chamberwork; best city reference.

215 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A young girl, lately landed, as nurse or waitress.

216 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse or housekeeper; no objection to the country; good reference.

226 7TH AV., ROOM NO. 5.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and to do plain sewing.

231 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, who has recently lost her baby, and has a good breast of milk, wishes a child to wet nurse at her home. Ring third bell.

232 WEST 19TH ST.—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and do plain sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good city reference.

233 WEST 26TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; understands the care of an infant or growing child; is a good plain sewer; best city reference from last employer.

248 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of children or to do chamberwork or waiting; good city reference.

272 7TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—AS nurse and good plain sewer; or would be willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference; willing and obliging.

279 EAST 10TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A GOOD, educated German girl to take care of one or two growing children and to assist in sewing in an American family.

305 WEST 20TH ST.—A LADY TO TAKE CARE OF a baby or bring it up on the bottle; has no children of her own. Call for three days.

310 WEST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid; no objection to the country; speaks French; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

343 WEST 15TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS wet nurse; well recommended. Call for two days between 10 and 3 o'clock.

359 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, lately landed from the old country, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or as chambermaid.

359 9TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A middle aged Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress or to assist in light chamberwork; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best reference given. Call or address.

363 6TH AV.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN AS NURSE to an invalid lady, or two grown children; is kind and patient in sickness, with a good disposition; is a good plain seamstress; a respectable home desired in preference to high wages; can be highly recommended.

403 EAST 53D ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A YOUNG WOman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse.

410 3D AV., NEAR 29TH ST., IN THE BOOK STORE. A young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; understands hairdressing. Good city reference.

428 EAST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wants a baby to wet nurse; has lost her own; best reference. Call for two days. Refers to Dr. Griffin, 115 East 12th st.

428 CANAL ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND to do plain sewing; is very fond and kind to children; good city reference.

439 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable woman as wet nurse, with full breast of milk; willing to make herself useful.

453 GREENWICH ST., NEAR DESBROSSES.—A respectable young girl to take care of children or to do light housework; city reference. Call on or address MAGGIE LAWTON.

461 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as competent nurse; can take full charge of children and is very fond of them; good plain sewer; best reference.

473 2D AV., IN STORE.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of plain sewing; can take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to two or three grown children; best city reference from last place, where she lived two years. Call or address.

625 3D AV., BETWEEN 40TH AND 41ST STS.—A respectable young girl as child's nurse; willing to make herself useful.

860 2D AV., CORNER 46TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A respectable widow woman as wet nurse; competent to take entire charge of a baby; can be well recommended as a faithful mother; fresh breast of milk four weeks old.

AN AMERICAN LADY (MONTHLY NURSE), IS AT present disengaged; first class references. Address, for one week, Mrs. BLANK, station C.

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SUBSCRIPTION $6 PER YEAR.
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97 NASSAU STREET.

Waitresses, &c.

70 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as waitress in a private family; is competent to take the entire charge of a dining room, or would assist with the chamberwork or do plain sewing if required; best city reference. Call for two days.

123 WEST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS; can take full charge of a dining room; can carve and is capable of taking a man's place; best references given. Call or address.

305 WEST 29TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as first class waitress or chambermaid in a private family; best city reference from her last place.

318 EAST 47TH ST.—AS WAITRESS, OR WILL DO chamberwork and waiting; best city reference from her last place.

Miscellaneous.

69 WEST 11TH ST.—THE ENGLISH BRANCHES, foreign languages, drawing, painting and calisthenics taught by an experienced lady teacher; highest reference. Call on or address TEACHER.

115 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS pantry maid; good city reference.

208 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A young girl, aged 14 years, to wait on a door and run errands.

214 WEST 29TH ST., FRONT ROOM.—A RESPECTAble colored woman in a saloon or to do day's work. Call for two days.

221 WEST 30TH ST.—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO writes a rapid and elegant hand, copying, in office or at home. Address Miss E. A. WATERS.

303 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cashier; best reference. Call for one week.

315 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG PERSON, NOT long from Europe, as nursery governess or lady's maid; speaks French and English and would be willing to travel; good references. Call or address for two days.

326 5TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable American lady desires a position as housekeeper in a widower's family, or would travel with a lady. Address for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

338 WEST 35TH ST.—A FOREIGN YOUNG LADY, educated in Paris, as visiting governess, or would take pupils at her residence. Teaches French, English, German and music. Only those desiring instruction after one o'clock need apply. Terms moderate.

339 9TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A REspectable woman wishes a situation for herself and boys, in the country for the winter, to work for her board.

A WELL EDUCATED WIDOW LADY REQUIRES, through unforeseen circumstances, a home; speaks German, French and English fluently; is a good housekeeper and manager; position of responsibility and trust. Address B. B., Herald office.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT, DEsirous of securing a good home for the winter, wishes a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; or would like the superintendence of a child or children; references exchanged. Address Miss STANTON, box 114 Herald office.

A LADY OF TALENT, HAVING DEVOTED SIX YEARS to preparation as a reader, desires a special business agent. The best references and highest testimonials will be given and required. Address for ten days LA DITE, care of Rev. A. Parke Burgess, box 109 Chelsea, Mass.

A COMPETENT TEACHER (YOUNG LADY) WILL take a few pupils in piano music, at $10 per quarter, at pupil's or her own residence. 690 6th av., near 40th st.

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE AND EXCELLENT references desires an engagement as resident or visiting governess, to teach English branches, French and music; would give lessons in exchange for board. Address TEACHER, box 72 Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

A LADY, WRITING A PLAIN, RAPID HAND, DEsires a position as copyist. Address W. R. S., Williamsburg Post office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION IN A SCHOOL as teacher of instrumental music, or would give private lessons at her own or pupil's residence; highest reference. Address Miss M., Harlem Post office.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, WHOSE TIME IS NOT ALL occupied, desires a few more pupils in English, music, French, German or Latin. Address Miss S. B., box 146 Herald office.

A GERMAN LADY, JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, teaching German, French, Music, Drawing, as governess in a gentleman's family. Address M. V., room 92, St. George's Hotel, 20th st., Broadway.

A PARISIAN LADY, HAVING A FEW HOURS IN the afternoon at her disposal, would take a few pupils or would teach in exchange for a home. Address Miss MAIRE, station L.

A PARISIAN LADY, OF MUCH EXPERIENCE IN teaching, wishes to give a few lessons in French, either to gentlemen or ladies; best references given and required. Address C. C., box 4 Commercial Letter Office, 704 Broadway.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, WHO IS EXPERIENCED in teaching the lower and higher branches of English, music, French, &c., desires an engagement for morning hours. Also special attention will be given to ladies whose education is deficient or has been neglected. Inquire of Mrs. BARNUM, in artificial flower store, 201 6th av., near 14th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WELL EDUcated German lady, who plays the piano and is willing to make herself generally useful in taking care of and teaching children. Address A. M., box 116 Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, A SITuation as governess; good references given. Address B. B. H., box 112 Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, MONTHly and sick nurses, &c., capable and trustworthy, constantly found at 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—WANTED, 100 GOOD hands, rose, rose bud and piquet makers; steady work and highest wages paid. Apply at 84 Mercer st., top floor.

A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY AND 10TH ST., want a few first class milliners. Apply at 9th st. entrance.

A CHANCE FOR LADIES TO LEARN TELEGRAPHY for $20 and take a position worth $75 a month.—THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute, day and evening.

AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL, GENTEEL AND of good address, about 18, wanted for general housework in a widower's small family. Address HOUSEWORK, Herald office.

LADY AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN throughout the country to sell an article exclusively worn by ladies; they are light, cool and durable; no lady will be without one; send for a circular; large profits to agents. GEO. R. JAQUES, General Agent, 208 Broadway.

MILLINERS.—TWO FIRST CLASS SALESLADIES wanted; wages no object. Apply at 351 Canal st.

WANTED—AT 231 WEST 28TH ST., AN EXPERIenced first class cook, washer and ironer.

WANTED—AT NO. 4 UNION SQUARE, PROTESTANT girls for general housework.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron in a small family; none but Germans with good reference need apply; liberal wages. Apply from 9 to 12 o'clock at 153 West 12th st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY TO-DAY (FRIday), November 18, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 56 Broadway, corner Exchange place, room 25.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS: ONE who can dress hair and is strong and capable of taking care of an invalid; none others need apply at 133 East 38th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS FUR SEWERS. APPLY TO A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th st., 9th st. entrance.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSERY GOVERNESS, IMMEdiately. Apply at Mr. M. SALOMON'S, 257 West 34th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL OR WOMAN TO do general housework, cook, wash, &c. Call at basement 414 East 50th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID AND seamstress; must furnish first class reference. Call between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. at No. 9 East 9th st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON WHEELER & Wilson's machine; also first class dressmakers. Apply at 71 West 48th st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN private family; must be good plain cook, washer and ironer. City reference required. German preferred. Call at 55 West 48th st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A CHRISTIAN WOMAN, FULLY COMPEtent to take charge of custom work in the dressmaking department of a benevolent institution and instruct young girls for the business. Address W. S., box 2,717 New York Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE PLAIN COOK, WILLING to go to a city in Western New York. Apply on Friday and Saturday, from 10 to 12 A. M., at room 29 Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE boarding house; must understand French cooking thoroughly. None others need apply at 242 East 13th st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A WAITRESS, who thoroughly understands her duties; must have the very best references. Apply at 204 Madison av., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country, to do up stairs work and assist in ironing. Apply at 45 Warren st., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

23 SOUTH WILLIAM ST.—AS WAITER BY A trustworthy Protestant man. Call on or address till suited W. P.

116 MADISON AV.—A PROTESTANT FRENCHMAN as first class waiter in a private family; best city reference.

116 MADISON AV., CORNER 30TH ST.—A WELL educated Protestant Frenchman, speaking English; no objection to travel or be a companion; best city reference. Address LOUIS D.

189 CHAMBERS ST.—AS COOK OR STEWARD ON board a steamer; references or security given satisfactorily. Address.

196 GREENE ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as first class waiter; understands the full charge of a dining room; best city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor.—A man and wife, both French; the man as first class waiter and the wife as lady's maid or governess; excellent reference; no objection to private or public.

AS WAITER BY A STRICTLY TEMPERATE, STEADY man, of long experience and well recommended, in a private family; no objection to the country. Corner University place and 12th st., grocery.

A RESPECTABLE UNMARRIED MAN, STRANGER in the city, wishes a situation in a country hotel or boarding house, as waiter, &c.; good reference. Address CHARLES, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, as waiter in a private family, or to wait on an elderly gentleman; best reference. Address S. D. C., box 214 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 15 YEARS OF AGE, in an office or dry goods house; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address EDGAR, 148 East 83d st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, COPYING OR ENVElopes to address. Address J. C. H., box 113 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWISS MAN AS COOK or general house servant; speaks English, French and Spanish. Address JACQUES, Herald office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, CONTROLLING A LARGE trade North and South, desires a position as drummer for a wholesale liquor house. Address J. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT YOUNG colored man; willing to work at any employment; is a good waiter; good city reference. Address D. B., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES SOME WRITING TO DO AT home; copying, &c. Address R., box 126 Herald office.

A DRUG CLERK WANTED.—AN AMERICAN, THOROughly competent in the retail trade of the city, may apply to L. Y. DILLER, corner of 29th st. and 4th av.

ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, BALANCED AND closed; errors corrected; bankrupts' books examined and estates wound up. Address ACCOUNTANT, Herald office.

A RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN WANTED—At 444 Grand st. Only those having had experience in the business need apply. To the right kind of a man good wages will be paid.

A DENTIST AS ASSISTANT WANTED AT PRETERRE Brothers, 159 Bowery; also two young men of some means as clerks to learn the profession if so inclined.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN BOOKKEEPER AND correspondent, thoroughly conversant in the English, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages, wants a situation; best city references. Address J. K., box 122 Herald office.

APOTHECARY.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS ABOVE; has about nine years' experience; good reference. Address G. E. T., Herald office.

A MARRIED GENTLEMAN, UNDER 30 YEARS OF age, of good business habits, thoroughly conversant with financial matters, desires to find a position of some kind, as cashier of a bank, in some good insurance company, or as agent for some house needing a trustworthy correspondent in New York; is able to furnish the most satisfactory references, and the same would be required in return. Address Z. Q. P., Herald office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR clerk, by a young German; best reference given. Address S. W., 15 City Hall place.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN THE HOSIERY AND GLOVE department. Apply to JAMES A. HEARN & SON, 775 Broadway.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, AT EVANS' clothing warehouse, 66 and 68 Fulton st., New York.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS OUTDOOR SALESmen; liberal commissions. HENRY WHITTEMORE, 542 Broadway, basement.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS A GOOD PENman and has some knowledge of double entry bookkeeping. Address, stating age and salary expected, box 176 Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, A situation to represent a first class wholesale grocery house; references exchanged. Address for three days MORRISON, care H. P. Headley, 133 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS SALESMEN IN A large silk house; one for Western New York and one for the State of Indiana. Address SALESMEN, Herald office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK AS ASSISTANT; ONE who has had experience in putting up prescriptions. Address, with references, W. W. S., box 13 Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER or assistant in a wholesale or jobbing house, by a young man, of about 30 years of age, of good character; moderate salary required. Address ACCOUNTANT, box 2,231 Post office.

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO CAN INFLUENCE a large trade in notions, white goods, hosiery, &c. Liberal arrangements can be made by applying to J. B. HYDE & CO., 462 Broadway.

SEE THE CARTOON
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM
THIS DAY.
THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES.
A TAMMANY FABLE.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A single Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; has five years' city reference from his last employer. Apply at 50 4th avenue.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARried man; no encumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call or address T. B., 713 6th av., Madden's harness store.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COLored coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; excellent reference. Call or address 130 West 30th st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION for his coachman, whom he can recommend as thoroughly capable and sober; he parts with him merely because he does not use his horses in town in the winter. Address 59 West 18th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable single young man (English), who is perfectly willing and obliging; has the best city reference. Address F. B., box 182 Herald office.

AN HONEST, RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN WISHES a situation as coachman in a private family, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of city references. Address or call on W. D., 139 West 33d st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A SCOTCHMAN, OF STEADY HABITS, WANTS A SITuation as coachman, or would take charge of a place for a gentleman; understands his business; good reference. Call on or address, for two days, JOHN J. HOPKINS, 509 West 28th st. and 10th av.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom or groom; understands his business thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can come well recommended. Can be seen at present place, 13 East 27th st., for two days, or address JAMES.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER, single man, as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; best reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address T. R., box 202 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY, single man, as coachman and groom; understands gardening if required; can milk and make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; first class reference given. Call or address 220 West 13th st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom, or coachman and butler; can be well recommended by his last employer. Address D. M., box 223 Herald office.

BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, A SITUATION as groom and coachman; is willing and obliging and understands his duties; first class reference. Address D. S., box 191 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, steady, competent man; good groom; steady driver; of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; best city reference of four years from last place. Apply at 656 Broadway, carriage repository.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man, English; thoroughly competent; city or country; best city references. Call on or address S. M., Ruck's harness store, 436 6th av., near 27th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; city or country; is temperate, faithful and in every way a reliable man; has unexceptionable city references as to capability. Address COACHMAN, box 122 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN as coachman; understands his business; good reference from last employer. Address S. D. C., box 214 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS groom; is willing and obliging and understands the care of horses thoroughly; best city reference. Apply at 109 East 34th st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business, in city or country; can give the best city references. Can be seen at his present employer's, 53 East 25th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business; can produce first class city reference. Call at 681 6th av., in feed store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man, who understands his business thoroughly, in either city or country; moderate wages; best city reference. Address W., box 140 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man, single, who thoroughly understands the business; no objection to the country; best city reference. Address T. S., box 149 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS coachman (colored); best city reference. Call on or address DAVIS, coachman, at Mr. Wilson's saddle and harness store, 135 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady and capable man, with 11 years' recommendation from the family he is now with. Apply at JAMES M. BULL & CO.'S, saddlers, 1,188 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A PROtestant single man; perfectly understands the business; will be found willing and obliging; will be highly recommended by last and former employers. Address R. W. N., box 120 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A FEW GOOD AGENTS WANTED FOR THE YOUTH'S Illustrated Bible History, to canvass Brooklyn, Long Island and New Jersey; best selling book published. BIBLE BROTHERS, 432 Broome street, N. Y.

A.—TELEGRAPHY; LEARN TO TELEGRAPH FOR $20 and take a position that will pay $100 a month. THOMPSON'S College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute; day and evening.

A MAN WANTED TO TAKE CHARGE OF HORSES and do porter's work in grocery store. Apply at 632 6th av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR A LIGHT HOUSEHOLD ARticle; $10 a day easily made. Address H. M., Herald office.

AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MAN WANTED—AS DEliverer or country agent. 27 Beekman st., third floor, from 11 to 4.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED BY A commission house to a young man desirous of learning the business and who can influence cash advances on consignments. Address, with full particulars, RELIABLE, box 1,518 Post office.

BOY WANTED—TO WORK ON BREAD, AT 103 8TH avenue.

BOY WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, WHO WRITES WELL and lives with his parents up town; wages $3 per week. Address S., box 148 Herald office.

BOY WANTED—WHO UNDERSTANDS TAKING CARE of a horse and can make himself generally useful. Apply to JAMES GIBSON, 343 10th av., corner of 30th st.

BOY WANTED—IN A BROKER'S OFFICE ABOUT 14 years old, writing a good hand and possessing intelligence. D. C. HYDE, 42 Pine st.

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS.—CANVASSER wanted, to look after city trade; must be competent and conversant with the label and show card business. SAMUEL CRUMP, 75 Fulton street.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY TO MAKE FIRES, wait on the table and make himself generally useful, at 140 2d av., between East 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A STRONG, SMART AND HONEST BOY, about 15 years old, in the cloth store, corner of Ann and William streets; German preferred. Apply immediately. KELLER & ALLEN.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE AND HONEST BOY, about 17 years of age, to attend to indoor work. Apply at 57 West 11th st., one door east of 5th av.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN, HAVING ACQUAINTance with the city retail trade, to sell first class shirts and drawers. A liberal commission paid. Address SHIRTS, Herald office.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 16, IN BROKER'S OFFICE; salary $200. Address BROKERS M., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR THE RETAIL GENTS' furnishing business; best city reference required. Apply at 334 Canal st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.

A.—SAFES, SAFES.—WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER, the best fireproof safe in the world, going at bargains at 35 Cortlant street. Safes moved and all kinds of repairing.

A.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FANCY Dry Goods Store, on a prominent avenue, with a five years' Lease, for sale; the fixtures alone cost $600; must be sold; price $1,500; terms easy. C.J. CLARKE, 202 Broadway.

A SPLENDID LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE AT A great sacrifice. Also first class Oyster Saloon and Restaurant, corner Liquor Stores, corner Groceries, Bakeries, Lunch Rooms, Confectioneries, fine Grocery Stores in Brooklyn, at low prices; Meat Markets, Pork and Provision Stands. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A VERY PROMINENT CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR sale.—Splendid location; business neighborhood; chance rarely offered. Apply immediately at 28 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A BILLIARD TABLE—SECOND SIZE, SLATE BED, Sharp's cushions, four pockets or carom at will, with Balls, Counters, Cues and Rack, all complete; is good as new. Price $275, cash. Call after 6 o'clock at 49 Seventh av.

A SPLENDID ESTABLISHED FEED STORE FOR sale—Location A No. 1; business neighborhood; undoubtedly rare chance. Apply at 28 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.—ONLY $1,000, if sold immediately, a hotel Lease, on Broadway; fifty rooms, fully furnished, and low rent. Apply at 759 Broadway, Stuyvesant House.

A PROMINENT CORNER LIQUOR STORE WILL BE sold at a great bargain if sold this week, on account of other business. Apply at 97 Oliver street.

ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES FOR SALE CHEAP.—500 dozen two-pound cans Beef Stock (Martinez); 6,000 pounds Desiccated Potatoes; 30,000 Haversacks, &c. THOMAS JOYCE, 156 South street.

BUTCHER'S SHOP, LONG ESTABLISHED, DOING A good cash business. Sold on account of owner going to the country. M. EINSTEIN, 120 Sixth avenue.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—EIGHTH AVENUE, corner Fifty-fifth street; annual rent, $300. Apply on premises after 12 M.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST GROCERY AND Butcher Stores in Jersey City. W. T. SMYTH, of 341 to 347 Washington street, New York, will give all information.

FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS BUTCHER SHOP, cheap rent, with horse and cart and carriage, on the west side, very cheap. Call at 104 First avenue. A. STEINMULLER.

FOR SALE—A DOWN TOWN STATIONERY STORE, well established, in a good location; will be sold low to a cash customer. Address STATIONERS, box 123 Herald office.

FOR SALE—FIVE FIREPROOF SAFES, MEDIUM AND small size, very good and very cheap. H. C. BROWN, 112 Chambers street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIQUOR STORE; A FINE family trade, good lease and low rent; this is an old established place, and well adapted for liquor and groceries; a rare chance for the right man. Call at 391 Pearl street, in back office.

FOR SALE—FISH AND OYSTER SALOON, ESTABlished twelve years; rent fifty cents per day; good business; horse and wagon if wanted. Apply, for three days, at LITTLE'S, 192 Division street, opposite Jefferson.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR A CHAPEL or lecture room, consisting of Pews Settees, Cushions, Carpets, &c., with Building, formerly occupied by the Church of the Mediator, to lease; Washington street, opposite Brooklyn Institute. Apply to Mr. GRIFFITH, 102 Hicks street, corner Pineapple, Brooklyn, or 31 West Fourth st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT OF A NEW KIND of spring mattress, wholly made from wire and iron. To be seen at 276 Canal street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED HAT STORE, on one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, having a long lease and doing an excellent business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. No agents need apply. Address HATTER, box 193 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, NOW IN full operation and paying well; requires about $7,000. To an enterprising man with that amount it is a chance seldom met with. Address G. O. HALL, 151 East Fifty-second street.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, FIXTURES, STOCK, &C., near Broadway and Eighth street; long lease of whole building; 25x60; rent very cheap. About $2,000 cash required. T. NICHOLS, 93 Fourth avenue, corner Eleventh street.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF HOUSE IN Bond street, let to responsible tenants, producing after payment of rent $12 a week, besides the use of two parlors, extra room, attic and kitchen. Apply at room 15, No. 75 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—THE BEST SITUATED LAUNDRY IN the city; four years in best working order; will be sold at a very low price. Apply at 152 Bleecker street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a Toy and Fancy Goods and Variety store, at 189 Fourth street, near Grand, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A CIGAR STORE ON FULTON avenue, doing a good trade. Apply to E. GATES & CO., corner of Fulton avenue and St. Felix street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN OYSTER SALOON, NO. 672 Third avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets; the owner going to Europe.

HOTEL.—FOR SALE, A GOOD PAYING HOTEL, handsome bar, well furnished, in a flourishing town, 17 miles from City Hall; price $4,000. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 225 Bowery.

NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—228 BOWERY IS to be sold at the lowest price; doing a good business; cheap rent; handsome gallery. Call at W. E. VAUGHAN'S, 186 Bowery.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK, FIXtures and Good Will of a Clock, Watch, Jewelry and Jobbing Store; sickness cause of selling. Inquire of or address D. LARNED, Babylon, L. I., N. Y.

$300 WILL BUY A FINE DISTILLERY STORE; good business; rent $20. Apply on the premises, 506 West Thirty-ninth street, near Tenth avenue.

$400.—GREAT BARGAIN AND IMMEDIATE POSsession; English Ale House; all Furniture, Stock and License of the same. Apply at 36 Liberty street, Brooklyn.

$450 WILL BUY, IF SOLD THIS WEEK, A CORner Grocery and Liquor Store, with three years' lease; license paid; owner has to go out West. Inquire corner Garden and Fourth streets, Hoboken.

$500.—FOR SALE, RESTAURANT AND FIXTURES, all in good order; receipts from $50 to $60 per day, without liquors. Inquire at the restaurant, and for particulars at No. 767 Seventh avenue, corner of Fifty-first st.

$800.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT. Address J. M., box 194 Herald office.

$4,500 WILL BUY AN ESTABLISHED BUSIness on best part of Broadway. Elegant Store, paying good income, including Fixtures and furniture of four story house; six years' lease. Profit on rooms above store $5,928 per year. WEHNER & LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

SEE THE CARTOON IN THE EVENING TELEGRAM THIS DAY. THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES. A TAMMANY FABLE.

MACHINERY.

BRASS BOILER, FIRE ENGINE PATTERN, FOR SALE; 45 tubes, 8-inch shell, 14 inches high, in perfect order; price $25. 42 Cliff street, second floor, front room.

WANTED TO RENT—A 20 OR 25 HORSE POWER Engine in good order. Address, stating terms, JOHN H. HARRISON, 260 West street.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE EASTERN BRANCH Y. M. C. A. John B. Gough will deliver his celebrated lecture on "Circumstances" at Cooper Institute, on Friday evening, November 18. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER HIS CELEBRATED lecture on "Circumstances" at Cooper Institute, on Friday evening, November 18, for the benefit of the Eastern Branch Y. M. C. A. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

MR. A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH READINGS, UNION League Club, Tuesday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Class for Ladies, after his peculiar plan for mastering French, open for a few more pupils. Mr. FAVARGER, No. 8 East Ninth street, home till one P. M.

THE TRADES.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS MECHANICal draughtsman; is a practical machinist. Address, for two days, H. H., Draughtsman, Herald office.

A COLORED ENGINEER WISHES A SITUATION; has 20 years' experience; good reference. Address JOHN HARRIS, box 210 Herald office.

BUTCHER WANTED—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business. Apply at 563 2d av.

WANTED—A MUSIC PLATE PRINTER. APPLY AT 142 Mercer st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SOAP MAKER, ONE WHO thoroughly understands the business. Address J. B., box 114 Herald office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT MAN, acquainted with plumbing and gas fitting. Address, stating age, references, experience and wages expected, CHARLES HOWARD, box 124 Herald office.

WANTED—DECORATORS ON GLASS MINERAL colors. Apply at office Mount Washington Glass Works, 20 College place.

WANTED—MACHINIST, BOILERMAKERS, COPPERsmiths, ordinary seamen and seamen and landsmen for the United States navy. Apply to E. RODE, No. 65 Market st.

WANTED—A SOBER, STEADY MAN, WHO UNDERstands proofreading and editing telegraph, on a daily morning paper; none but good men, well recommended, need apply. Address KING, REED & CO., Gazette office, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER TO GO TO ALBANY, N. Y. Apply to JACOT & GIRARD, No. 4 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER, TO GO IN THE country a short distance. P. J. RICHRATH, 69 Nassau st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SHADE AND CURTAIN upholsterer. None but experienced men need apply. STEWART, STEPHEN & CO., 271 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER, BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, LATE HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. (Established 1847.) Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets. Leeds' Art Galleries 817 and 819 Broadway. Auction Notice. Messrs. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER will give their personal attention, as customary for the past 24 years, to sales of Household Furniture at the residence of families declining housekeeping, and at their spacious salesrooms, 95 Chambers street, extending through to 77 Reade street; also to stocks of Merchandise at owners' stores, and Works of Art, Libraries, &c., at their galleries as above. ALLEN B. MINER. HENRY D. MINER.

ON FRIDAY, NOV. 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at our salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers street and 77 Reade street, ELEGANT FURNITURE, CARVINGS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS, JUST RECEIVED FROM BELGIUM, BY ORDER OF IMPORTERS, CONSISTING OF SUPERBLY CARVED CABINETS, LIBRARY CASES, MIRRORS, FRAMED; CENTRE AND SIDE TABLES, ARTISTICALLY CARVED, in ebony, oak and black walnut; a superb Buffet, ORMOLU AND MARQUETERIE CONSOLES AND CABINETS, mounted in Buhl, Hand Mirrors, Secretaries, Jardinieres, Music and Book Racks, and a variety of other rich carvings. Also elegant sets of CLOCKS, COUPES AND CANDELABRA, IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU, BRONZE GROUPS AND FIGURES. The whole forming one of the most attractive sales of the season, in variety of rich and artistic European work. ON EXHIBITION DAY BEFORE SALE.

Immediately after the above will be sold a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Wilton, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, rosewood and black walnut Bedroom, Library, Parlor and Dining Room Furniture, rich Curtains, Gas Fixtures, Lounges, Bookcases, &c., &c. Also a very fine carved rosewood, 7¼ octave Piano, full round corners, finished back, carved legs, made by B. Laryngth & Brother, of Philadelphia, of very rich power and full tone. Also a collection of American and foreign Oil Paintings by favorite artists, to be sold, without reserve, to pay charges.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 19, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at our salesroom, No. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE. Particulars in time.

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, NOV. 25 AND 26, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of Twelfth street, SUPERB COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS PAINTINGS, by order of Mr. A. D'HUYVETTER, being HIS ENTIRE FALL IMPORTATIONS, comprising the latest works of EMINENT EUROPEAN ARTISTS, all just received and never before exhibited. Will be on exhibition on and from Monday, 21st inst.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER. By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, late Henry H. Leeds & Miner. Established 1847. Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets; Art Galleries 817 and 819 Broadway. THIS DAY, NOV. 18, at our salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets. Private Library of old, rare and valuable Books, historical, philosophical, scientific and artistical, being the works of some of the most distinguished authors and publishers.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, Office and Salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. Household Furniture, Billiard Table, &c. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, consisting in part of Sofa Bedsteads, Plimpton Bedsteads, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Stair Carpets, walnut Stair Rods, Pier Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Wardrobe, Bookcase, Parlor Sets, Lounges, walnut Cottage Sets, &c. Also Billiard Table, Sharp's, with Balls, Cues, &c. Also Camera, ten foot focus, with fine views; cost $150; suitable for exhibition. Also Office Furniture, Desks, Safes, &c. Also a Library of 200 fine Books. Also 2 cases Stationery, Fancy Goods, &c.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER. Salesrooms, 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets. Fine Oil Paintings, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock. WALDRON & COOKE will sell as above, a gallery of 107 Oil Paintings, in gold leaf frames—picture and frame sold together—including Landscapes, Marine, Cattle, Fruits and Flowers, Interiors and Exteriors, Moonlights, Coast Scenes, Battle pieces, Historical, Scriptural, &c. Artists—Loveridge, Kieffer, Hill, Renolds, Hartwick, Tapan, Englestein, Wentworth, Fostar, Hennessy, Hildebrand, Coates, Howard, Reed, Hess, Culverhouse, Hobenhausen, Lashe, Melrose and many others. On SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A very large and varied assortment of Household and Office Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Beds, Blankets, Comforters, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Extension Tables, Plated Ware, Cutlery, China, Glass, &c., &c., being a very large assortment of goods, in fine order, removed for convenience of sale. Particulars to-morrow.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER. THIS DAY (FRIDAY), NOVEMBER 18, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 118 Chambers street, Large and attractive sale of French and German Toys and Fancy Goods, China, Parian and Bisque Ware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, &c., comprising a large and desirable assorment of Holiday Goods, in lots to suit the trade. Also 17 cases, containing 215 doz. Wax Dolls. 5 cases China Tea Sets. Catalogues on morning of sale. R. T. HAZELL & CO. Auctioneers, 118 Chambers street.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. BY JOHNSTON AND VAN TASSEL, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. Regular sale of Horses and Carriages this day, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock. For full description see under head of Horses and Carriages.

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &C.—S. HERMAN, Auctioneer, will sell this day, Friday, November 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery, chests Green and Black Teas, bags Coffee, Soap, Butter, barrels Flour, &c.; also a large lot of fine Liquors in casks, barrels and cases; also a lot of Furniture. By order of L. RINDSKOPF, City Marshal.

A. M. CRISTALAR, AUCTIONEER.—DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, &c. (balance of stock of a storekeeper giving up business.)—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell this day (Friday, November 18), at 598 Broadway, near Houston street, at 10½ o'clock, an assorted stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds (loose, in lots), to suit and mounted in elegant styles; Gold Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Showcases, &c. Trade and public invited.

AUCTION.—AT 12 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR Fifth avenue. EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers. Over $25,000 worth and over 800 lots magnificent Household Furniture, Pianofortes, Bronzes, Clocks, Works of Art, Statuary, Paintings by eminent artists, Mirrors, Carpets, Pompadour Parlor Suits, Cabinets, bois de rose; rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, style of Louis XIV. This (Friday) morning, November 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the large, elegant mansion No. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue, rich Parlor Suits, covered with the richest description satin brocatel and silk striped French reps; rich Lace Curtains, Pier and Oval Mirrors, two magnificent rosewood Pianofortes, Cabinets, Etageres, Jardinieres, Parlor Desk, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Blankets, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Sofas, covered with haircloth and reps; Sideboards, Extension Table, Kitchen and Servants' Furniture, &c. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Broadway stages or University place or Sixth avenue cars, and stop at corner of Tenth street, a short distance from the house. Responsible men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers at reasonable charges.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE. J. D. PARKER & CO., Auctioneers, will sell THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant and costly Household Furniture contained in private mansion 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue. Rich rosewood Pianoforte, four rich Parlor Suits, Curtains, Bookcase, Centre Tables, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings, Bronzes, Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; Bedsteads, Spring and Hair and Feather Beds, Pillows, Blankets, Bureaus. Dining Room Furniture—Extension Table, Buffet, Chairs, Cutlery, Plate, Dinner and Tea Sets; also Kitchen and Basement Furniture; in all 500 lots, by catalogue, of useful household furniture. LUKE FIZGERALD, Auctioneer.

AUGUSTUS A. SCHULZ, AUCTIONEER.—AUCTION sale. 500 lots, by catalogue, valued at $30,000. Magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Paintings, Drawing Room Furniture and Works of Art, this day (Friday), at the private residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Drawing Room Suit, covered with French brocatel, richest description; Window Curtains, match suits; rosewood Etageres, Canterbury, Bookcase, Jardinieres, marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Table, Velvet Medallion Carpets, Bronze, Ormolu Chandeliers; Mantel Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Paintings by eminent artists; Bronze Statuary, Clocks, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Stool, Cover; rosewood walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, en suite, style Louis XIV.; Extension Table, Sideboard, Chinaware, Linen, Glassware, Cutlery, Silverware. Basement Kitchen Furniture. Furniture servants' apartments. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, OF 4 Horses, 5 Coaches, road Wagon, Harness, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, corner Franklin and Myrtle avenues, Brooklyn.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER. Will sell this day (FRIDAY), at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, 79 Nassau street, Fine Household Furniture, comprising rich Parlor Suits, rosewood and walnut Chambers Suits, Mirrors, Sideboards, Etageres, pillar and claw Extension Tables, fine Library Tables, covered in cloth; one splendid cylinder Secretary Desk, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets; Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Glassware, Crockery, fine Oil Paintings, &c.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS Saturday, on 31st street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, money-making Liquor and Wine Saloon; rent free; no reasonable offer refused. This day. MAX BAYERSDORFER'S Office, 384 Bowery.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER. Balance of Wines and Liquors, Fixtures, Billiard Tables, &c., by EDWARD SCHENCK, to-morrow 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the store of the late firm of A. Bininger & Co., 92 and 94 Liberty street, the balance of Wines and Liquors left over from sales. Also all the Stand Casks, Barrels, Demijohns, Baskets and Fixtures appertaining to the establishment. Also FOUR FULL SIZED BILLIARD TABLES. By order of THOS. J. BARR, Esq., Receiver.

ELEGANT BOOKS AT AUCTION. Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBIGH & CO., Auctioneers. Friday and Saturday evenings, Nov. 18 and 19, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a Private Library of choice and elegant editions of Standard and Illustrated Works, in fine bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER. FRIDAY, Nov. 18, at 11 o'clock, At salesrooms, 78 Reade street, Large, special and unreserved sale of new and second hand Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, Bedding, &c., comprising very fine Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Room Suits; Turkish Lounges and Chairs, Centre and Side Tables, Bookcases, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER. SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, large assortment of Household Furniture, Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture. Also, to pay storage and advances made Oct. 17, 1868, on a lot of Household Furniture, Trunks, Clothing, Books, &c., left by an attorney.

SALES AT AUCTION.

MORTGAGE SALE.—I WILL EXPOSE FOR SALE, AT public auction, this day, at 1 o'clock P. M., the contents of a Vinegar Manufactory, situate at No. 331 East Sixteenth street, consisting of Generators, Tanks, Casks, &c.; Horse, Wagon and Trucks. WM. H. SHIELDS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on Tuesday, November 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom. East Fifty-first street.—The two story and basement brick high stoop House and Lot 340 East Fifty-first street, between First and Second avenues; house 18.9x40 feet; good order; possession immediate; lot 100.5. Permits can be had at No. 3 Pine street.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—MYER ELSAS, AUCTIONEER, sells, this day, at 11½ o'clock, corner of Third avenue and 124th street, the entire contents of a Barber Shop, consisting of Barber Chairs, Looking Glasses, &c. A. AARONS, City Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—MYER ELSAS, AUCTIONEER, sells, this day, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Third avenue, between 118th and 119th streets, the entire contents of a Paint Store and all the Fixtures. A. AARONS, City Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—(CONTINUATION).—WM. S. INGRAHAM, 58 New Bowery, will sell this day, 200 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Silk Dresses, Remnants, Table Linen, Balmorals, Sheets, Spreads, Boots, Shoes, &c. Order E. Kahn, 246 Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY, BY JOHN MORTIMER, 11 East Broadway, of 400 lots Women's seasonable Clothing, fine Bedding and Furs, Shoes, and other desirable good. Order of P. Ganley, 67 Division street.

PAWNBROKERS' SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 135 Chatham street, will sell, this day, at 11 o'clock, a large and general assortment of Men's and Women's Clothing, Blankets, Quilts, Bedding, &c., by order of H. Gillen, 246 East Thirty-third street. Also Men's and Women's Clothing, Furs, Watches, Jewelry, &c., by order of S. Bronner, 496 Hudson street.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—AUCTION SALE OF Wines, Liquors, Champagne, &c., Friday, November 18, at 13 Bowery, at 11 o'clock. Sixty-eight barrels Bourbon and Rye Whiskey, choice brands, from two to four years old; also casks Brandies, Gin, Port and Sherry Wines, Jamaica Rum, &c.; also about 200 cases of fine Liquors, Wines and Champagne. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, I will expose for sale this day, at 12 o'clock, at No. 2,070 Third avenue, Harlem, the Stock and Fixtures of a Liquor Store and two years Lease. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff. PETER BOWE, Deputy Sheriff. Dated NEW YORK, November 10, 1880.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER. Sells this day at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Linen Sheets, French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Paintings and Engravings, Centre, Dining and Tea Tables, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Lounges, Easy, Rocking and other Chairs, Etageres, marble-top Dressing Bureaus, Hat Tree, 40 to 50 Carpets, Oilcloths; large quantity of goods from storage, in lots to trade and housekeepers. Also mortgagee's sale of Household Furniture, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.—BY VIRTUE of a chattel mortgage I will sell on Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1870, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, eight rosewood ¾ Billiard Tables (Phelan & Collender's make), Balls, Cues, &c., complete, at No. 21 Park row, basement. WILLIAM ABBOTT, Attorney for Mortgagee, No. 6 City Hall place.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, AUCTIONEER. Dutch Bulbous Roots at auction, on Saturday, 19th inst, at 11 A. M., at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S, No. 9 John street, a choice assortment of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, &c., in quantities to suit purchasers.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS IN EUROPE. SEE ALL THE LATEST CABLE DESPATCHES IN THE EVENING TELEGRAM. EXPENSE, ENERGY AND ENTERPRISE HAVE GIVEN THE TELEGRAM THE LEAD AND LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ALL THE EVENING PAPERS. NOTHING WILL BE SPARED IN THE FUTURE TO IMPROVE ON WHAT IS AT PRESENT THE BEST EVENING PAPER IN THE CITY, THE EVENING TELEGRAM. LADIES' DEPARTMENT. FASHIONABLE GOSSIP. THE FALL STYLES. FEMNIINE MORSELS. EVENING TELEGRAM. ALL THE NEWS OF THE DAY. MILITARY ITEMS, FASHIONABLE GOSSIP, LOCAL MATTERS, POLITICAL SQUIBS, GENERAL NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND COUNTRY AND BOTH HEMISPHERES. "ALL OVER THE CITY" FOR TWO CENTS. SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER MONTH. SUBSCRIPTION $6 PER YEAR. PUBLICATION OFFICE, 97 NASSAU STREET.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—CIRCULARS DIRECTED AND DELIVERED at reasonable rates. Lists of residents of principal streets and avenues furnished. Handbills distributed. W. T. HARDENBROOK & CO., Room 12. No. 187 Broadway.

A NEW YORK ESTABLISHMENT RECOLORING faded furniture by a new and approved process without removing covering material, intends to establish branch offices in Brooklyn, &c.; would make liberal arrangements (joint account or otherwise) with suitable parties; business cash, profit apparent, field large. Address, with full particulars, AMERICAN INSTITUTE 1870 AWARD, box 3,511 Post office.

BRICKS.—THE HOTCHKISS BRICK MACHINE MAKES 20,000 bricks a day, which can be hacked immediately. It is simple, cheap and durable. For making drain tile it is unrivalled. Can be seen working at company's yard, Ridgefield, N. J. State, county and yard rights for sale. Address FERRY FARM BRICK WORKS, room 7, 19 Cliff street.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, Furniture Tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,000; rich designs black engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, 1,269 Broadway. Branch warerooms, No. 5 Willoughby Building, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A CATHOLIC GENTLEMAN WHO HAS received a collegiate education, or part thereof. 117 Nassau st., New York, room 14.

50,000 MILITARY CAPS, PER DOZEN $1
25,000 gray knit Shirts, per dozen 5
25,000 cloth frock Coats, each 2
25,000 U. S. 11 lb. Blankets, each 2
Cavalry and infantry Coats, Jackets, Pants, &c., at 366 Broadway.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES—MADE OF A NEW MAterial and on a modern and improved principle, endorsed by the faculty. Entrusted to supply the military and civil hospitals of the United States. Made and inserted by T. J. DAVIS, 127 East Fifteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

SEE THE CARTOON IN THE EVENING TELEGRAM THIS DAY. THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES. A TAMMANY FABLE.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirth-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones at reduced prices. A. KLABER, steam marble works, 134 and 136 Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiles, Monuments, Headstones; large selections; cheapest in the city.

DENTISTRY.

BEAUTIFUL SETS OF GUM TEETH, $10. Warranted. Gas administered. Dr. LALLEE, 264 Bowery.

SEE THE CARTOON IN THE EVENING TELEGRAM THIS DAY. THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES. A TAMMANY FABLE.

RESTAURANTS.

THOMAS' RESTAURANT, 23 WEST FOURTH STREET, European plan, near Broadway.—Elegant Dining Rooms for private parties or clubs at moderate charges. Meals to order at all hours. T. W. P. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

WANTED—ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT GET their pay to call on WM. B. HARPER, Attorney, 309 Broadway, near Duane street. Legal advice free of charge; divorces obtained without publicity.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—TWO SHAW & JUSTIS SECOND HAND Power Hammers, one of 50 pounds, one of 100 pounds. Address, with price, box 3,590 Post office, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE—728 BROADWAY. GLOBE—728 BROADWAY. GLOBE THEATRE, 728 BROADWAY. S. K. & A. R. SPENCER..........Managers. HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY. THE LADIES SCREAM WITH DELIGHT. THE TEMPLE OF FUN. EVERYBODY VISITS THE GLOBE TO SEE THE BEST PERFORMANCE IN THE CITY. THE BEST PERFORMERS ARE AT THE GLOBE. Read the names. Read the names. J. H. MILBURN, J. H. MILBURN, the great English Comique. J. H. MILBURN. J. W. McANDREWS. J. W. McANDREWS. Signor L. LOZADA, the champion Juggler. WATSON BROTHERS, three in number. WYNDHAM CLARK, the great Scotch Tenor. The King of Comedians, Mr. JOHN HART. Mr. JOHN HART. Master BARNEY, JOHNSON and POWERS, ADD RYMAN. COSTA'S Grand Ballet of 50 ladies. Mlle. DEVERE, Mlle. BERTHA, Miss SALLIE MADDOX, &c., &c. Miss LIZZIE KELSEY, Serio Comic Vocalist, and 50 others, making in all 100 star artists. MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. CARD—MONDAY next first appearance in this city of the California Comedians and Versatile Artists Mr. N. HARRIGAN and Mr. S. RICKEY. THANKSGIVING, EXTRA MATINEE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY. EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2. Craven's original comedy of BILLIARDS. Mr. LEFFINGWELL as SAM SAMPLE, the Billiard Sharp. To conclude with the ever-popular ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS. MONDAY, Nov. 21, first appearance at this theatre of the celebrated burlesque artistes, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN L. HALL, and the gifted Miss MARION TAYLOR. In active preparation, the latest London sensation, LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD; or, THE IDLE APPRENTICE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN. IMMENSE SUCCESS OF Dion Boucicault's new romantic Irish drama of THE RAPPAREE; which will be presented with the following GREAT CAST OF STARS.
Roderick O'Malley..{The Rapparee Chief,}..Frank Mayo.
General Ginckel..........Mark Smith.
Ulrich McMurragh, an Irish chief..........L. R. Shewell.
Pontis Duquesne..........Theo. Hamilton.
Col. O'Hara, the President of Connaught..........Alex. Fitzgerald.
The Doctor (a Rapparee)..........Vining Bowers.
Grace, O'Hara's daughter..........Clara Jennings.
Patrice, her sister..........Virginia Buchanan.
ACT I. THE CAMP OF THE RAPPAREES. THE ROOM IN CLONTULLAGH CASTLE. ACT II. THE RUINS OF MONA CASTLE. THE ESCAPE BY FIRE. ACT III. THE MOAT AND BATTLEMENTS. THE DUEL TO THE DEATH. RAPPAREE MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2. In preparation, the great spectacular drama of THE BLACK CROOK.

NIBLO'S FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT TWO, NIBLO'S FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT TWO, of BOUCICAULT'S NEW DRAMA. THE RAPPAREE. BOUCICAULT'S NEW DRAMA. THE RAPPAREE. NIBLO'S MATINEE, RAPPAREE, TO-MORROW AT 2. NIBLO'S MATINEE, RAPPAREE, TO-MORROW, AT 2.

BOWERY THEATRE. ENTIRE CHANGE. THREE MAMMOTH PIECES. CARPENTER of ROUEN. NICK of the WOODS. MOSE, OR A GLANCE AT NEW YORK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. THIS EVENING (FRIDAY), FIFTY-FIRST PERFORMANCE AND SEVENTH WEEK OF MR. GEORGE L. FOX'S POPULAR PANTOMIME, WEE WILLIE WINKIE, THE MOST AMUSING ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY. WEE WILLIE WINKIE..........MR. GEO. L. FOX. Harlequin..Mr. R. Honeywood | Pantaloon.....Mr. G. Beane. Columbine..........Miss Fanny Beane. Jennie Yeamans, The Wonderful Little Blonde. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2, on which occasions secured Orchestra Seats $1. EXTRA MATINEE on Thursday, Nov. 24 (Thanksgiving), for which seats can now be secured.

STADT THEATRE, 45 AND 47 BOWERY. GRAND GERMAN OPERA. FRIDAY, 18TH—NORMA. Reserved Seats at the box office.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 806 and 808 Broadway, opposite Eleventh street. KELLY & LEON'S. THE ONLY LEON. KELLY & LEON'S. KNEELSON CONCERT. KELLY & LEON'S. LA ROSE DE SAINT FLOUR. KELLY & LEON'S. ALL AMONG THE HAY. KELLY & LEON'S. TEA PARTY. KELLY & LEON'S. WIG MAKERS.

GOUGH ON "CIRCUMSTANCES."

ASSOCIATION HALL. POPULAR CONCERTS FOR NEXT SATURDAY. Signor G. RONCONI, Baritone. Mlle. A. RONCONI, Soprano. J. F. NILSEN, Tenor. ANTONIO L. MORA, Organist and Conductor. Ticket office open to-day at the Hall.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS. A rare and constantly increasing stock of WOOD CUTS, from fresh and original designs, on hand at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 97 Nassau street, Old Herald Building.

PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth avenue).

A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices; also Pianos to let and taken in exchange. JOHN C. BARNES, 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at extremely low prices for cash, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let and rent money applied if purchased.

A STEINWAY PIANO, ROUND CORNERS, FOR $300; one seven octave, overstrung, carved case, for $225; one rosewood Melodeon, $35; one five octave Organ, $50; Pianos rented at low rates. S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT, RICHLY CARVED, FOUR ROUND corners, rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, made to order, for $800, only seven months in use, will be sold for $275; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth av.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, made to order by best city maker, in use six month, cost $700, for $225; Stool and Cover; Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture, at half cost. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth av.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MADE to order; celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; used five months; cost $650, for $240; Parlor Suit, covered brocatel; Etagere, Bookcase, Paintings, sacrifice; property of family leaving city. 58 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A SPLENDID DOUBLE ROUND 7¼ OCTAVE ARION Piano, nearly new, for $300; must be sold to-day. Can be seen at LYNCH & GOMIEN'S, 932 Broadway.

AN ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND GRAND, Square and Upright PIANOS, of STEINWAY & SONS make, for sale cheap. Every instrument in perfect order and fully warranted. Also a number of PIANOS from other makers at very low prices. STEINWAY & SONS, Warerooms 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street.

BEST UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS TO RENT and for sale at cost—From now to January 1; save money by renting or buying of the reliable manufacturers, 99 Fourth avenue, near Twelfth street. CHAMBERS & SON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A PIANOFORTE, FINE CASE, round corners. At 341 West Sixteenth street.

MUST BE SOLD TO-DAY—A SPLENDID DOUBLE round 7¼ octave Arion Piano, nearly new, for $300. Can be seen at LYNCH & GOMIEN'S, 932 Broadway.

PIANO WANTED—UPRIGHT, WORTH $500, IN EXchange for a desirable Building Site fronting 100 feet on a new street, less than one hour from city and ten minutes' walk from depot by Central Railroad of New Jersey. Address ELIZABETH, Herald office.

PIANOS, ORGANS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTES, GUItars, Violins, Banjos at reduced prices; Concertinas with 20 keys $1, worth $3, at GORDON'S, 706 Broadway.

ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE—$125; MAGNIFICENT 7 octave rosewood Piano, having carved legs, overstrung bass, with latest improvements; greatest bargains in New York. JAMES GORDON, 136 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

SELLING OFF.—REMOVAL.—100 PIANOS, ORGANS and Melodeons, from Steinway, Weber, Chickering, Prince & Co., Mason & Hamlin, Carhart & Needham and others; prices reduced, $35, $50, $100 to $500; rented low or sold on instalments. S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

STEEDMAN & HOLLYER'S CELEBRATED PIANOS AT greatly reduced prices.—Several second hand 7 octave, overstrung, from $200 to $350; also the smallest upright Piano made, powerful tone, fine action, warranted to stand in tune better than the best square pianos. 55 West Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT, RICHLY CARVED DOUBLE POMpadour Parlor Suit, made to order for $850, nearly new, will be sold for $300; one do., satin brocatel, $150; two walnut reps Suits, $60; 12 rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Carpets, Mattresses, Paintings, Curtains, Pianofortes, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, &c., at less than half original cost. Private residence, 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A RICH INLAID BLACK WALNUT SUIT, MADE TO order by Broadway makers, cost $550, for $200; one do. brocatel, cost $300, for $150; two Suits in reps for $60; also twelve Bedroom Suits, complete, for $50 upwards; 20 Brussels and Ingrain Carpets for 50c. a yard; also Parlor, Kitchen and Dining Room Furniture at half cost. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT—COVERED French brocatel, cost $450, for $150; do., $50; Pianoforte, Paintings, Etageres, Bookcase, Carpets, Silverware, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, sacrifice; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, &C.—PAYMENTS weekly and monthly, at BENDALL'S old stand, 209 and 211 Hudson street, corner of Canal.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 200 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FURNITURE IN THE CITY to be sold at trustee's sale, at an immense sacrifice, at LANGAN'S, 228 and 230 Hudson street, corner of Broome.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 93d to 98th TIME. FOURTEENTH WEEK of MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, in his world-renowned character of "RIP VAN WINKLE," in Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name. EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock. Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the theatre or at its Branch Ticket Office, at Ditson & Co.'s music store, 711 Broadway.

14TH STREET THEATRE, near Sixth avenue. In consequence of its great success, MRS. F. W. LANDER will reappear THIS AND TO-MORROW EVENINGS in the famous French Revolutionary Drama of CHARLOTTE CORDAY; OR, PARIS IN '93. MARAT..........MR. C. WHEATLEIGH. SATURDAY—GRAND LANDER MATINEE, AT 1½. ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. IN PREPARATION—FROU-FROU.

WALLACK'S. Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK. SPLENDID TRIUMPH OF LEGITIMATE COMEDY. THIS (FRIDAY), NOV. 18, SHERIDAN'S COMEDY, THE RIVALS. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. W. Leonard, Mr. J. Peck, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Helen Tracy and Miss Annie Deland. TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, AT 8, THE ROAD TO RUIN. TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), MATINEE AT 1½ P. M., THE SERIOUS FAMILY. On MONDAY EVENING, Nov 21 (for the first time this season), Sheridan's masterpiece, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, which will be presented with appropriate Scenes and Appointments and a POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS. TUESDAY, Nov. 22, THE RIVALS. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23 (second time this season), THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. THURSDAY, THANKSGIVING NIGHT, THE SERIOUS FAMILY. FRIDAY, THE ROAD TO RUIN. SATURDAY MATINEE, THE SERIOUS FAMILY. SATURDAY NIGHT, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Due notice will be given of the production of the two new comedies, COQUETTES and BIRTH.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1½ P. M. THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

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WALLACK'S. SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1½ P. M. THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

MLLE. NILSSON IN ORATORIO, At Steinway Hall, in Fourteenth street, FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY, Friday, the 25th, and Tuesday, 29th November, at 8 o'clock. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON will appear, for the first time in America, in Handel's grand Oratorio, THE MESSIAH, on FRIDAY EVENING, November 25, at 8 P. M. (in which she created so great a sensation in England), supported by the MENDELSSOHN UNION, under the conductorship of Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW. The sale of seats will commence on Tuesday morning, November 22, at Steinway Hall. Further particulars shortly.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN. Third week, MAN AND WIFE. Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY and STAR COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. IMMENSE. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. SUCCESS. "OUR OWN NEGRO MINSTRELS, they all wake up a response in my heart that delights me."—Henry Ward Beecher. "LET ME BE." ENTIRE CHANGE EVERY WEEK. "LET ME BE." EVERYTHING NEW AND FRESH. DELIGHTFUL SINGING. GLORIOUS FUN. Seats secured six days in advance. "LET ME BE."

NEW YORK CIRCUS. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8. THE DENZER FAMILY OF ACROBATS. NOVEL, RECHERCHE, REFINED AND ARTISTIC EXHIBITIONS OF ATHLETIC SKILL. ALL THE DARING BAREBACK RIDERS. Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND. THE GREATEST OF EQUESTRIENNES. THE GREAT MELVILLE AND HIS INFANT SON (the Gem of the Circle). The most valuable and choice stud of Horses, Ponies, &c., on this Continent.

618 NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, Broadway. (Established 1818.) We are fearfully and wonderfully made. The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit. 618

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR GOUGH ON "CIRCUMSTANCES" to-night.

BILLIARDS EXTRAORDINARY. Mons. ALBERT GARNIER, of Lyons, France, who as a player of fancy shots is unrivalled, will give his first exhibition TO-NIGHT, at Mr. CHRIS. O'CONNOR'S, Union square, introducing some NEW AND STARTLING STROKES. Mons. Garnier will be assisted by Mr. Cyrille Dion, with whom he will play a MATCH OF 1,000 POINTS. Game to begin at 8 o'clock.

SEE THE CARTOON IN THE EVENING TELEGRAM THIS DAY. THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES. A TAMMANY FABLE.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS. A large and constantly increasing stock of WOOD CUTS, from fresh and original designs, on hand at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 97 Nassau street, Old Herald Building.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

ALL FASHIONABLE DANCES IN ONE QUARTER at SAUSE'S Academies. Afternoon and evening classes at Masonic Hall, 114 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street. Private lessons at any hour, day or evening. Call for circular. Residence 237 East Tenth street.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT NO. 212 Fifth avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street, and No. 681 Fifth avenue. Send for a circular.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY—361 BROOME STREET. OPENING SOIREE, FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 18.

JOHN THOMPSON'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 289 Bleecker street, is now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Send for circular.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—GREAT REduction of fare—Daily, Saturdays excepted, from pier 44, between Spring and Charlton streets, at 6 o'clock; fare, deck, 50c.; cabin, $1, with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6 and Albany 8 P. M. Fare Sunday as heretofore.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON HOUSAtonic and Naugatuck Railroad, fare $1; steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 noon and 12 every night (Sundays excepted).

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. On and after Monday, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, as follows:— 10:30 A. M., Rutland Express. 3:45 P. M., Montreal Express. Sleeping coaches on night trains between New York and St. Albans, Vt. I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

SEE THE CARTOON IN THE EVENING TELEGRAM THIS DAY. THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES. A TAMMANY FABLE.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—AN OYSTER SLOOP OF TEN TONS IN good order. For particulars, address F. A. VOLK, or call on D. DIBLE, on Wagon bridge, South Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE—SCHOONER, NOW LYING AT PIER 43 East river, loading for Washington, N. C., carrying 100,000 feet yellow pine lumber, 1,500 bbls. naval stores, or 175 tons of coal on 7½ feet water, in good running order; to be sold low for cash. Apply to WILLIAM H. SHELDON, 205 South street, New York.

DRY GOODS.

DOLLS AND DOLL HEADS, OF FINE QUALITY, A specialty, at less than Broadway prices. Novelties in Toys, at PARSELL'S Toy Bazaar, 36 John street, near Nassau.

LACES AND MILLINERY.—ADVERTISER IS WILling to sell beautiful imported Laces and some fine articles of Millinery. Address TOILET, Herald office, or call at No. 1 Great Jones street, room 10½, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue. THE GREAT EVENT. EVERY NIGHT. EVERY NIGHT. EVERY NIGHT. Production on a scale of unparalleled splendor, Offenbach's masterpiece, LES BRIGANDS. LES BRIGANDS. LES BRIGANDS. LES BRIGANDS. LES BRIGANDS. LES BRIGANDS. Fiorella, (the Brigand's daughter)...CELINE MONTALAND. Fragoletto (a young farmer)..........ELISE PERSINI. FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK. Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket office, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas. BUTLER & GILMORE..........Managers. A GRAND CARNIVAL OF NOVELTIES. TERPSICHOREAN, ETHIOPIAN AND GYMNASTIQUE. THE GREAT ETHIOPIAN DEPARTMENT. Lew Rattler, W. Arlington, Charley White, Geo. Coes, J. C. Stewart, James Wambold, Billy Hart, Parkhurst and Collins. THE FAMOUS PANTOMIME TROUPE. CHARLEY ABBOTT, the unrivalled TRICK CLOWN. HARRY C. MELVILLE and Miss BESSIE SUDLOW, in their original serio-comic and character songs. THE GRAND BALLET OF THE AMAZONS. See small bills. 100 artists appear nightly. Doors open at 6½. Curtain rises at 7¾ precisely.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. GEO. WOOD, PROPRIETOR. TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, AT 2 AND 8 P. M. Continued and growing attraction of the LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, the immensely successful burlesque of PARIS, PARIS, PARIS, with its unprecedented cast of characters, excelling all previous efforts of the troupe. MATINEE PERFORMANCES every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. THE COMIC OPERA TROUPE IN THE GRAND DUCHESS. In active preparation, THE BEGGAR'S OPERA. Box plan open. Seats secured two weeks in advance.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST THREE NIGHTS OF

MAN AND WIFE.

LAST MATINEE OF

MAN AND WIFE,

SATURDAY, AT HALF-PAST ONE.

70TH AND LAST NIGHT,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21—THE HUNCHBACK.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22—THE HEIR AT LAW.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23—FERNANDE, THE GREAT PARISIAN SENSATION.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE—201 BOWERY. THE WONDERS OF THE PRESENT AGE. The beautiful and fearless young female aerialists, the Flying Sprites, Miles. ZOE & LILA, ZOE & LILA, Miles. ZOE & LILA, ZOE & LILA, in their thrilling, terrific Midair Somersaults and Transep Flights. TONY PASTOR'S SONGS, POLLY DALY'S BALLADS. Johnny Wild, Frank Kerns, Nelse Seymour, Jas. Cummings. The great moral local drama, THE BOTTLE AND ITS VICTIMS. Grand ZOE & LILA MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday).

SUFFERERS OF THE WAR. A GRAND NATIONAL BAZAAR, Organized by the French and American ladies of New York city, has been opened at the armory of the Seventy-first (formerly Thirty-seventh) regiment, Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, EVERY DAY, FROM 1 P. M. TILL 10 P. M., IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE. 20 tables richly furnished with the most beautiful variety of articles. GRAND CONCERT, BY THE SPLENDID BAND OF THE BAZAAR, Under the direction of MR. ANTONIO L. MORA. PATRIOTIC SONGS BY PROMINENT ARTISTS. SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES. NOVELTIES. BRIC-A-BRAC. By direction of the ladies of the committee the correct change will be returned in all cases, and the number of chances in the lotteries will be fixed in advance. Tickets of admission..........25 cents. Season tickets..........2 00. To be obtained anywhere.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON will give her Third and Last Grand Concert on WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 23, AT 8 P. M., assisted by MLLE. ANNIE LOUISE CARY, BRIGNOLI, VERGER, VIEUXTEMPS. The Grand Orchestra under the direction of MAX MARETZEK. Conductor..........Signor BOSONI. The sale of seats commences Monday, Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.

SEE THE CARTOON IN THE EVENING TELEGRAM THIS DAY. THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES. A TAMMANY FABLE.

GOUGH'S LECTURE ON "CIRCUMSTANCES" is positively his last in this city until March, 1871.

GRAND METROPOLITAN BAZAAR of the NEW YORK FOUNDLING ASYLUM, under charge of the Sisters of Charity, FOR THE ERECTION OF A PERMANENT ASYLUM, to be held at the ARMORY OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, MONDAY, November 7, to Wednesday, November 23, 1870. Open from 10 A. to 10 P. M. Tickets—Twenty-five Cents.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, 745 Broadway, OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE. No one should visit New York without passing an hour at Dr. KAHN'S Magnificent Museum, the most attractive and beautiful in the world. ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS. OPEN DAILY. 745 Broadway, Opposite Astor place.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS—ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Front Box for sale; price $150. Address box 118 Herald office.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, 114 BROADWAY. RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

HOOLEY'S, BROOKLYN. Monday evening, Nov. 14, and during the week, A LIVELY BILL FOR THIS WEEK, containing the most comical acts in our vocabulary. Unsworth, Eugene, Sheppard, Rice, Griffin and Abbott. A grand performance on Thanksgiving afternoon.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE. WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S BROOKLYN MINSTRELS. EPH HORN, ANDY McKEE, McCARTON, &c. GEMS OF MINSTRELSY BY THE GREAT STAR TROUPE. GRAND MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS. A large and constantly increasing stock of WOOD CUTS, from fresh and original designs, on hand at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 97 Nassau street, Old Herald Building.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND RAILWAY. 260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN. Open 10 to 5.

WANTED—FOR A THEATRE IN A NEIGHBORING city, a leading lady, chambermaid (singing preferred), first old woman, walking lady, low comedian, first old man, walking gent, two utilities, and competent leader for orchestra, for a season of three months; salaries sure. Apply after 11 o'clock A. M. to Mr. BROWNE, room No. 9, Swift's Hotel, corner of Eighth street and Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE Pianoforte at pupils' residence for $10 per quarter; best references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 124 Herald office.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE PIAnoforte and Singing at pupils' residence for $10 per quarter; best references given. Address, with residence TEACHER, box 108 Herald office.

CABINET ORGAN FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—SOLID walnut case, strong, sweet tone, improved swell. Can be seen at CHAMBERS' Pianoforte Warerooms, 99 Fourth avenue.

SOPRANO AND ALTO WANTED.—GOOD CHANCE IN good choir. Will be paid for instruction. Call immediately on CHORISTER for particulars, 337 West Twenty-ninth street.

CLOTHING.

AT H. ROSENTHAL'S, 51 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Tenth street (formerly 353 Bowery), ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET, H. HERZ pays the highest cash price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

AT 444 SEVENTH AVENUE, SECOND DOOR, ABOVE Thirty-fourth street.—Will pay for pants from $1 to $7, coats from $2 to $15, dresses from $3 to $70; also, carpets, furniture, &c. Orders addressed to Mr. or Mrs. NATHAN.

ATTENTION.—$60,000 IN CASH WAS RECEIVED TO purchase wearing apparel, carpets, furniture, &c. The following prices we promise to pay:—Ladies' silk dresses from $8 to $35; gent's coats, from $5 to $20; pants, from $1 to $5. These orders will be delivered in short notice. Please call or send a note to Mr. or Mrs. ROSENBERG, 246 Seventh avenue.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12.507. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
BOARDERS WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First and second columns.
BROOKLYN BOARD—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—ELEVENTH PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
CLOTHING—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
COUNTRY BOARD—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
DENTISTRY—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
DRY GOODS—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth column.
EYES AND EARS—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
FINANCIAL—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
FOR SALE—TWELFTH PAGE—First column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
FURNITURE—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—ELEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—ELEVENTH PAGE—Fifth column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Second and third columns.
HOTELS—SECOND PAGE—Second and third columns.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
INSTRUCTION—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
LECTURE SEASON—TWELFTH PAGE—First column.
LEGAL NOTICES—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
LOAN OFFICES—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
LOST AND FOUND—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
MACHINERY—TWELFTH PAGE—First column.
MARBLE MANTELS—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
MATRIMONIAL—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
MEDICAL—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—TENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
MUSICAL—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
PERSONAL—FIRST PAGE—First column.
PIANOFORTES—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth column.
PROPOSALS—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—SECOND PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
RESTAURANTS—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
REWARDS—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
SALES AT AUCTION—TWELFTH PAGE—Second and third columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—ELEVENTH PAGE—First, second, third, fourth and fifth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—ELEVENTH PAGE—Fifth column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—FIRST PAGE—First and second columns.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
THE TRADES—TWELFTH PAGE—First column.
THE TURF—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.

PERSONAL.

ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING JEREMIAH Miller, Jr., lawyer, whose office in 1829 '30 was No. 2 Cedar street, will be thankfully received. Address box 726 Post office, New York.

A. V. G.—IHRE WILDUNGER FREUNDE BITTEN um Nachricht. Munchen Schwanfeldstrasse 8½.

ELLA HAS RETURNED TO THE CITY.—WILL MEAD call on Sunday, at 3½ o'clock ?

FRANK—YOUR EMPLOYERS KNOW ALL AND HAVE been satisfied; they will gladly restore you to your former position if you return to your work at once; the life of your invalid mother depends on your prompt compliance; for her sake come home or communicate with E. G. immediately.

FIDES—HAVE DIRECTED TO 128TH STREET AND TO Twelfth street. Letter now at station —. Answer immediately.

FIFTH AVENUE STAGE, THURSDAY, BETWEEN 5 and 6 P. M.; lady partly in black. Please send address or name place and time where an interview may be had to gentleman who noticed sitting opposite, S. J. E., Herald office.

GAVIN MALTMAN.—REWARD OF $500 FOR EVIdence of the death of Gavin Maltman, an old Scotchman, who resided in New Brunswick some years ago and is believed to have removed to New York city, where he was employed in a lumber yard, and died of cholera about 1865. Address THOMAS IRELAND, Accountant, Edinburg.

INFORMATION WANTED.—ANY PERSON KNOWING the whereabouts of Anna Maria Bergen will confer a favor by sending her address to MARGARET MOSHER, 345 East Twelfth street, between First and second avenues.

J. T. SMITH (COAL ARRANGEMENT 29TH ULT.), communicate with W. M., box 107 Herald office.

MINNIE N—, FORMERLY OF THIRTEENTH street.—High stoop; snowy afternoon; "torn card" thrown and received; acquaintance afterwards; glass of soda water last September at drug store Broadway and Thirty-first street; present direction then given but mislaid. If desirable address TORN CARD, Herald office.

NOTICE.—THE EXECUTOR OF THE LATE MATthew Wilson, miller and farmer, of Millhill, or Formakin, in the parish of Houston and county of Renfrew, Scotland, hereby gives notice that the children or their descendants of Mary Paton daughter of Andrew Paton, mason, in Houston aforesaid, and Elizabeth Wilson, his wife, a sister of the said deceased Matthew Wilson are, as such, entitled to a share of his movable estate. The said Mary Paton was married to James Henderson, residing in Houston aforesaid, and it is believed, five children, viz.:—James, Matthew, Elizabeth, Andrew and Alexander. On the death of her said husband she and her family went to Canada, where she married William Paul or Park, who had formerly been a ploughman at Fowncett, in Houston aforesaid, in Scotland. Of this marriage there were three children—William, John and Robert. They were last heard of as being in the neighborhood of the town of Hamilton, Canada West.

The children of their descendants of the said Mary Paton by her respective marriages, on being apprised of this notice are requested to communicate with Messrs. REID & HENDERSON, Writers, No. 3 County place, Paisley, Scotland, with the view of obtaining their respective shares of the aforesaid estate.

PAISLEY, Oct. 20, 1870.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO GAVE UP HIS SEAT IN A corner of a Third avenue car Thursday morning about 10 o'clock to a lady, dressed in black, who got out at Chatham square, would like to make her acquaintance. If agreeable please address F. H. R., Herald office.

WILL MR. OLDS PLEASE CALL TO-DAY AT NO. 7 Lafayette place?

WILL YOUNG LADY IN BLUE, WHO NOTICED gentleman on front platform of Myrtle avenue car yesterday, which arrived at City Hall at 9½ A. M., address a note, if agreeable, to TOMMY DODD, Herald office?

WILL THE LADY, IN VELVET COAT SLIGHTLY trimmed with white fur, who got off Fourth avenue car at Twenty sixth street Wednesday afternoon about four, and who recognized gentleman standing by door, address CARL BOGNELL, 49 East Twelfth street?

WHY DOES MY FRIEND REMAIN SILENT? DOES she distrust me? If so, she misunderstands me. I would not harm her in any way for the world; I think I could be of service to her, and she may rest assured she would never have occasion to regret any act of mine.

4TH AVENUE CAR.—TWO LADIES LEFT AT FOURteenth street Wednesday evening, between 7 and 8; three gentlemen opposite. Will one in black please write at what time and place she can be seen on Sunday next? Address box 1,852 Post office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 57 Liberty street.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN (FULL GRADUATE, A scholar, a gentleman), can have all the practice that he can attend to by complying with particulars, for which please call on Professor HARDINGE, at his residence, No. 324 West Twenty-second street, from 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 669—NOVEMBER 17, 1870.
10, 75, 48, 41, 58, 29, 39, 70, 50, 24, 52, 17.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 670—NOVEMBER 1, 1870.
72, 75, 53, 46, 42, 53, 25, 47, 74, 65, 59, 35.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 645—NOVEMBER 17, 1870.
60, 61, 14, 44, 12, 51, 8, 72, 62, 6, 9, 2.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO 646—NOVEMBER 17, 1870.
20, 59, 38, 34, 12, 43, 26, 19, 68, 39, 70, 35.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 216 Broadway, 165 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT HOUSE, PARK, 32 CHAMBERS STREET, Nov. 1, 1870.
TO TAXPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that one per cent will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent on December 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

FRENCH READINGS—THIRD OF THE COURSE—Tuesday afternoon, November 22, at 3 o'clock, Hall of the Union League Club. Tickets $1.
Mr. Favarger respectfully informs the public that to avoid interference with subscribers and the Rehearsals, the same agreement with the Philharmonic place on Tuesday afternoon. French Readings will take Address No. 8 East Ninth st.

MR. FAVARGER ... to facilitate ... WILL ORGANIZE THREE CLASSES plan of simultaneous ... those who wish to follow his peculiar a power to ... ous exercises by which adults will acquire One class ... French correctly and fluently.
One ... for ladies, at 11 o'clock $25
... for gentlemen at 8½ o'clock 25
... evening class, at 7 o'clock 10
In special classes for reading, &c., at ladies' houses, $50 each ...
Persons interested may apply for free tickets of admission to the first illustrative lesson, which will take place ... Monday and Wednesday, November 21 and ... at each ... or for ... and other particulars M. FAVARGER can be addressed or seen, No. 8 East Ninth street, between 1 and at 4 P. M.

MAMARONECK, NOVEMBER 17, 1870.—I ASK THE people of the town of Mamaroneck, Westchester county, whether it is right for a negro to serve a paper on a white or black man without being lawfully sworn so to do? NIC GETNEY, Mamaroneck.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING WORKS, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street. Elaborate Walnut Mantels and Door Ornaments. Figure Carving our specialty.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVEnue Railroad Company, corner Fifty-first street and Seventh avenue:

NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1870.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we have heard, with sincere sorrow, of the protracted illness and eventful death of our associate, John Kerr, the late President of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad; that his uniform courtesy and kindness of demeanor manifested to us, his associates, for many years in the directorship of this road and otherwise and his integrity, proved on many occasions, long since secured our affection and esteem.

He has been connected with this enterprise from the beginning, was its first President, and so continued till his death, has always manifested the deepest concern for its success, and we deem it just to say that he has contributed, by his energy, his capacity and his singleness of purpose, more than any other, to such success.

And be it further resolved, that we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased in their irreparable loss.

A. F. SMITH,
F. A. PALMER, Committee.
JACOB SHARP,

THE PARTIES WHO LEFT AN OLD BOILER AT THE Brooklyn Iron Works last April will please call and settle or it will be sold to pay expenses. SMITH BROS.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given: circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,264 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome st.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

A BREECH-LOADING STEEL-BARRELLED ENGLISH Shot Gun for sale, very cheap; also a Ballard Rifle. Can be seen at 267 Greenwich street, corner Murray.

DOG WANTED.—A SMALL THOROUGHBRED BLACK and Tan Dog, young, of good house habits and very good disposition. Address, stating age, weight, &c., W., box 1,333 Post office.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds of Dogs for sale and stock. Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator. 75c. Imported Ferrets. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all the cases.

FANCY FOWLS, PIGEONS, LOP EARED ENGLISH and Angola Rabbits, Guinea Pigs and a few pairs of imported Ferrets for sale, by WILLIAM JOHNSON, No. 143 Liberty street, near West, New York. If the above are not sold by next Tuesday, November 22, they will be sold at auction on that day, at 11 o'clock.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK.—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1870, stake of $300, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
S. Doremus names roan h. Saltpetre.
Wm. Kimmey names blk. h. Willie.
Mr. Cohen names blk. g. Tapioca.
SAME DAY—Match for $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.
Wm. J. Burke names s. g. Jerry Creed.
Dr. Heard names b. g. Wonder.
Good day and track, Trotting to commence precisely at 2 P. M.
By order of HENRY DATER, Pres.

FLEETWOOD PARK—TROTTING, SATURDAY, NOvember 19, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.
Purse and stake $400; mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.
John Lovett names b. m. Lady Ross.
Moses Whipple names ch. m. Angeline.
Daniel Mace names br. g. Brown Dick.
By order of HENRY DATER, President.

FLEETWOOD PARK—TROTTING ON SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M. Purse $250; mile heats, best 3 in 5.
Mr. McRoberts enters b. g. Rob Roy.
P. Mallin enters s. g. Jack, under the saddle.
Mr. Goff enters s. g. Gaslight, under the saddle.
P. Manee enters s. m. Rosa Lee, in harness.
By order HENRY DATER, President.

FLEETWOOD PARK—TROTTING ON SATURDAY, NOvember 17. Match $1,000; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
John Lovett names ch. m. New Berlin Girl.
J. Feek names b. m. Kitty.
By order HENRY DATER, President.

FLEETWOOD PARK.
November 18, 1870.
Match for $1,000.
Mile heats 3 in 5, in harness.
M. Roden's s. m. Josephine.
D. Mace's b. m. Pownal Mare.
By order,
H. DATER, President.
The above race trotted November 17, at Fleetwood Park, to wagons, out of which grew the present match. A good race may be expected.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTTING AND Running. The Proprietor offers a Purse of $75, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for all road horses which have never beaten 2:50; $50 to first horse, $15 to second and $10 to third horse. Purse $50, $40 to the first horse and $10 to second horse, for all running horses carrying 118 pounds, half-mile heats. To come off on Thanksgiving Day and to close on Friday, November 18, at stable, corner Bayard and Elizabeth streets, New York, and entries may be left at Union Course Club House on track on Friday. Entries, 10 per cent to be enclosed. WILLIAM SHAW, Proprietor.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTTING.—ON Friday, November 18, at two o'clock, match $500, mile heats, best three in five. L. S. Sammis' b. g. Venture, to 110 pound wagon; H. Howe's s. g. Major, to Harness.
WILLIAM SHAW, Proprietor.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF THE CELEBRATED fine and fast trotting mare
Eutaw Maid,
this day (Friday), November 18, at stable of J. McNicol, 22 East Twelfth street, at 10½ A. M. prompt.
Eutaw Maid is fine chestnut sorrel, about 15½ high and 7 years old; was raised by Mr James, in Canada West, and sired by imp. Royal George out of the celebrated trotting mare Polly Lyons, formerly owned by Dexter Bradford.
Eutaw Maid was bought from Mr. James in 1868, when she showed, at State Fair in Michigan, 2:35 when past 4 years old, by her late owner, who never allowed her to trot in public since. She has improved greatly in speed since, and is high headed and a fine, free and easy driver; has no vices; is pure, honest and powerful gaited; can pull a road wagon in less than 2:40, and is warranted to beat 2:35 on any good track, and is warranted sound and kind. This is one of the finest gentleman's roadsters in the city, and in point of breeding and symmetry has no superior.
Sale positive (no restriction) at 10½ o'clock. Full particulars at sale. JOHN L VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
112 AND 114 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
CATALOGUE SALE THIS DAY (FRIDAY) at 12 O'CLOCK.
OWNERS' DESCRIPTIONS.
GRAY TROTTING MARE, long mane and tail; has trotted to road wagon and 200 lbs. in 2:40, and WARRANTED TO TROT IN 3 MINUTES, or no sale; fears nothing; 15½ hands, 9 years, and sound, kind and true; together with THREE QUARTER ROAD WAGON, in good condition, made by DUBOIS; also set of Harness, &c.
BROWN TROTTING HORSE Honest John; has trotted in 2:45; 15½ hands, 9 years; warranted sound, kind and true; together with TOP WAGON, in good order, built by TOOKER; also set of Harness.
VERY STYLISH AND HANDSOME BROWN COUPE HORSE, long mane and tail, 16 high, 7 years; free traveller and in every respect a first class family horse, and for coupe use is unsurpassed; is warranted sound, kind and true.
ROAN HORSE, long mane and tail, 15 hands, 6 years; stylish driver; good traveller, and warranted sound, kind and true every way; together with TOP WAGON and Set of Single Harness.
BROWN MARE, a splendid saddle animal and an extra roller; is 15 high, 8 years, and warranted in every respect.
CHESTNUT SORREL MARE, long mane and tail, 15½ hands, 8 years; kind and true every way, and very stylish, fast traveller.
SORREL HORSE, long mane and tail, 14½ hands, 6 years; kind and true in all harness and warranted sound.
BAY HORSE, long mane and tail, 15 hands, 9 years; very stylish and handsome; fast traveller; has superior bottom; fears nothing; can be driven by a lady and warranted sound, kind and true, together with three-quarter ROAD WAGON, made by VANDEGRAW, set single Harness, &c., &c.
BAY MARE, 15½ hands, 8 years; warranted sound, kind and true in every respect.
BAY HORSE, 16 hands, 8 years; kind and true in all harness.
BAY HORSE, 15½ hands, 9 years, stylish, fast traveller, kind and true in all harness; fears nothing, and can be driven by a lady.
BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 15½ hands, 9 years, stylish, good traveller and good in all harness.
SEVERAL ROAD HORSES, description time of sale.
COUPE ROCKAWAY, new, to pay advances and charges.
For ... seated No Top Wagon, second hand, with pole and shafts.
SLEIGHS, TOP AND NO TOP WAGONS.
Harness, Robes, Blankets, Whips, &c.
WEATHER NEVER INTERFERES WITH OUR SALES.

A.—HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS.—THE largest assortment in this city, at extremely low prices. Fine English Kersey Robes Suits on hand and made to order, at the old English Sporting house of E. BARTLETT, 62 Warren street, corner of College place.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT NEW AND SECOND HAND Carriages, comprising Coaches, Phaetons, Bretts, Buggies, Rockaways, Grocers' and Business Wagons, selling cheap. H. B. WITTY & CO.'s manufactory, 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

A.—FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH DARK BROWN coupe Horse, 16½ hands high, long tail and mane; perfectly sound and kind, without a blemish.
J. C. BAILEY, 206 Fifth street, near Bowery.

ASSORTMENT COUPE, SIX-SEAT AND LIGHT Rockaways, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Buggies, Road, Depot and Jagger Wagons, Sleighs and Harness; also second hand Carriages. HICKS, 32 Barclay street.

A NEW TOP BUSINESS WAGON, SUITABLE FOR A baker or milkman, with a good black Mare and set of new Harness for a very low. Can be seen at SWEZEY'S cigar store, 103 Beekman street, corner Pearl.

AT GREAT BARGAINS—SECOND HAND BRETT, Coupe, Dog Cart, Pony Phaeton, Depot Wagon, Park Phaeton, Six Seat Rockaway, Buggies, Rockaways and Sleighs at CALVIN WITTY'S, 638 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALL'S, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Regular auction sales
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the "horse line" to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers constantly on hand.
SUPERIOR STABLING for horses on sale.
OUTSIDE SALES SOLICITED and promptly attended to.
LIBERAL ADVANCES made on everything in the horse line.

A.—JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL at public auction on Saturday, Nov. 19, 1870, at 11 o'clock prompt, 8 Horses, viz.:—1 gray Pony and excellent family Horse, 1 Hambletonian Mare, 5 years old, sound, kind and true; trots in 3 minutes; also 10 top Wagons, 5 open do., 3 Rockaways, 1 Coach, 2 Phaetons; also 50 Portland and Albany Sleighs, 50 Straps of Sleigh Bells, large lots of Blankets, Robes, Whips, &c. Sale positive.
N. B.—Any of the above will be sold at private sale any time before sale on Saturday.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET—GREATEST BARGAINS YET.
Seven fine Top Buggies, $150 to $220.
One very fine four-spring Park Phaeton.
Two Woodruff Rockaways.
One Depot Wagon.
All offered below cost to pay advance and storage. Also, 1,000 Kersey Horse Blankets, from $1 50 up.
200 elegant Lap Robes, new styles, from $3 up.
150 sets Harness, bankrupt stock.
All at unprecedented low figures, to close out, at the cheapest house in the country.
Goods warranted as represented.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
58 Liberty street.

A.—CLARENCES, COUPE, LANDAU, DEPOT WAGON, second hand; prices to suit the times; our own make of fine Landaulets, Clarences, Landaus; prices reduced. RAM, Fourth street and Broadway.

A.—SECOND HAND CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS, Top Road and Express Wagons, Pony Phaetons, Coaches. WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

A.—NEW LEATHER TOP WAGONS, $135; SLEIGHS, $35; Harness, $12; Blankets, $1 50; Robes, $4 up; Bells, $1. WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, BLANKETS, NEW $2 50; McClellan Saddles, Mule Collars, Harness, Tents, Canvas waterproof Horse and Truck Covers, Cavalry Coats, Pistols. W. A. CARTER,
52 Cortlandt street, near Greenwich.

A.—SLEIGHS, BLANKETS, ROBES AND BELLS; TOP and open Wagons, Rockaways, two seat Wagons, Express and Jagger Wagons, Harness, $12 up; Lap Robes, &c., at the cheap stand, corner Hudson and Spring streets.
LITTLE & TURNER.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, OR WILL EXchange for a handsome coupe Horse, a pair of Carriage Horses, very attractive; also a light Victoria, almost new, with pole and shafts. Can be seen at the private stable 102 East Thirty-seventh street, near Park avenue. Inquire for BEN.

BE SURE AND READ CATALOGUE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES,
AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Auction Mart, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
Look at Catalogue under this head for full description.

BELLFOUNDER MARE FOR SALE CHEAP—OR will exchange for light Road Wagon. Inquire of A. BINCK, grocer, Third avenue and Fifty-first street.

BLANKETS BLANKETS, BLANKETS,
Wholesale and retail.
Splendid assortment; very low prices.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

BOARD FOR HORSES.—WANTED, FROM SIX TO TEN horses to board through the winter; first class stabling, feed and attention. Inquire at office of W. R. AUBE, 68 Wall street.

COUPE HORSE,
three fine road Horses,
eight family or business Horses,
two large work Horses,
top Wagon, built by Tooker, of Brooklyn;
Road Wagon, built by Vandergraw;
Coupe Rockaway, new,
single and double Harness, Blankets, &c.,
AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
at their Auction Mart, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. Look at Catalogue under this head for full description.

CHEAPEST, NEATEST, LIGHTEST COUPE ROCKaway in the city; also assortment new and second hand Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c., at greatly reduced prices. TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

CARRIAGES—SECOND HAND LEATHER TOP BUGgies, Phaetons, light Wagons, &c. Also a number of Clarences, very little used, at R. M. STIVERS' Carriage Manufactory, 144 to 152 East Thirty-first street.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS SELLING OFF.—LARGE assortment of Carriages and 50 Sleighs left from last season, closing out cheap to make room for new stock, at manufactory, 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

COUPE ROCKAWAYS, SIX-SEAT WESTCHESTERS, Phaetons, Rockaways and all other seasonable family Carriages, in great variety, at greatly reduced prices. Lot second hand Carriages cheap. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES.—ADDRESS W. H LEWIS, Old Westbury, L. I.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-WHEELED DOG CART, as fine as any in the city. Excelsior Stables, 1,236 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE PARK PHAETON, DOUBLE Sleigh, Single Sleigh, Double Harness, &c. Northwest corner Thirty-eighth street and Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LIVERY STABLE DOING A BUSINESS of $1,400 per month, in a good location. The owner wishes to sell as he cannot attend to it and his other business. Address (by mail only) JOHN ATKINSON, 165 West Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A PERFECT BEAUTY, BAY—A CANAdian Pony, 6 years old; well built, and trots sure in 3½; warranted sound, kind and gentle in all harness; suitable for a lady or boy; is well broke in saddle and some light work; must be sold. Inquire at 89 King street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A COUPE ROCKAWAY, a Duesenbury Top Wagon and two Doctor's Wagons in good order, at SCHARCH & SCHWEIZER'S carriage factory, 147 and 149 West Twenty-fifth street, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST CLASS DOCTOR'S PHAeton, new; also a Top Wagon, by Stivers, second hand, at 203 Mercer street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A CITY MADE SHIFTING TOP light Wagon at 1,404 Broadway.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE—HARness, Saddles, Blankets, Tents, Clothing, &c. Send for circular. PITKIN & CO., 110 Chambers street, New York; 71 North second street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—CARRIAGES, Sleighs, Harness, Robes, all styles, new and second hand, at great reduction from former prices; light Coupe cheap. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

HAMBLETONIAN PATCHEN TROTTER, WRITE face and three white feet, horse colt, 4 years old, gets untrained in 2:45, for sale by O. A. HOUSE, 78 Nassau street.

HORSES WANTED—TO BOARD; EXTRA ACCOMMOdations at reasonable prices. For particulars address DUBOIS BRINCKERHOFF, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, Dutchess county, N. Y.

HARNESS, HORSE BLANKETS AND LAP ROBES IN great variety. Single Harness, complete, $8 to $150; Double Harness, complete, $20 to $400; Blankets, $3 to $30 per pair; Lap Robes, $3 to $30 each. The TRADES MANUFACTURING CO., 10 College place, near Murray street.

HORSE CLIPPING.—ADIE'S PATENT MACHINE FOR sale at 151 Broadway, room No. 6. Beware of spurious and worthless imitations.

PONY FOR SALE—ABOUT TWELVE HANDS high; color jet black; long mane and tail; seven years old; sound, handsome and gentle; lowest price $125. Apply to JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

PRIVATE STABLE 148 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET to rent.—Apply to coachman. Rent $500.

ROAD WAGON, NOT TO EXCEED 150 LBS., BREWster's or Stivers' preferred. Address C. N., at Messrs. Odell's stables, Lexington avenue and Fifty-seventh street.

SLEIGHS.—300 SLEIGHS, FROM PROMINENT BUILDers, at great reduction to those purchasing early in the season. Lot second hand Carriages cheap; assortment Hand Wagons. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

WANTED—SECOND HAND COUPE, IN GOOD ORDER. Address, stating price, box No. 5 Philadelphia Post office.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE WINTER—A COUPE or light Clarence; responsible and careful. Address C. O. D., box 3,836 New York Post office.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE OR A GENTLEMAN'S Turnout, in exchange for first class sewing machines. Address, stating all particulars, HORSE, Herald office.

WANTED—A TWO-WHEELED GIG. ADDRESS, WITH price, GIG, box 124 Herald office.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND PONY PHAETON, WITH or without top. Address, with price, J. B. P. Herald office.

$65 FOR A VALUABLE BROOD OR FARM MARE; 8 years old; one strong work Horse, 7 years; kind and true; price $150. 468 Pearl street, clothing store.

$65.—SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS, PONY MADE. Bay Horse, 8 years, 16 hands, $75, fit for express, truck or any use. 239 West Thirty-first street, stable in the rear.

$75 LARGE SORREL HORSE, 8 YEARS; TEAM large truck Horses, $1 5, 7 and 8 years; black Mare, $45. 734 Washington street, corner Bank, grocery. Biggest bargain in city.

SEE THE CARTOON
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM
THIS DAY.
THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES.
A TAMMANY FABLE.

PROPOSALS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.
The Directors of the Great Western Railway of Canada invite TENDERS for the construction of the SECOND DIVISION OF THEIR CANADA AIR LINE. Plans and specifications for the division FROM AYLMER TO SIMCOE will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, George Lowe Reid, Esq., Hamilton, from the 8th to the 25th November.
ALL TENDERS must be in the hands of the undersigned by ten o'clock on the morning of the 26th instant, sealed and marked "Tenders for the Construction of Second Division Canada Air Line.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.
CHIEF OFFICES, HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 4, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

A.—SEVERAL LARGE AMOUNTS WILL BE LOANED promptly on bond and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants, without bonus.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, IN BUSINESS IN NEW York, would like to meet some one who would discount a note. Address NOTE, Herald office.

ANDERSON & CO., NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—Money to loan immediately in New York and New Jersey on real estate, builders' loans, bonds, merchandise and collateral securities; first, second, third, &c., mortgages and official salaries negotiated.

A.—MONEY LOANED (PROMPTLY) IN SUMS TO suit, on improved and accessible Unimproved City Property. Large Mortgages cashed.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—MONEY TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND AND leasehold mortgages, to loan on improved and unimproved property. WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS, Counsellor at Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Agency, No. 17 Nassau street,
New York.
Commercial Credits
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies and South America.
Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also Cable Transfers.
Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected and other banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON,
ARCHIBALD McKINLAY, Agents.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, Nov. 12, 1870.

The funding of the United States five-twenties into a first class security, paying the same rate of interest (six per cent, gold), and which cannot be called in under twenty-five years without the consent of the holder, may now be effected at a clear profit of about twenty per cent by exchanging them for the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

The Central Pacific bonds have the advantage of a ready market on both sides of the Atlantic, of regular quotations at the Stock Exchange, and are based on a finished and equipped road, already placed on a stable and profitable basis.

Having originally negotiated these bonds, and being thoroughly acquainted with their soundness and value, we have introduced them as a specialty in our regular business in connection with our dealings in government securities, and recommend them without hesitation to our friends and customers desiring to make investments or to fund their five-twenties upon advantageous terms without reduction of interest.

FISK & HATCH.

MONEY REMITTANCES AND DRAFTS,
in sums from £1 upwards,
on all parts of
ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
AT LOWEST RATES.
Exchange on all points, in sums to suit, for sale by HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall street.

MONEY ADVANCED—ON FIRST CLASS IMPROVED Real Estate. First and Second Mortgages bought.
GEO. MAHON & SON, 48 Pine street.

SEVEN PER CENT BONDS OF TOWNS IN WESTchester county; principal and interest payable by Westchester county; interest payable semi-annually in the city of New York; for sale by E. J. HANKS, No. 61 Broadway, New York.

$2.500 TO LOAN—ON FIRST MORTGAGE ON first class Property in Brooklyn or New York. Address box 551 New York Post office.

$50.000—TRUST FUNDS—TO LOAN, IN SUMS of $10,000 or over, on first class New York city property. Principals only dealt with.
BAKER & SCHERMERHORN,
1,289 Broadway, corner Thirty-third street.

$200.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on city real estate: first and second mortgages negotiated. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

$225.000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on New York and Brooklyn Property. Second and Leasehold Mortgages cashed.
CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 30 Pine street.

$485.000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON improved New York and Brooklyn real estate; no bonus required. G. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Co., 168 Broadway.

$800.000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgages, at seven per cent, or to purchase first, second and Leasehold Mortgages.
P. HASTINGS, Banker, &c., 35 Pine street.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS
IN EUROPE.
SEE ALL THE LATEST
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LOAN OFFICES.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 669 BROADWAY, FORMERLY of Brooklyn.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks; more particularly on Pianos; same bought and sold. Business strictly confidential.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—The highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbroker's tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT HYMAN'S, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 648 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER STREET—Diamonds wanted; full value paid; also second hand Watches, &c. JACOBS & SANDIFER.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR WALLACK'S Theatre.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, for advance on the same.
ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

265 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR SEVENTEENTH street (business established 20 years).—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Laces, &c., or the same bought at the highest prices; separate office for ladies. A. MAYER.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. C. HERTS.

SEE THE CARTOON
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM
THIS DAY.
THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES.
A TAMMANY FABLE.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
CIMBRIA,
Captain Haack, will sail on Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers from New York to Hamburg.
First cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, gold, payable in United States gold.
The WESTPHALIA will sail Nov. 29.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cunard Line.
SAMARIA .... Thursday, Nov. 17
TARIFA .... Thursday, Nov. 24
Cabin passage $80, gold; steerage $30, currency.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
COLORADO, Freeman .... November 23, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Williams .... November 30, at 12 M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
from pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
THE QUEEN, Thomson .... Saturday, Nov. 19, at 1 P. M.
HELVETIA, Grigs .... Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, Bragg .... Saturday, Nov. 26, at 8 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

ALGERIA...Wed'day, Nov. 23	SIBERIA...Thursday, Dec. 8
TARIFA...Thursday, Nov. 24	ABYSSINIA..Wedn'y, Dec. 14
CUBA...Wednesday, Nov. 30	PALMYRA.Thur'day, Dec. 15
CALABRIA.Thursday, Dec. 1	BATAVIA, Wednes'y, Dec. 21
CHINA...Wednesday, Dec. 7	TRIPOLI, Thursday, Dec. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying steerage.
First Cabin .... $130, gold | Second Cabin .... $80, gold
First Cabin to Paris .... $145, gold
Return tickets .... $250, gold
By the steamers carrying steerage.
First Cabin .... $80, gold | Steerage .... $30, currency
Return tickets .... $150, gold
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest and Southampton.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont .... Saturday, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie .... Saturday, Dec. 10
PEREIRE, Daure .... Saturday, Dec. 24
LAFAYETTE, Roussan .... Saturday, Jan. 7, 1871
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD
(wine included),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin .... $140 | Second Cabin $75
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
CALEDONIA...Sat., Nov. 19	BRITANNIA...Wed., Nov. 30
ANGLIA...Sat., Nov. 26	IOWA...Wed., Dec. 21
INDIA...Sat., Dec. 3	ACADIA...Wed., Dec. 28
AUSTRALIA...Sat., Dec. 10	BRITANNIA...Wed., Jan. 11
COLUMBIA...Sat., Dec. 17	IOWA...Wed., Jan. 25
EUROPA...Sat., Dec. 24	ACADIA...Wed., Feb. 8

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
NEVADA .... Wednesday, Nov. 16
QUEEN .... Saturday, Nov. 19
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY for BREMEN.
The steamship DONAU, Captain G. Ernst, will sail on Saturday, November 19, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
Steamship HERMANN, Captain G. Reichmann, Saturday, November 26.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin $120
Second cabin 72
Steerage 25
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN LINE of royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON .... Saturday, Nov. 19, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN .... Saturday, Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK (via Halifax), Tuesday, Nov. 29, 11 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S	20	To Halifax, N. S	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW LINE BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
The following magnificent Ocean steamers, the largest in the world, commence running in January next:—
OCEANIC .... 4,500 tons, 3,600 horse power.
ATLANTIC .... 4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
PACIFIC .... 4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
ARCTIC .... 4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
BALTIC .... 4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
ADRIATIC .... 4,500 tons, 3,500 horse power.
These new vessels have been specially designed for the Transatlantic trade and combine speed with safety and comfort. Rates as low as any first class line. For further particulars apply at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S,
86 South street, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class, $125 to $170, Steerage, $60,
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on the 4th and 20th of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
November 19, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain Gray, connecting with COLORADO, Captain Parker.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose, Guatemala.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco December 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, November 18.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, November 17, only.
All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The elegant sidewheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, South America, on Wednesday, November 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North river.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips .... Saturday, Nov. 19
CITY OF MEXICO, Captain Timmerman, Tuesday, Nov. 29
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips .... Friday, Dec. 9
CITY OF MERIDA, Captain Deaken .... Monday, Dec. 19
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 Broadway.
CLEOPATRA goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street,
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President.
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
The United States mail steamship
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. Delancy,
will leave pier No. 4 North river for the above ports on Wednesday, November 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice .... November 24
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards (via Nassau) ..... Dec. 1
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams .... Dec. 8
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line,
leaving pier No. 9 North river at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
GEO. CROMWELL, Clapp, Saturday, November 19.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 85 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
On Saturday, November 19.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg and Mobile.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

SOUTHERN LINE—FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—The A1 steamer LODONA, Captain H. R. Hovey, is now receiving freight at pier 21 East river, and will sail Saturday, Nov. 19, at 3 P. M.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.
The steamer BIENVILLE will follow from pier 36 North river. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS, TOUCHing at Key West.
The A1 steamship ARIADNE, Captain Pennington, at pier 20 East river, will sail on Saturday, November 19.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. B. and C. railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river at 3 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
MANHATTAN, Captain M. S. Woodhull,
will sail on Saturday, November 19.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 30 Broadway.
For through freight tariff apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance in Thomas street.
The steamship JAMES ADGER, will follow and sail on Tuesday, November 22.

SEE THE CARTOON
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM
THIS DAY.
THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES.
A TAMMANY FABLE.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED TO ONE desirous of engaging in the Boot and Shoe Trade, viz., an old established business, doing a first class trade; to a live man this opportunity is seldom to be met with. For particulars apply to JAS. CHAMBERS & CO., 37 Warren street.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD-ESTABLISHED business, to attend the sales and the financial department. Apply in the Gallery, 297 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $25,000 CASH, to take active part in a long and well established wholesale and retail business, who is capable of keeping the books and doing office business. Principals only need apply. Address D. H. W., Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, IN A CASH manufacturing business, retail and wholesale; investment secured; $3,500 guaranteed first year. Address LONG ESTABLISHED, Herald office.

A BUSINESS CHANCE.—AN ELDERLY GENTLEman, having $1,000 cash, can have indoor employment at $16 per week, or 25 per cent for use of money, or partnership if preferred, in a business paying $2,000 per annum. Address D. C. W., Harlem Post office.

AN ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $15,000, to join a party with the same amount to extend the manufacture and sale of white shirts. Address SHIRT MANUFACTURER, Herald office.

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY IS OFFERED to a gentleman of first class address, by applying immediately at KEARNEY'S, 372 Canal st.

A MAN WANTED—TO INVEST $3,000, IN A SOUND manufacturing business; immediate investment required to fill government and city contracts; an unrivalled opportunity. Apply at 217 Broadway, room 12.

ANY PARTY HAVING $10,000 TO INVEST IN AN ESTablished legitimate business will hear of a good opportunity by calling on VANDERHOOF & BAGGS, 365 Broadway, office No. 6.

A DISTRICT AGENT (A RESPONSIBLE MAN) REquired in every city and town in the United States and Canada, to sell the very best hard rubber hand stamp manufactured in America. Apply to TURNER & ELLIS, Manufacturers, 14 Ann st., New York city.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE TO ENGAGE IN THE Real Estate Business; small amount of cash from the right party required. For interview address PROSPECTIVE, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

ANY INDUSTRIOUS, COMPETENT MAN, HAVING $1,000 to $2,000, can buy half interest in a legitimate business, paying 50 per cent a month. Basement, 144 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS WANTED—BY A BUSINESS MAN, WHO will invest $600, with services, in some honorable and fairly remunerative business, already established, that will bear investigation. All communications confidential. Address for one week, giving full particulars, E., Post office, Jersey City. No agents need apply.

PARTNER WANTED.—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $20,000 to $25,000, can get an interest as either active or special partner, active preferred, January 1, in a well established and profitable jobbing business. Address, with real name, in strict confidence, M. S. & CO., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ESTABLISHED MANUFACturing specialty, secured by patent; profits large; first prize medal; strictest inquiry courted; references exchanged. WEHNER & LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE MARBLE MANUFACturing business, by a thoroughly practical man, well established, with abundant orders and well located; desires a partner, with about $10,000, to take entire business charge; knowledge of the business not requisite; solid business qualifications only required. Address S. E., Herald office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, AN OLD-ESTABLISHed Brewery, making prime ales, in first rate order, with all modern improvements; well stocked with casks, tuns and all conveniences necessary for a large first class brewery; also a well, furnishing an abundant supply of the coldest water. It is an excellent opportunity for a party wishing to enter into a good business already established. Will be sold on favorable terms, as the owner wishes to retire. Address BREWER, station F.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, AS BOOKKEEPER AND assistant in a large shirt manufactory, having $5,000 to loan on good security; a liberal salary paid, or an interest. Address H. E., box 115 Herald office.

WANTED—PARTNER, WITH $1,000, TO INVEST IN travelling show, to act as treasurer; profits $300 to $600 weekly. Inquire at AMERICAN PRINTING CO., 21 Ann street.

WANTED—$10,000—A PARTNER IN A MANUFACtory of a staple article of hardware, made by a new process; large sales at 50 per cent profit guaranteed; liberal interest offered; best references. Address HARDWARE, box 163 Herald office.

$100 A DAY.—WHOLESALE AGENTS, WITH CAPital, in every State and Europe, for Lloyd's great Patent Revolving Double Maps, Europe and America combined. 20 Cortlandt st., New York.

$300.—WANTED, A MAN IN LIGHT MANUFACturing business; equal interest given; will pay well. Any active man can easily learn the business.
MOODY & MYDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street.

$500 FOR ONE-HALF INTEREST.—ACTIVE PARTner wanted, in a highly respectable and very remunerative business; good references. Call at 59 West Fifteenth street.

$500.—WANTED, A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF a new business out of the city; no competition; will bear investigation.
HOPKINS & BENNETT, 239 Broadway.

$500.—WANTED, A GOOD MAN, TO TAKE A half share and charge of a well paying cash business, as partner; centrally located. 193 Canal street, near Mott.

$600.—EXTRAORDINARY BUSINESS CHANCE; as partner, cashier, &c.; $200 weekly profits; no pay till satisfied. MOODY & MIDDLETON,
No. 7 Murray street, room 33.

$2.000.—PARTNER OR FOR SALE, A JOBBING Liquor Business, at 194 West street; at a low rent; open for one week.
JOHN T. RENNERT & CO

$2.500.—PARTNER WANTED, TO GO TO PHILadelphia in a strictly cash business that will pay $25,000 per annum. For interview address, with full name, PHILADELPHIA, Herald office.

$5.000 TO $10,000.—THE ADVERTISER HAVING under successful operation a choice manufacturing business, yielding 50 per cent profit, wants a partner; trade already established; everything in complete working order. Address box 2,550 New York Post office.

$8.000 TO $10,000 CASH AND $5,000 TO $10,000 in six or twelve months will be paid for a business that will bear close examination. Address, giving full particulars, as none others will receive any attention, DRUGS, Herald office.

$20.000.—$800 CASH ONLY WANTED, TO CARry out an operation in real estate, where the above can be realized and profits made. Call, with the cash, on my brokers, HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 3 Nassau street, corner Pine, New York city.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ANOTHER BLOW AT GARROTERS.

The Leader of a Gang of Highwaymen Sent to the State Prison for Seventeen Years and Six Months by Judge Bedford—Interesting Particulars of the Case—An Exciting Scene in Court.

The eyes of two classes of our citizens—the respectable and the thieving portions of the community—have been turned with eager gaze for the past few days to the proceedings of the General Sessions, for Judge Bedford has been engaged in the laudable work of ridding the metropolis of some of her notorious criminals. On Monday he sentenced a blood-thirsty garroter to the State Prison for twelve years and six months, and when a still more aggravated case of robbery was tried upon the following day he punished the thief by sending him to Sing Sing for the period of fifteen years. His Honor capped the climax yesterday, he having been able, by the aid of the machinery of the law, to seize the leader of a desperate gang of highwaymen who infest the lower part of the city, and to cage him for the next seventeen years and a half. The perusal of the particulars of this case will confirm our law-abiding citizens in the belief that the authorities will do all in their power to protect them from the midnight assassin, while the cutthroats and burglars will be equally convinced that whenever they are brought before the City Judge they will be dealt with severely.

After some preliminary matters were disposed of Thomas McDonald was brought to the bar charged with robbery in the first degree. The first witness examined by Assistant District Attorney Sullivan was Frank Scovill, the latest victim of the cutthroats who infest certain portions of our city. The complainant appeared to be a very intelligent young man, for he used excellent language in telling his story.

HE SAID HE WAS A SAILOR

on the schooner Silas Brainard, plying between Portland, Conn., and New York, carrying brown stone. On the 1st of this month he and a shipmate, Judson Buell, were on the corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, between ten and eleven o'clock at night, when the prisoner came up and caught hold of Scovill's shoulder, and hit him on the side of the head and butted him (Scovill) with his (McDonald's) head. After doing so the youthful highwayman rifled the pocket of his victim of fifteen dollars in money—all that he had. Scovill managed to get away out of his clutches and took refuge in a house near by, and in a few minutes was followed by McDonald, and while standing in the doorway the prisoner struck him a violent blow in the face, which knocked him into a basement. McDonald then said, "If you say another G—d d—d word about it I will take your life." An officer arrested McDonald shortly after the robbery and brought him to the station house, where he was promptly identified, not only by Scovill, but by his companion Buell.

Mr. Kintzing cross-examined the witness in a very thorough manner, but his statement was too clear and intelligent to be shaken. He said that he was perfectly sober on that night, not having taken a drop of liquor.

Judson Buell was the next witness, and his account of the transaction corroborated the complainant in every particular. He was also "shoved around" by McDonald and attacked by

A CROWD OF RUFFIANS

on the opposite side of the street (evidently the gang of which McDonald is the leader), but he was fortunate in escaping into a house, where he was sheltered for some time. He rejoined his friend, and both proceeded with policemen to the station house, where they saw McDonald, and promptly identified him.

Officer Musgrave said that on the night of the occurrence he instructed officers Harris and Christopher to arrest McDonald, while he brought Scovill and Buell to the station house, both of whom identified the prisoner. Officer Musgrave said his post was on Water street, and he knew McDonald well.

For the defence two witnesses were called, a woman named McDonald and Catharine Carroll, the former the barkeeper of a notorious den in Water street, and the latter the proprietress of it.

"BLACK KATE"

(for she said she was known for years by that name) swore that the place where she kept bar was "a bad place for anybody to go into," and that the prosecuting witnesses on the night of the robbery were in there and drank whiskey. "Black Kate" told the jury that she knew McDonald, the prisoner, for years, and that night and day he was around Water street.

The Assistant District Attorney recalled officer Musgrave, who said after Scovill was beaten and robbed he saw his lip cut and bleeding very much; that he and Buell were excited and frightened in consequence of the scene through which they passed; that he was so near to Scovill as to

SMELL HIS BREATH,

and it never occurred to him that Scovill had been drinking. This piece of testimony effectually disposed of "Black Kate" and the other Water street "lady," who admitted that for years she had kept dance houses in Water street.

After the summing up of Mr. Kintzing and Assistant District Attorney Sullivan, the City Judge charged the jury, impartially recapitulating all the facts brought out on the trial. The testimony was so convincing and overwhelming against McDonald that the jury without a moment's hesitation pronounced a verdict of guilty.

Judge Bedford then inquired of the prosecuting officers if they knew anything about the antecedents of the prisoner.

Colonel Fellows responded by saying that it was not a very pleasant duty as we approached

THE HOLIDAY SEASON

to speak of the criminal career of McDonald; but he felt that the clemency of the District Attorney's office had been abused, and that under the verdict just rendered a severe sentence should be imposed. On the 1st of January McDonald pleaded guilty in this court to having committed a burglary in the Bowery, and on account of his youth the Court treated him leniently by sending him to the Penitentiary for four months. Very soon after his release he was again arrested on a charge of grand larceny, having stolen certain quantities of block tin from a truck in New Chambers street. Recorder Hackett presided, and he and a gentleman connected with the prosecuting department, who knew nothing of the facts of the former arrest, consented to take a plea that enabled the Court to suspend judgment. He was permitted to go at large, and then advanced to the commission of the high crime of robbery. In addition to these facts Mr. Fellows exhibited a portrait of McDonald, which had adorned the "Rogues' Gallery" at Police Headquarters for the last three years. The endorsement upon it by the police authorities was:—

"McDONALD IS A GENERAL THIEF."

Such were the antecedents of the young man, and he (Mr. Fellows) would not, perhaps, have pressed these facts upon his Honor's consideration but for the fact that the last time McDonald was in this court judgment was suspended against him, and all the clemency he was entitled to had been granted.

The Clerk then asked the prisoner the usual questions as to his occupation, to which he responded that he had no trade. His friend "Black Kate," when put on the stand, said that although she saw him every day for years, she never knew how he obtained a livelihood.

Judge Bedford then sentenced the prisoner. He said:—McDonald, in my late charge to the Grand Jury I took occasion to say "that to my mind the statute book was sufficiently strong. All that was needed was its proper application as the occasion may require. That it was a mere question of time which is the more powerful—the law or the lawless. And that I was firmly convinced that in the battle of law and justice against crime and criminals the latter must yield to the former." Since the commencement of this term I have endeavored to put this opinion of mine to the practical test, and shall continue to do so, being determined to punish crime and to see that the law be vindicated. McDonald, you are an old offender. Officer Musgrave says you are the leader of a gang of thieves well known to the authorities, in fact an ex-convict, having served terms for burglaries and larcenies, and you now stand convicted of a daring highway robbery. There is but one way to deal with men of your stamp. All such characters, for the future welfare of society, must be put out of the way. As an example, I shall send you to the State Prison for seventeen years and six months.

Upon the rendition of the sentence there was a buzz of applause through the court room which it was difficult to suppress immediately. There was only one opinion expressed by lawyers and all who listened to the trial, and that was that Judge Bedford had rid the community of one of the most desperate criminals ever placed at the bar of the General Sessions.

THE PRESIDENT AND EX-SECRETARY COX—NO MISUNDERSTANDING.

[Washington (Nov. 15) correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The President stated to Senator Wilson to-day that there was no misunderstanding between himself and Secretary Cox, and there never had been; that he entertains for him none but the kindest feelings, and that all the differences between them had been originated and fabricated by mischief-making politicians and newspapers. He also states that so far as any conflict having arisen between himself and General Cox on the subject of reforms in the civil service, there had never been so much as a shadow of fact for their foundation, that they had never discussed the subject together, as relating to the Interior Department, but that it was generally understood in the beginning of the administration that all the reforms were to be made that were possible and that each secretary had taken his own course in his own department and that he had never interfered with any of them. The President further said that the Indian policy was his own, and that no deviation from it had been made and none would be made, and that Secretary Cox never objected to the policy, but approved it, and further, that Cox, in his annual report, speaks of the Indian policy as the President's, and testifies to the admirable working thereof.

THE DEATH OF MRS. COLLINS.

Investigation Before Coroner Keenan—Not a Murder.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday, at the Seventeenth precinct station, over the remains of Mrs. Mary Collins, who died at 603 East Eleventh street, as was supposed, from violence at the hands of her husband, John Collins, an honest and industrious laborer. Death resulted from rupture of an intestine; but there was no evidence to show any guilt on the part of the prisoner. Below will be found a brief synopsis of the testimony introduced:—

Dr. David D. Toal, of 605 East Eleventh street, who was called to see deceased on Wednesday morning, testified that he found her in a state of collapse from peritonitis; she was able to talk and said her husband had beaten her, and also that she had received several falls; she died between twelve and one o'clock P. M. the same day.

Anna O'Connor, living in the room adjoining that occupied by deceased, knew them only by sight; never knew them to quarrel; on Monday night the witness heard deceased scream for about five minutes; the prisoner then went out with his daughter, after which deceased came out the door laughing.

Ellen Collins, eleven years of age, daughter of deceased, testified that on Monday night the prisoner slapped the face of her mother with his open hand because she was drunk; did not see the prisoner kick deceased and thinks he never did so. Ellen is an unusually bright and intelligent girl, who writes a good hand.

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

John Collins, the accused, was sworn, and said that on Monday night, when he came home, deceased commenced to rave and shout and he told her to stop, and as she did not do so he gave her a little slap in the face; has not kicked her in two years; his daughter and deceased fell off the chair three times; she has been a hard drinker for the last nine years, and for two days she had complained of pain in the bowels.

Wooster Beach, M. D., made a post mortem examination on the body of deceased, and found a rupture of one of the intestines.

The case was then submitted to the jury, who found "that deceased came to her death from peritonitis from rupture of an intestine; but how said rupture was produced we are unable to determine."

Deceased was about forty years of age and a native of Ireland.

Collins was honorably discharged from custody, and left with his daughter and brothers to look after the interment of his unfortunate wife.

THE DEATH OF FLORA A. McDOUGAL.

Investigation by Coroner Flynn.

In the month of October last there came to this city from Canada a Scotch girl named Flora Anna McDougal. She had no friends in New York, and was alone. About the latter part of the month she called upon Dr. Wooster for his advice, she being then pregnant. He recommended her to Mrs. Reimer's boarding house, in Twenty-eighth street, where she took a room. Dr. Wooster continued to attend her during her subsequent illness and until her death, which took place about two weeks since. Complaint having been made to the Board of Health, an investigation was ordered to be held to ascertain whether there had been any malpractice in the case. Coroner Flynn summoned a jury of eminent physicians, including Drs. Simms, Barker and Budd, and held the investigation yesterday afternoon at the City Hall. The evidence showed that the deceased had had an attempt at abortion practised upon her previous to her seeing Dr. Wooster, but there were no grounds for suspecting that the case was badly managed by the latter. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA—GYRATING STORMS.

New York, Nov. 15, 1870.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

Your frequent allusions to the prevailing storms induces me to make the following remarks from experience and observation of the meteorological phenomena of gyrating storms or hurricanes, for the benefit of the general reader, and particularly those who take passage in ships during the stormy season.

Hurricanes commence within the tropics, travelling westerly, inclining a little northward, reaching the poles currents, when they turn polarward, taking a northeastern direction, increasing in diameter and velocity until they die out from natural causes, making a continuous chain of circles cutting the diameter of each other. These storms cover an area of from thirty to one thousand miles, and the direction of the wind is at right angles with the centre of the storm, hauling with the sun. On the northern margin the wind will be easterly, on the eastern margin southerly, on the southern margin westerly, on the western margin northerly. To avoid the danger of a gyrating storm it is necessary to keep out of the vortex, or centre, and the following method will be found simple:—Turn the back to the wind, extend the left arm from the side in a horizontal position, which points to the vortex. In other words, with the wind at northeast the vortex bears southeast, wind east bears south, and so on with the continued difference of eight points of the compass. It is absolutely necessary that the ship, for safety, should be put on the starboard tack, in order to luff as the wind hauls, and to drift from the vortex. The polar and equatorial currents alternate with each other. The shifting of the wind round the compass will be through northeast, south and west to north, or with the sun, the changes being more frequent in south and west, north and east points of the compass. In equatorial storms, when the vortex passes to the westward of the place of observation, the rotation is with the sun; when it passes to the eastward, against the sun. When the vortex of a storm passes over the place of observation the wind may change, after a short calm, to a point directly opposite. With the direction of the wind northeast, shifting to north, steer southwest, or, for a backing wind, steer before it, shifting from northeast to east, gyrating with the sun; put the ship on the starboard tack. In the southern hemisphere the storms operate in an opposite direction. Those who are liable to be placed under circumstances to make this information valuable "will do well to make a note of it."

H. S. VINING.

INVITATION TO AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

Quito, Ecuador, South America, Sept. 30, 1870.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

Will you allow an American to avail himself of a small space in your world-read columns to say a word that may be of benefit to some wide-awake fellow citizen? In this city of 60,000 or 70,000 souls there is no single dentist of real capacity and modern accomplishments. There are only two or three rough Indian barbers, who draw teeth by "main strength and awkwardness," and one European, who, with neither a respectable complement of instruments nor any knowledge of the modern improvements, is reaping a rich pecuniary harvest.

An energetic American dentist, who understands all departments of the profession thoroughly, who would not mind a few hardships and novelties, and who would come provided with everything, from a dentist's chair to an apparatus for generating and administering ether, would not only be of incalculable advantage to this city, but would, I frankly believe, amass a fortune in a very few years.

A business man with some capital and a respectable connection with responsible mercantile houses in New York, who would be willing to watch all the points of the compass and levy contributions on all promising branches of business—import and export—would find here a fine field for operations. The country is unproving and there are many elements of wealth in it. In many of its features it is of rare beauty and productiveness, and the expenses of living are wonderfully small. A cotton mill would yield abundant returns, while investment in tobacco, hides, wool, cattle, horses, medical barks and herbs, especially that from which quinine is made, could be most advantageously effected. Many other articles only to be found in the tropics might be added, while in this day of female fashionable adornment one man is said to have amassed a competence by the export of the matchlessly plumaged birds of the Napo. The people are very kindly disposed towards Americans, though but few of our countrymen have as yet turned their adventurous attention hitherward. The ground lies fertile for the hands of energy and enterprise. The introduction of American mechanical inventions, agricultural implements and domestic conveniences would be a great work. Fine roads are being built under the supervision of American engineers, employed by government, and the contract for a line of American coaches and carrying wagons upon the great highway soon to be finished between this city and Guayaquil, on the coast, would insure the projectors a rapid accession of wealth. What American industry and nerve and capital have accomplished for themselves in other South American countries may be repeated here. I send you these incomplete statements, hoping that they may meet the attention of men who will look into them. There is an American Minister here who, from what I know of him, will, I am confident, take the trouble to reply to any person who may address him in regard to my statements.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

A PRIVATEERING SUGGESTION.

New York, Nov. 17, 1870.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

In order to show our appreciation of the respective attitudes of Russia and England toward us in our hour of trouble I propose that our mercantile community—especially shipowners, seamen and insurance companies—contribute toward building and arming a privateer, to be known as the "Russian-American," and then presenting her to the Emperor Alexander as a testimony of good will.

A VICTIM OF THE "290."

UP TOWN AND DOWN TOWN.

John Foley Goes to "See William" Again—The Result of His Being Seen and Heard.

There was a big talk at Mr. William H. Vanderbilt's office, at the Harlem Railroad depot, yesterday, and John Foley and his friends from the Twelfth and Nineteenth wards were at the bottom of it.

"You see," said John, as he strode into Libby's Hotel about half-past nine o'clock, where all his enthusiastic chums were patiently waiting for him, "we must keep this thing up or we won't win. Folks will go to Jersey and Brooklyn to live just as long as they can't get up town quick enough to suit 'em, and we've got the people's interest at heart, we have."

John probably didn't know that he was as emphatic as Dickens' Mississippi man, who wasn't a "brown forester" by long odds. He, nevertheless, shook his chums by the hand, and, taking the lead, proceeded to

"SEE WILLIAM"

for about the fifteenth time, more or less, and all about that "quick transit" business. Mr. Vanderbilt was in his office, looking as fresh as a primrose, and John's committee were so promptly on time that he hadn't time to take his gloves off before the Twelfth and Nineteenth warders had ranged themselves, standing and sitting, all about him.

"There's no necessity for introducing ourselves," said John, as he rose from his seat.

"Not at all, Mr. Foley," said the gracious son of his father Cornelius; "your faces are all familiar to me." John looked at his chums, and his chums looked at him inquiringly. Didn't Mr. Vanderbilt make a palpable hit by that remark? That's what each one wanted to know. Mr. Vanderbilt smiled benignly, for he knew he had.

"Mr. Vanderbilt," said Mr. Foley, finally, "Our object in coming here is to settle that great question of rapid transit between Harlem and the lower part of the city. We have come to the conclusion that Fourth avenue is the best railroad avenue in the city and would like to have two more tracks laid from Thirty-second street up. All the crossings could be nicely bridged over and in a short time the vacant lots would be filled. Three years from now there will be 200,000 persons living on the upper part of the island if this question of rapid transit is now settled." Mr. Vanderbilt looked a little dubious at this point, whereupon Mr. Foley grew more emphatic. "Why, sir," said he, "you

BLOW YOUR WHISTLES IN OUR EARS

night and day and fill our air with your smoke, and yet we get no return for our suffering. It all goes to the benefit of Connecticut and other country places." This was the gist of John's remarks, and as he sat down his chums looked very much like applauding, but they did not.

Mr. Townsend then took a hand in. He began on the Ciceronian plan by saying that he did not want to say much, and would not if he could, but managing somehow or other to talk very well indeed about "rapid transit," sunken lots, increasing population and various other things too numerous to mention. Several other gentlemen spoke about the object of the meeting, and then

Mr. Vanderbilt had his say. The idea, he said, that the Harlem Railroad could do what it pleased in the matter of laying rails in this city in the streets was a fallacy. The company had undergone and was still undergoing great expense to give every possible accommodation to the public, and it was ready to do everything that lay in its power. But it could not accomplish impossibilities. The whole matter of this up town transit lay in the hands of the Legislature. Without a legislative enactment authorizing the company to do what was requested of them, it could do nothing. It was impossible at present to get steam accommodation, as the committee desired. The trains that had been run to Yorkville had not been patronized. Referring to the Madison avenue railroad, he said that the company intended to make it the best railroad in the city. Additional cars were being built and additional facilities would be given passengers, such as that requested by Mr. Townsend, that a car should run up town, after half-past nine o'clock, every hour till midnight. He would lay the whole question of the "rapid transit," underground and overground, before the Board of Directors, and let them digest it.

Mr. Foley and his chums then bowed themselves into the street.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The sun shone brightly on Fleetwood Park yesterday afternoon, and the atmosphere was balmy and healthful, but at intervals a nipping blast of wind would waft over the course, necessitating shelter as long as it lasted. An important trotting match was to come off, and much sport was anticipated; but when the bell rang for the horses to appear for action the crowd in attendance, all told, numbered 200 gentlemen and six ladies. The match was between Colonel Fisk and Mr. Stokes, the former backing a friend's brown mare Pownal Mare and the latter his own chestnut mare Josephine, the race being mile heats, best three in five, to wagons. The Pownal Mare had the call in the betting at the odds of one hundred to sixty before the start and afterwards at very long range. Dan Mace handled Colonel Fisk's mare and Sam McLaughlin attended to the movements of Josephine. Pownal Mare won the race very easily in three straight heats. The following are the details:—

First Heat.—The Pownal mare was the favorite at $100 to $60 before the start, Josephine had the pole. The send-off was very even and the mares went away on even terms. At the quarter pole they were close together in thirty-seven seconds. Going around the lower turn Pownal Mare broke up and fell off a couple of lengths, and Josephine passed the half-mile pole in 1:15. On the way up the backstretch Pownal Mare trotted fast and passed Josephine, leading a few lengths to the three-quarter pole. Coming into the homestretch Josephine closed and by a break on the part of Pownal Mare a very close heat was the result. Pownal Mare won by a short length. Time 2:34¼.

Second Heat.—The betting was now $100 to $30 on Pownal Mare. The horses had a very fine send-off and they went head and head for 200 yards, when Josephine broke up, and before she was on a trot again Pownal Mare was fifty yards in front. The latter passed the quarter pole in thirty-seven seconds, and the half in 1:17, about the same distance in advance of Josephine. The Pownal Mare was then taken in hand and Josephine closed up a great deal of the daylight on the backstretch, being only three lengths behind at the three-quarter pole. Josephine was forced too much as she came into the homestretch and she again left her feet, and Pownal Mare jogged home a winner by six lengths, in 2:38½.

Third Heat.—$125 to $10 was the current betting between the heats, the odds being on the Pownal Mare. After a good deal of manoeuvring between Mace and McLaughlin for the best of the send-off they got the word on even terms; but before they were around the turn Josephine broke up and fell all to pieces. When she was picked up she was fifty yards behind and all chance of winning the race gone. Pownal Mare went to the quarter pole in thirty-seven and three-quarter seconds, to the half-mile pole in 1:17, and jogged in a winner by ten lengths in 2:39¼. The following is a

SUMMARY.

Fleetwood Park, November 17—Match $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

Dan Mace named br. m. Pownal Mare	1	1	1
Sam McLaughlin named ch. m. Josephine	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37	1:15	2:34¼
Second heat	37	1:17	2:38½
Third heat	37¾	1:17	2:39¼

The sweepstakes which was announced to take place yesterday at the above track is postponed until Saturday, at one o'clock. Two other trots will take place after the sweepstakes.

THE PARTY OF "REVENUE REFORMERS."

Personnel and "Master Minds" of the New Party.

[From the Chicago Post (radical republican) Nov. 15.]

It is proposed to get up this new party on a new plan. Instead of the people speaking, complaining of ills and demanding change, they express their satisfaction with the means of government and progress in being, and have a tendency to laugh at the "angry boys" who, with tears in their eyes, tell them they are going to destruction. And so these youthful adventurers get together, and form a national political party on the military plan of the mackerel brigade, everybody being a brigadier and nobody a soldier. We suppose they will now undertake to enlarge the plan, and drum up recruits. Wherefore, let us see whether the self-constituted officers are such men as would be likely to lead a great nation to the adoption of wide and wise statesmanship.

There is, as one of the leaders, "General" Boynton, of Washington city. He is a newsmonger, one of the kind who depend upon their imaginations for their facts, and their malevolence for their calumnies. The people know nothing of him and care less.

There is "Colonel" Grosvenor, of the St. Louis *Democrat*. He was dismissed from the army for miscellaneous tippling, or something worse, and was afterward allowed to resign; and is a "reformer" of the reddest color, who hold such steady men as Grant and Trumbull, and their political coadjutors in express contempt.

Then there is Don Piatt, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. He is a cross between a buffoon and a Bohemian. Don would be among statesmen what Beau Hickman is among gentlemen. He could put on all the airs and banish all the substance.

Next is Charles Nordhoff, of the New York *Evening Post*. It is this youngster's misfortune that the country knows nothing of him.

Among those who assisted in putting the new party on its legs was also Mr. Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, whose most notable achievement is the unparalleled success with which he has brought down a once great journal, advocating great ideas, to a news and advertising sheet, and the mere vehicle of personal spleen and spite.

These are the "master minds" of the new party. The fact is, they are the new party, which yet, as we have said, consists only of leaders and no followers.

A FRESH SENSATION AT THE HUB.

Reminiscences of the "Hard Times" of the Old Abolition Party—Wendell Phillips on the "Lyman Mob of 1835."

[From the Boston Post (democratic), Nov. 17.]

The fifth lecture of the Boston Lyceum course was delivered in Music Hall, last evening, by Wendell Phillips. The subject of the lecture was "The Lyman Mob of 1835."

At half-past seven o'clock the lecturer made his appearance on the platform. His appearance was fresh and prepossessing, and, notwithstanding the arduous labors of the campaign, he spoke with vigor and freedom, and did so about an hour and three-quarters.

THE LECTURE.

In commencement, Mr. Phillips referred to his recent effort to lift the politics of the State to a higher level; and congratulated the audience upon the marvellous success of that effort. We have put, he said, from forty to sixty representatives in two branches of the Legislature to represent temperance and labor; and we have done this in the face of the whole unscrupulous journalism of the State. Then, touching upon the shameless subserviency of the press, Mr. Phillips quoted from Niebuhr:—

> If there is any class in the community upon whom rests stronger obligations than upon any other to be good citizens and good men and true gentlemen, it is the editors of a nation.

Two things in this canvass, said the lecturer, have given me personally unmixed satisfaction. First, I have been permitted to put a noisy, meddlesome and selfish club into the pillory, and there it will stand for a few years; second, I have lived to see, thank God, one of that group that hung Edward Greene brought to his knees before the Commonwealth in explanation and apology. And, if years are spared me, I am sure I shall see others of that group in the same honorable attitude. And, with these prefatory remarks, the lecturer came to the point before him. First he reviewed the evidence of the Mayor of 1835, Mr. Theodore Lyman, and William Lloyd Garrison, in relation to the mob of that year, and claimed the credibility of the latter; and then, in order that the audience might properly understand the question, carried them back to the time of the starting of the "Liberator" by Garrison in 1830—what he characterized as the "mob season," which began in 1833, and the election of Edward Everett, in 1835, Governor of the State, and his message to the effect that he believed anti-slavery meetings to be an indictable offence. Julian Hall, said Mr. Phillips, tenanted and hired by the infidels headed by Abner Kneeland, was the only hall that was liberal enough to shelter an anti-slavery meeting. Hounded out of every building, denounced by every press, with the United States government and the State government against it, Mr. Garrison, when he sailed from New York in 1833, was obliged to be hidden in Arthur Tappan's house in order that he might safely get on board. George Thompson, in 1835, hidden in the county of Essex in farmhouses that are now historical, from the mobs of Massachusetts; from the seaboard back to the Mississippi, from the lakes down to the Gulf, one unbroken scene of violence; a price set on Mr. Garrison's head by the State of Georgia; a demand from another State for the editor of the New York *Emancipator*, indicted for words printed in that city—these facts Mr. Phillips mentioned to show the nature of the struggle. He then came directly to the announcement of the meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, at which George Thompson was to speak, on the 21st of October, in a small hall belonging to themselves at 46 Washington street, in the attic, the only one they could command. The day before and for several weeks previous Mr. Henry D. Chapman, the husband of Maria Weston Chapman, and other gentlemen, had waited on the Mayor, told him that a mob was apprehended and asked of him the protection of the meeting. They waited upon him so frequently that as the Mayor himself said the Marshal at last said, "You trouble us a great deal." The occupants of the stores in the neighborhood of the anti-slavery room petitioned the Mayor to prevent the meeting on the ground of the danger they apprehended. The ladies of the society went around to its members and warned them that unless they were ready to face a mob they must not come to the meeting. The whole city tossed with excitement. On the morning of the day there appeared in State street a placard directed against Mr. Thompson:—"That infamous foreigner, known as Thompson, will hold forth this afternoon at the *Liberator* office, No. 48 Washington street. The present is a fair opportunity for the friends of the Union to snake Thompson out. It will be a contest between Thompson and the friends of the Union. A purse of $100 has been raised by a number of patriotic citizens to reward the individual who shall first lay violent hands on Thompson, so that he may be brought to the tar kettle before dark. Friends of the Union, be vigilant." The Mayor was duly warned and took warning, but took no steps to protect the meeting. Well, the mob gathered, and the Mayor was for dispersing the Society instead of dispersing the mob. He merely entreated the rioters to obey the laws; he never sought to command the mob, nor did he issue any order. He consented, if he did not assist, at tearing down the anti-slavery sign and throwing it to the mob to propitiate its rage. He had ample means to control the mob, but did not do so. Mr. Phillips considered the separate steps in what he characterized as the Mayor's efficiency, and dwelt particularly and with sarcasm upon the moment when, after the sign had been thrown down and the mob were not satisfied with that, he said to him, "Can't you go up into the attic and hide yourself?" There were no attic stairs; they were in the attic; they were as high up as they could get. But Garrison finds his way out of the back of the building, the mob seize him; the Mayor hears of it; he rushes from 46 Washington street, round the corner of State street, to meet the mob; he meets them at the entrance of the City Hall—then the Old State House—and takes Mr. Garrison into the City Hall. The second time the hunted man is under a roof, and here comes the greatest offence. Two thousand persons outside; Mr. Garrison rescued with hardly a particle of clothing on his person: a rope had been round his body. With immense struggle—actual fighting between man and man—he is gotten into shelter again. What is the duty of the Mayor? He says, "The Post Office is below. These are valuable rooms. Mr. Garrison, you must go to jail." The jail was in Leverett street, a mile off. He committed him again to a carriage. It was by extreme struggle of the most powerful men present that he could be put into that carriage. The mob cut the traces; they seized the horses; they hauled the driver off. The Sheriff could not follow him into the carriage. They howled after it. There was not one chance in a hundred that the man would ever reach Leverett street, turned out again houseless into that tumult. Why were not the leaders of that mob arrested? Because, as the young man says, "My father had no legal, no police power to resist it. He had neither the law nor the officers. The law was not changed till 1840." Well, it was different when Elliot was Mayor and the law was vindicated so signally in the Irish riot. There never was a mob in this city that was not crushed into a pro-slavery mob. Mr. Phillips next considered the testimony of Mr. Josiah Quincy, Jr., once President of the City Council, to the effect that Mayor Lyman had done all he could to control the mob, and passed on to a picture of the future, with Theodore Lyman for Mayor. And this was all.

At the conclusion of his charges (continues the report in the *Post*), Mr. Phillips was warmly congratulated by his numerous friends upon the platform, among whom were the well-known Abby Foster and a number of the old anti-slavery people. Whatever the impression on the audience by Mr. Phillips might have been had his dictum gone forth unalloyed, the distribution of a paper entitled "The Garrison Mob," at the door, at the instance of Theodore Lyman, Jr., which was a complete refutation of the lecturer's charges, had a wonderful effect in lessening the degree, and convinced many that there were two sides to the question.

A DREADFUL FALL.

A Woman in Rochester Falls from a Fourth Story Window and is Instantly Killed.

[From the Rochester Chronicle, Nov. 15.]

Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, a woman named Lydia Galway, aged about fifty-five years, while cleaning one of the windows in S. R. Robinson's law office, in the fourth story of Powers' block, stepped on the sill outside of the window and was in the act of pulling down the lower sash when her hands slipped and she fell backward to the sidewalk, striking on the right side of her head, back of the ear, and being killed almost instantly. In her descent she struck the second awning in front of P. H. Curtis' store, breaking four or five of her ribs on the right side, and both bones of her right leg below the knee. The force with which the body struck the awning was sufficient to bend the iron rods downward. Several gentlemen ran to the spot, and raising her up carried her into an unoccupied store in the building. When they got to her the blood was flowing freely from the mouth and right ear and she was breathing. A few minutes after being taken into the store her breathing stopped, but her heart continued to beat fully eighteen minutes after she had fallen. Drs. Hovey and Montgomery were called and made an examination. Coroner Harder was called and summoned the following named gentlemen to act as jurors:—E. T. Huntington, Bernard Hughes, John W. Martin, A. Stevens, William Wadsworth and James Conway. The jury retired to the parlor in the building and held an inquest, rendering a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to her death by falling from a window which she was washing, in the office of S. R. Robinson, in the fourth story of the building. She was a single woman and resided in the upper story of the building. She had charge of Powers' bank and had been in his employ for fifteen or sixteen years. She was well known and liked by all for her cheerfulness and trustworthiness. She had friends residing in Canada, near Gananoqua, where she owned a farm. She was a devout woman and was a member of the First Methodist church. The window sill from which she fell is twenty-six inches wide. The body was conveyed to the chapel vault in Mount Hope Cemetery.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A very sad case is reported in Oswego. A young man was spending the evening with a married lady. The lady's husband inconveniently put in an appearance, and the young man, with only a portion of his apparel, escaped to the garret of the house, thence to the roof, and from that roof to one ten feet below. Having reached the latter he could not get back, and he dared not jump down, so he stayed there all night. At early morn the sympathetic clerks of a neighboring grocery procured a ladder and released him from his dreary watch. No cards.—*Rochester Chronicle.*

THE COURTS.

Proceedings in the United States Supreme Court—The Imprisonment of Parson Brownlow During the Rebellion—The Jay Cooke Seven-Thirty Controversy—An Election Fiasco—The Law's Delay—Charge of Embezzlement—Liability for Stores Purchased for a Vessel.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Imprisonment of Senator Brownlow During the Rebellion.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 17, 1870.

No. 217.—*Joseph A. Cooper, Plaintiff in error, vs. Lessee of Robert B. Reynolds.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee.—In the early part of the war the Confederate military authorities siezed and imprisoned for a period of six months, and afterwards expelled from Tennessee, the Rev. William G. Brownlow, now Senator Brownlow, of that State. His experience during that time has often been related by himself, and is doubtless familiar to all. In February, 1865, Brownlow recovered judgment by default for $25,000 damages, the full amount claimed against R. R. Reynolds, W. H. Sneed and J. H. Crozier, the parties immediately concerned in the arrest and imprisonment, they having then fled the State, and being served with legal process only by publication in the Knoxville *Whig*. The suit was commenced by attachment against the property after defendants located within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court for Knox county, where it was brought, and the Sheriff subsequently sold the property to satisfy the judgment. This suit was brought after the close of the war by Reynolds, one of the defendants in the Brownlow case, to recover his property. Another question was as to the title of Cooper, who held under the Sheriff's deed. The Court charged the jury that the proceedings in the State court, wherein Brownlow recovered the judgment, were void, and that Cooper took no title from the Sheriff, because the affidavit upon which the attachment issued was defective under the laws of Tennessee in not setting forth certain facts which were required to give it validity. The verdict was accordingly for the plaintiff, and the case is brought here for revisal, the plaintiff in error contending that the affidavit was sufficient in form to sustain the proceedings, and that the title conveyed by the Sheriff is a valid title, and that even if it were not so its validity cannot be collaterally attacked in another suit, but could be questioned only by appeal from the judgment of the Court where the case was decided. The defendant in error sustains the position assumed by the Court below, and adds that Reynolds and his co-defendants were at the time of the Brownlow suit excluded from that part of the State by the existence of the war, and could not appear and defend, by reason of the laws of the United States then in force and the proclamation of the President prohibiting all intercourse between the people of the loyal and disloyal States or sections thereof. Thomas A. R. Nelson and Horace Maynard for plaintiff in error, and G. W. Moore for defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN EQUITY.

The Jay Cooke Seven-Thirty Controversy.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The United States vs. Jay Cooke & Co.—The hearing in this case, which was resumed yesterday, dragged on its slow length through the day. Counsel for the defence seem determined to contest every inch of ground, and the session was consumed in technical questions to witnesses and technical objections thereto on one side or the other. The first point now to be decided is to connect the defendants with those particular eighteen seven-thirties of $1,000 each, for the recovery of which this action is brought. This, which at first seemed to be a conceded point on the part of the defence, appears now to be one of its strongest bulwarks. Ex-Sub-Treasurer Van Dyke was on the stand a considerable portion of the day and while morally certain that the notes in dispute were presented by Jay Cooke, and that he paid the amount of them to the defendants, he declines to swear positively that those are the identical notes so presented. A great portion of the day was consumed in arguments and objections, replies and sustainments, and at the usual hour the Court adjourned till this morning.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

An Election Fiasco.

Before Commissioner Davenport.

Bartholomew Colman, Michael St. George and Richard Ash—the first two Tammany inspectors and the last named a republican inspector in the Ninth Election district of the First ward—were brought up for examination on the charge of having allowed one James Egan to register illegally. The evidence showed that Egan was challenged, but swore that he was competent, and that there was no evidence brought to the knowledge of the inspectors that he was incompetent. Counsel for defence contended that in this view of the case it was the duty of the inspectors to allow Egan to register, and the Commissioner coincided in this view, and discharged the accused.

The Law's Delay—A Hard Case.

Isaac Courcelli, a Frenchman, was arrested on the 26th of October for having, as alleged, given a false residence while registering. He was brought before Commissioner Davenport at the time and his examination was set down for the 28th of October. A special Deputy Marshal who had the warrant failed, for some reason, to return it to the Marshal's office, and poor Courcelli was not brought up for examination. In the multiplicity of matters that engrossed the Commissioner's attention at that time Courcelli's case was forgotten by the Commissioner—or rather the fact that he had not been brought up for examination escaped his attention—and Courcelli might have laid in jail for an indefinite period had he not addressed a note to the commissioner asking when he would be examined. The latter immediately sent for Courcelli, and after hearing his story became convinced that he was entitled to vote, and had probably acted under a misapprehension in giving his residence, and immediately discharged him.

The Aguero Cigar Case.

Before Commissioner Shields.

In the case in which Louis Aguero is charged with having sold unstamped cigars to William C. Brandon, two witnesses, Jasper Silva and Leopold Gerdilo, were examined for the defence, and testified that the cigars in question were stamped, after which a further adjournment was had.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Verdict Against a Steamboat Company.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

The Russell Manufacturing Company vs. The New Haven Steamboat Company.—In this case, the particulars of which were reported in yesterday's Herald, the Court directed the jury to render a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $274 76.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Liability for Stores Purchased for a Vessel.

Before Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.

Aaron Browning vs. John Richardson.—The plaintiff brought action to recover for stores furnished the brig Hardy, of which the defendant was the general owner. The goods were ordered by Benjamin Rider, who sailed her on shares under an agreement that he should victual, man her, pay half the port charges and receive half the profits. The case was tried before a referee, who reported in favor of the plaintiff, giving judgment for $696, the amount claimed. The defendant appealed, claiming that, as the master was entitled to the possession and navigation of the brig, he was the owner, *per hoc vice*, and therefore he, and not the general owner, was liable for the supplies. For the respondents it was claimed that the master did not have exclusive possession, as he and the owner consulted together about the conduct of the business, and that the arrangement between them was not brought home to the plaintiff's knowledge before the inception of the credit, and therefore the owner was liable. The Court, after hearing the argument of opposing counsel, affirmed the judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

A Case with Several Interesting Features.

Before Judge Spencer.

John H. Seip vs. Damuth & Poor.—There are two separate complaints against the defendants. The charge is slander and the two actions are to recover damages. The alleged offence was committed something over a year ago. The plaintiff is proprietor of a lager beer saloon in the Sixteenth ward. Just before the election a year ago the defendants were spending an evening in the saloon when the subject of the election formed the leading topic of conversation. Defendant's counsel said they had entered on their third keg of lager—a statement somewhat hyperbolical, no doubt, to be taken *cum grano salis*—when the talk assumed a more exciting and personal turn. The long and short of the story is, the defendants stated that the plaintiff had been in State Prison in Germany. Upon this statement the actions for slander were brought. The plaintiff does not deny having been in prison, as stated, but affirms that it was for political reasons, and not to answer a criminal charge, the inference allowed and intended to be drawn from the deponents' assertions. The case came up to-day on motion on part of the plaintiff to amend the complaint, which averred that the slander was uttered in the English language, and set forth that the same was uttered in the German language.

Mr. Spencer, counsel for the defendants, opposed the motion in quite a lengthy speech and in his usual vein. He insisted that it was late in the day to come forward with such a motion, and then entered upon an argument to show the absurdity of prosecuting the action at all against his clients.

"They are responsible men," interrupted the opposing counsel, "and should be made to suffer for such an atrocious slander upon a most worthy and respectable man, and thereby inflict, not only a fatal stab upon his reputation, but seriously injure his business prospects."

"I insist that nothing can be made out of them," pursued the defendants' counsel, "and leave it to your Honor to judge."

"That's a matter to be determined after the conclusion of the suits," said the Judge, "in case of judgments against them."

"I will put the case strong," continued defendants' counsel. "Cast your eyes on the names of these defendants. One is poor (Poor) and the other is a d—n youth (Damuth). (Laughter.) Now, I ask, what is the use of trying to make any money out of these men—one *prima facie* being without means and the other without character?"

Badinage ceasing and the motion coming to be argued on its merits, the Judge granted the same on each of the defendants paying seventy dollars, the stipulated price of the privilege.

The Bishop Divorce Case.

Eleanor Fletcher Bishop vs. Nathaniel C. Bishop.—This case came up on two motions. The first was on part of Mr. Peck for plaintiff to withdraw motion for stay of proceedings brought by Count Johannes, the late attorney for the plaintiff in the name of the plaintiff without her authority. The motion, after opposition by defendant's counsel, was granted. The second motion was for permission to strike out portions of the plaintiff's counsel. This also was opposed, but granted, and an order entered allowing reply to be withdrawn and plaintiff twenty days to serve new reply, the reply withdrawn having been served on the late attorney.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

A Bookkeeper and Cashier Charged with Embezzlement.

Before Judge McCunn.

Harrison B. Johnston vs. Augustus L. Thomas.—The defendant was employed as bookkeeper and cashier by the firm of Baskerville, Sherman & Co. at the time of their dissolution, in April, 1869, and subsequently by the plaintiff, who having been a previous partner in the firm, succeeded to the business after the dissolution. As such bookkeeper and cashier it is alleged that he had sole charge of the books of account, check and bank books, and other securities belonging to the said firm and to the plaintiff, until about the middle of September, 1869, when he was discharged by the plaintiff. It is charged that while thus employed that by means of false entries and drawing and signing checks he embezzled $10,941 15, converting the same to his own use. The suit is brought for $20,000 alleged damages. The defence was a general denial of all these allegations. Considerable testimony was taken on both sides. The plaintiff could not testify that he had ever seen the accused take any money. He confessed having made a complaint before Judge Dowling accusing the defendant with embezzlement, and that the complaint there was dismissed. He had told others that he had suspicions that Mr. Sherman might have taken money, but he had no evidence against him. The case is still on.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Notice to the Bar.

The short cause calendar of the Trial Term of Parts 1 and 2 of this court for the November term will be called in Part 2 on Wednesday, the 23d, instead of Friday, the 25th instant, at eleven o'clock A. M., Thursday being Thanksgiving and Friday Evacuation Day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FORGERY.

Late in the afternoon of yesterday Henry S. Voorhees was placed on trial charged with having forged a check, on the 2d of this month, upon the Market National Bank for the sum of $14,253 30, purporting to have been signed by James C. Wilson, of the firm of Clark, Wilson & Co., Beekman street. This check was presented at the office of Soutter & Co., brokers, by a boy, and as it bore the marks of certification (which was also a forgery) $14,000 worth of bonds upon the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad were delivered to him, which bonds, it was shown, were offered to Mr. Brown for negotiation by the prisoner on the afternoon of the same day. Ex-Judge Stuart was assigned to defend the accused, who is an elderly man. The case will be concluded to-day.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Before Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo. Opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 132, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 288, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Part 1.—Before Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 5201, 5599, 5677, 5735, 5751, 6157, 6541, 6563, 6639, 6643, 6653½, 6767, 6855, 6929, 7017, 7019, 7097, 7133, 7217, 7377, 7411, 7471, 7559, 7571, 7457.

Supreme Court—Chambers.—Before Judge Brady.—Nos. 143, 170, 195, 196, 193, 202, 204; call 204.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Part 1—Held by Judge McCunn. Short causes.—Nos. 776, 1014, 976, 826, 997, 1101, 987, 1029, 1059, 914, 921, 1016.

Common Pleas.—Part 1—Held by Judge Robinson. Nos. 346, 347, 202, 323, 402, 403, 273, 369, 297, 13, 314, 197, 198, 320, 316, 169. Part 2—Held by Judge Daly.—Nos. 181, 188, 212, 428, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441.

Marine Court.—Part 1.—Nos. 4348, 4376, 4117, 4109, 4311, 4368, 4369, 4370, 4371, 4372, 4373, 4374, 4375, 4377, 4379, 4397, 4180. Part 2.—Nos. 3022, 2316, 4317, 4373, 4380, 4381, 4382, 4383, 4384, 4387, 4250, 4253, 4385, 4386, 4388.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

Albany, Nov. 17, 1870.

The following is the day calendar for the Court of Appeals for November 18:—Nos. 64, 32, 33, 49½, 48, 24, 49½, 51, 56½, 61.

THE COOPERS' STRIKE AT WEEHAWKEN.

Trying to Intimidate the New Workmen—Some of the Employes Badly Beaten.

It was announced in the Herald a few days ago that the coopers employed at the Weehawken docks had struck in consequence of the announcement that their wages were to be reduced fifty cents a day. The men had been receiving $3 50. A deputation waited on the employers and informed them that by the rules of the Coopers' Union they could not continue at work if the reduction was insisted upon. One of the firm replied that he could not recognize any organization of the kind, as the question was one to be settled entirely between the firm and their employes on the simple principle of supply and demand. This reply was deemed unsatisfactory, and at another interview the delegation made a more determined avowal. The men were coolly informed that they had the usual alternative to work or quit, as it suited them. The men accordingly left off work, and on the following night meetings were held by several branches of the Coopers' Union, at which it was resolved to sustain the men.

The employers in the meantime made up their minds that they would dispense entirely with the services of the men who had left—to the number of sixty—and they employed a few men from Brooklyn. As soon as the strikers learned this they resolved to appeal to brute force (which as Mr. Mundella remarked, is fatal to strikers in this country) to settle their supposed grievance. On Wednesday evening a gang proceeded to the docks and attacked the men, driving them away and beating some of them so badly that they will not be able to resume work for a long time. Six deputy sheriffs were on the ground, but they could afford but very little protection in the face of so numerous a gang. The rioters, to the number of twenty, having satisfied themselves with their success, walked away at their discretion. Three of them have been identified, and warrants are now in the hands of a constable for their arrest. The law in New Jersey is very severe in cases of this kind, as shown in the treatment accorded to the Erie rioters a year ago.

THE MURDERED WAIF.

Clear and Deliberate, Though Mysterious Infanticide—Partial Investigation.

The circumstances attending the finding of the body of a female child (murdered by some one unknown) on the basement steps of Dr. Cockroft's residence, No. 6 West Sixteenth street, as heretofore detailed in the Herald, were yesterday investigated at the City Hall.

Bernard Plunkett, an officer attached to the Ninth precinct, deposed that he was called by a man to him then unknown, who said he had been sent from Dr. Cockroft's house to ask that the child be removed; the man, as the witness alleged, said the doctor would put him into trouble if he did not act promptly in the matter.

Oscar Miller, coachman for Dr. Cockroft, testified that he was requested by Margaret Morrow, the cook employed in the house, to go for an officer, and accordingly he sought out officer Plunkett, but said he did not threaten him with trouble if he refused to go.

Margaret Morrow deposed to finding the body of the child lying on the basement steps as she opened the door for the milkman.

Merritt C. Manning, the milkman, saw the child lying on the steps before the cook opened the door. No evidence has yet been obtained by Coroner Rollins going to show the names or whereabouts of the deceased's parents, or by whom the murder was committed, body abandoned, &c. Coroner Rollins indefinitely adjourned the further investigation of the case in order that Captain Burden, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, may make further efforts to discover the murderer. As yet there seems to be no clue to the guilty parties.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXV.....No. 322

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 35th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN.—NICK OF THE WOODS.—MUM.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—MAN AND WIFE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francais).—ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE RIVALS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE RAPPAREE; OR, THE TREATY OF LIMERICK.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—BILLIARDS.—ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LES BRIGANDS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—GRAND GERMAN OPERA.—NORMA.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—MAN AND WIFE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway.—THE ONLY LEON.—LA ROSE DE ST. FLOUR, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, SOLOS, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUES, &c.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, November 18, 1870.

CONTENTS OF THE HERALD.

PAGE.
1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—Russia: Prince Gortchakoff's Circular to Earl Granville: Complete Text of the Russian Demands and Argument; the European War Agitation Continued and the Cabinets and Peoples Still Excited; Turkey Protests Against the Czar's Claims and in Support of the Treaty of Paris; England Ready for War Should the Cabinet Action be Sustained; Lord Napier, of Magdala, to Command the British Army; a British Counterblast to Russia; Prussian Recommendation for a European Congress and Peace; The Great Powers to Reply to Russia Individually; Turkey Preparing an Energetic Note; General Summons for Russian Army Service.
4—Horrors of the Deep: The Packet Ship James Foster, Jr., and Its Terrible Memories Revived—Loss of the Merchant Ship Japan—Army Intelligence—Railroad Robberies—Miscellaneous Foreign Items—Silver Mines in Ohio—A Bowie Knife Tournament—The Rocky Mountain Bandits—Desperate Street Fight in Sacramento—The Home for the Friendless—Fall from the Roof of a Church—Municipal Affairs—Department of Docks—Funeral of the late A. P. Cruvenden, of California.
5—Another Blow at Harrotors: A Leader of the Gang Sent to the State Prison for Seventeen Years and Six Months—Up Town and Down Town: John Foley Goes to "Sing Sing" Again—The Death of Mrs. Collins—The Death of Mrs. Melbougal—The Courts—Invitation to American Enterprise—Trotting at Fleetwood Park—The Party of "Revenue Reformers"—A Fresh Sensation at the Hub—The Coopers' Strike at Weehawken—The Murdered Waif—The President and Ex-Secretary Cox: No Misunderstanding—A Dreadful Fall—A Privateering Suggestion—Served Him Right.
6—Editorials: Leading Articles: "The Discords of the Republican Party—General Grant's Views of the Late Elections"—Amusement Announcements.
7—Editorial (continued from sixth page)—France: Startling Rumors from the Seat of War: Great and Successful Sortie from Paris; Communications Established between Trochu and De Paladines; Reported Capture of the Entire German Fleet in the North Sea; Von Der Tann Falling Back; A Sortie from Belfort Repulsed by the Germans; Renewed Demand by Great Britain for an Armistice—Europe: Spain Proclaims the King in Constitutional Form and Quiet; Papal Protest Against Italian Spoliation—China and Japan—General Telegraphic News—Personal Intelligence—Meteorological Record—Business Notices.
8—Visit to Quarantine: Distinguished Officials Inspect the West Bank Hospital—Corrupt Legislation in Jersey—Mexico: The Illness of President Juarez; The Presidential Campaign—News from Australasia—China: Expulsion of the American Missionaries; Naval Action at Chefoo—The Methodist Mission in China and the Recent Massacres—The American Telegraph in Japan—New York City News—High Times for the Darkies.
9—Real Estate Matters—Carrier Pigeons and Falcons in War—Financial and Commercial Reports—Army of the Cumberland—A Rare Astronomical Phenomenon—Arrival of a Missionary from Oregon—Billiards—A Black Scoundrel—A Bully Tormenting a Woman—Comfortable Wedding Night—Marriages and Deaths.
10—Washington: Diplomatic Dilemma: Premature Recognition of the French Republic; New Chapter in the McGarrahan Land Case; The Political Outlook in Pennsylvania—Tracts and Back Tracks: Startling Disclosures Regarding the American Tract Society of Boston—Inauguration of Chancellor Crosby—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION AND THE COTTON MARKET.—The Liverpool cotton market declined on the agitation connected with the Russian question. Prices in New York receded about three-eighths of a cent per pound.

STUB-TAILED MILK.—Milk consumers will be glad to hear that there is shortly to be a convention of milk producers in this city, at which the question of abolishing stub-tailed or swill milk will be fully discussed. The main question involved is simply whether thousands of children shall be saved or poisoned to death.

THE MORMONS ON THE RIGHT TRACK.—The Mormons in Utah have just accomplished what the Gentiles have for a long time endeavored to do in vain. They have arrested a batch of Rocky Mountain brigands, who have lately made predatory incursions upon Pacific railroad trains, capturing treasure and other valuables. If the Mormons stick to this sort of business they will win the approbation of people who do not exactly believe in some of their domestic habits.

A BOWIE-KNIFE TOURNAMENT is one of the modern methods that the rough characters of the Western States have invented for the settlement of personal disputes in a fair and satisfactory manner. Two of them in Kansas, according to the letter of our Lowell, Kansas, correspondent in another column, settled a dispute by fighting one another on horseback with bowie-knives, and the exciting elements of that mode of settlement are so tersely set forth in the detailed story of the fight that we cannot do better than refer the reader to our correspondent's letter.

The Discords of the Republican Party—General Grant's Views of the Late Elections.

In a recent conversation in the White House with Senator Wilson, as it appears, General Grant, in reference to the late elections, said that, although disappointed with some States, he thought that these elections, upon the whole, had resulted satisfactorily to the republicans; that he did not think there was anything in them to cause alarm for the future; that the people could not be successfully drawn aside from the maintenance of the great principles of the republican party; that what the people want, in his opinion, is the payment of the public debt, the reduction of expenditures, the reduction of taxes and an economical administration of the government. Furthermore, it is the opinion of the President that "the party that refuses to be drawn away by side issues and that pursues the policy here indicated will elect its candidate in 1872."

These views of General Grant (for we have no doubt that they are his views) are entitled to the respectful consideration which herein we propose to give them. His platform—the payment of the debt, the reduction of expenditures, the reduction of taxes and an economical administration—is good and sound. It has, too, so far served the republican party in this year's elections as to secure for them a good working majority in the popular branch of the next Congress, which, with the Senate overwhelmingly on the same side, settles the two houses to the next Presidential election. So far the coast is clear; but when General Grant says that the people cannot be successfully drawn aside from the maintenance of the great principles of the republican party he evidently means something more than the principles of economy, retrenchment and reform. He doubtless means the great principles applied in the reconstruction of the late rebel States and embodied in the new amendments to the national constitution, including the abolition of slavery, the establishment of equal civil and political rights to all men, as citizens, of all races and colors, and the power given to Congress to enforce these great principles "by appropriate legislation" over every foot of land and water within the jurisdiction of the United States. These are the great principles, we suppose, to which General Grant refers as insuring the continued ascendancy of the republican party. He is right, too, in this opinion, if it is certain that the democratic party intends to continue the fight against the republican measures of Southern reconstruction so nearly completed and reduced to practice by General Grant himself since his call to the head of the government.

The overwhelming success of the General in the Presidential contest of 1868 was largely due to the suicidal resolution adopted by the Democratic Tammany Seymour Convention on the motion of Wade Hampton, fresh from the rebel army, declaring the reconstruction measures of Congress "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void." This cutthroat resolution, with Frank Blair's supporting letter, in its very announcement defeated Seymour and enabled the republicans not to walk but to canter over the course. We have had no democratic stupidity of this sort, however, since the proclamation of the fifteenth amendment. In Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky they still fight "the damned nigger;" but even in those States they fight him as a "fixed fact" at the polls. Upon this supreme test, then, the democratic party accepts the situation in the constitution as it is, with the civil and political equality of all men as citizens—white men, yellow men, red men, niggers and all.

Thus the great principles suggested by General Grant are among the dead issues of the past. The democrats fought them step by step "to the last ditch;" but in the last ditch they have given up the battle, and the "almighty nigger" is all right. The republican party, therefore, have only the President's platform of economy, retrenchment of expenses, reduction of taxes and payment of the debt to stand upon; and these movable planks in some cases have been placed so wide apart that many of the weak brethren are falling through between them. For instance, here we have the *Tribune*, a republican organ, which insists that payment of the debt means a protective tariff; and here we have the *Evening Post*, another republican organ, which is ready to fight till it rains cats and dogs, and ready, still, to fight in the rain, for the dogma that the reduction of taxes means free trade. At Chicago they have also a *Tribune*, hitherto a rampant radical republican, which is so hot in the cause that it proposes a new party on the platform of free trade; and all through the great Northwest, where their products are wheat, corn, pork and beef, they would, perhaps, agree to a tax upon the "bloated bondholders" of the East if they could thereby get free trade in iron and woollen goods. The President, it appears, is glad that in coming out for a new party, after supporting John Wentworth, an outsider, for Congress, the Chicago *Tribune* is sailing under its true colors as an enemy to the republican party. We suspect, next, that General Cox's free trade notions are at the bottom of his retirement from the Cabinet, because, as it appears, the Pennsylvania protectionists, headed by Senator Cameron, made a dead set upon Cox to get him out. Again, while the *Evening Post* is doing battle for Cox and against the President on the McGarrahan claim, we suspect that free trade is really the secret of the *Post's* admiration of Cox, and of its detestation of McGarrahan, and of its hostility to the President's sensible course upon this McGarrahan claim.

We cite these cases of republican discords as affording each an explanation of some of these late democratic victories. In this State again the results show that in the late election Senator Fenton's influence in "the rural districts" was not given to Woodford, and all because the gentle and genial Thomas Murphy was made Collector of this port. Fenton, in fact, over Murphy had a crow to pick with the President; and so during our recent canvass, as a hint to his followers, he went out to California; and came back well pleased, no doubt, to find Hoffman re-elected. Some pork of a poor quality will shrink this way in the boiling. Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz in Missouri, although read out of the party as bolters by the President himself, have, with the aid of the democrats (including a free trade plank) carried Missouri by thirty thousand majority; and is this a small matter? Next look at Tennessee, where last year a republican bolter carried over the State—hat, coat, boots and breeches—to the democracy. This year the democrats have it so overwhelmingly that they count it fixed for 1872. By republican dissensions, too, North Carolina has been turned over to the democrats; and here and there in different States republican bushwhackers have swamped quite a number of the regular party candidates for Congress.

These republican discords and feuds, and splits and defeats, are easily explained. The "great principles" which have held the party so compactly together during the last ten years (this year excepted) are all settled, and, having nothing else to fight over, the ambitious leaders and greedy spoilsmen of the party are fighting the administration and each other over such issues as free trade and the spoils. And we can tell General Grant that these are bad symptoms in his party; that the old democratic party began to go to pieces just in this fashion, even before it had run negro slavery into the ground as "a divine institution." But is not General Grant, with his new platform of economy, retrenchment and so forth, doing very well? Yes; but there is nothing in it to fight about, and so the restless spirits of the party are going off upon side issues. So it is that Governor Hoffman, in the eyes of his friends, begins to look already like the next President, and walks the earth with the confident air of the Crown Prince of Prussia. And why not, when he, or any other man, under the broad, expansive ensign of Tammany Hall, has such a fair prospect before him?

Lastly, General Grant must do something in his annual message to Congress in December to wake up, inspire and harmonize his party, or before the end of the approaching short session he may find it a labor of Hercules to get its clashing leaders, cliques and factions again together. For this some new idea is wanted. The negro question is used up. Even women's rights, as a living issue, will be better for 1872 than the dead issue of negroes' rights.

The Military Movements in France.

History in Europe is at white heat just now, and the old story of the war in France is like a cool cinder among the burning coals. The grand events that are threatening all over the Continent have robbed the Franco-Prussian situation of nearly all its interest. The news itself, however, is by no means unimportant. The intelligence comes in very credible shape that General Trochu has made another magnificent sortie, fainting on the line about St. Denis, on the north, and opposite Villejuif, on the south, and hurling the full weight of the immense masses of men that he can command for the purpose upon the segment of the circle in front of St. Cloud and Sèvres. This occurred on Tuesday, the day when Paladines' corps of twenty-five thousand men had advanced to Chartres, thereby threatening the rear of the very troops which Trochu attacked in front. We have no particulars of the fight; but with the heavy guns of Fort Mont Valérien to open up a way for him and to give the enemy a preliminary demoralization, and a strong and vigilant force demonstrating fiercely in the rear of the German line, even a non-military reader may see at a glance what irreparable damage Trochu must have inflicted upon the besiegers by a well-timed and resolute attack in front. It is even said that he reopened communication with the left wing of General Paladines' army; but this is improbable, unless he completely broke up the Prussian line and raised the siege of Paris. We shall probably have fuller particulars in a day or two, when we shall be better able to discover what advantages have actually been gained. One thing seems to be established, however, and that is that Trochu is pretty accurately informed of the movements of the co-operating forces outside.

The Army of the Loire is not known to have made any decisive forward movement simultaneously with the sortie except in taking possession of Chartres. It remains in the same position that we reported it in yesterday. Prince Frederick Charles is moving as rapidly as possible to the assistance of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. One of his columns has crossed the river Yonne at Sens, and another has reached Tonnerre, at least forty miles further south on the same river.

VISCOUNT TREILHARD, the Napoleonic appointee as French Minister at Washington, who arrived in New York some days ago, after a long sojourn at sea and on the Western Pacific coast of South America, in total ignorance of the revolutionary changes in France, is now in Washington sorely discomfiting the administration by the unprecedented quandary in which he places it by the presentation of his credentials. He cannot be received officially, because we have recognized the republic, and he can receive no credentials from the provisional government, because it has no recognized head. Why Gambetta or Favre will not do as a head is a question that recurs to ordinary mortals, but these diplomatic people have a way of carrying on their affairs that passes ordinary understandings.

WAKING UP!—The administration organ at Albany announces that "the time has come to strike for a prompt and satisfactory settlement of the Alabama controversy." Right at last! Now let the republican press throughout the country "ring the changes" on that topic, and there may be some hope for cohesion in the republican ranks.

GOOD OLD GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR had a troublesome habit of stuttering badly when excited. On one occasion, during the Seminole war, he led a charge against a body of the redskins, crying out to his men, "G-g-ive 'em r-r-ats!" Had he lived in Missouri—as he once did—during the late election, he might have cried out to the democrats when charging the republicans, "G-g-ive 'em G-g-rats!" They have done so, and did it up "brown," too.

HOW TO OBTAIN GRATUITOUS ADVERTISING FOR A STUPENDOUS JOB.—Get up a row in the Cabinet and have the newspapers publish a batch of correspondence, accompanied by editorials.

The Attitude and Policy of Russia, and the European Question.

"I could have shared the Turkish empire with Russia," said Napoleon I. one day, in the seclusion of his Cabinet, to a confidential friend. "We have discussed the question more than once. Constantinople always saved it. This capital was the great embarrassment, the true stumbling block. Russia wanted it and we would not grant it. It is too precious a key; it alone is worth an empire; whoever possesses it can govern the world."

The same great authority on another occasion condensed his vast political knowledge in the aphorism that "experience is the wisdom of nations." Could that wisdom have been acquired at a less cost than the experience which has covered the soil of the Crimea, of Italy, of Schleswig-Holstein, of Austria, and is now covering the beautiful plains of France with ruins and corpses, how infinitely better the result would have been, humanly speaking, for the moral and physical welfare of Europe! But, unfortunately, the tuition of nations has to be conducted through tears and blood, and when we reflect upon the horrors that our own generation has already witnessed and still beholds we are almost forced to believe that men and nations alike are still far, very far, from real knowledge. Nine-tenths of the difficulties that arise between individuals and communities spring from misunderstandings either through wilful intent to pick a quarrel or through honest want of correct information. This truth was never, perhaps, more strikingly illustrated than in the present imbroglio between Russia and the other Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris. With that peculiar faculty which seems inherent to every international dispute that in any wise involves Oriental affairs, the mere suggestion of a few changes in the famous document has thrown the Old World into fever. The Eastern question, in fine, is the "irritating plaster" of Europe. Every time that it is seriously touched all the Powers, great and small, at once lose their self-possession, the money markets heave like an angry sea, and fleets and armies are heard mustering and preparing in all directions. The Napoleonic dictum that we have cited at the beginning of this article is referred to as an infallible indication of "the designs" cherished by the fierce Muscovite, and it is taken for granted that he is about to move at once upon Turkey and overthrow the entire equilibrium of interest so nicely arranged for the almost exclusive benefit of the allies in 1856. The latter, then, have not learned wisdom by experience, but have left it to the exclusive acquisition of the Czar. That potentate we are entitled to believe, not from the circular of Count Gortchakoff alone, but from the very nature of the case, has pondered carefully, has devised and managed sagaciously, and now acts opportunely as well as moderately and reasonably. He is master of the situation in a diplomatic point of view, and he knows it. That situation has its duties for the responsible ruler of seventy millions of human beings, and he advances at the right moment to discharge it—at the right moment we say, because out of the huge clamor of war he may, at this very pitch of the crisis, combine a paean of peace; out of the nettle danger he may pluck the flower safety, not for himself alone, but for all Europe, and for the East as well.

Let us see by the light of the events now occurring in Europe how this may be possible. It is just a fortnight since the HERALD quoted the significant language of *Le Nord*, the well known Russian organ at Brussels, intimating that the peace of Europe, compromised by the blind ambition of one Power and the obstinacy of another, craved the intervention of a third one strong enough to be respected by the rest and yet not fairly liable to the suspicion of sympathizing with the undue passions or projects of either. That intervention, the whole world knows, has already been pacifically but urgently attempted by the Czar Alexander who has interceded with Prussia for an armistice and conference to save France further humiliation, and has in vain besought England to second the effort with decisive and unmistakable energy. The press of Germany, with the sole important exception of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Augsburg, are loud in their praises of the perfectly loyal attitude of Russia throughout the pending conflict, and the *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* devotes a long and able article to the subject. They admit that it was Russian diplomacy which prevented the armed intervention of Austria at the outset, and allude with feeling to the presentation by Alexander of the highly esteemed Muscovite Order of St. George to two German princes and to Count Von Moltke. The Augsburg paper alone, which is the mouthpiece of virulent Russophobia on the Continent, as Mr. Urquhart is in the British Islands, continues to cry "Wolf! wolf!" at all times and seasons. The one, like the other, maintains that the Muscovite ogre will devour not only Constantinople and the rest of Turkey for his hearty meal, but will also demand rich slices of Fatherland for his dessert. In order to reject the former accusation we have but to remember that, after all, the famous reputed "will of Peter the Great" is pretty clearly proven to have been a mere ingenious invention of the Chevalier d'Eon in the time of the Empress Elizabeth, and that, had it been quite real, the reigning Czar publicly relinquished its asserted views and those of the Empress Catharine at the conferences which ended in this very treaty of 1856. In addition to that historical fact we have positive official information, communicated in our special letter from St. Petersburg, published on Saturday last, that Constantinople, far from being the aggressive aim of Russian diplomacy at this time, is its source of sincere apprehension, so long as it is "the precious key" of which Napoleon spoke, but a key in the hands of a hostile coalition which, while excluding Russia's navy from the Dardanelles and limiting it in the Black Sea, throws the access to both wide open to the other Powers in time of war, and thereby exposes the southern riparian provinces of her empire to incursion and conquest from outside, after prohibiting their fortification on land or protection by sufficient fleets upon the sea. This view, it is plain, quite reverses the case. The Czar, and not the Sultan, is the party who has reason for alarm. Turkey is strong in position, in fleets, in armies and in alliances, while Russia in that direction is not. The real statesmen of Russia do not, to-day, desire to shake the more solid bases of the empire by the seizure of Constantinople; and that the admission of so many more foreign elements—Turkish, Greek, Bosnian and Bulgarian—would disturb them who can doubt?

Again, the idea of any contemplated aggression on Germany is equally futile. The latter has no Russian provinces, and if Russia has two or three in which German is spoken they, like Alsace and Lorraine to France, are the most loyal of the loyal to the Muscovite nationality, and the requirement imposed upon these Baltic States that they shall learn Russian—the general language of the empire—is no more obnoxious than the demand by Prussia that the Poles and Wends under her sceptre shall learn German.

What, then, is it that Russia solicits, and how does her position favor peace rather than war? Prince Gortchakoff's circular answers both these queries, we think, to every unprejudiced mind. It, on the one hand, claims a faithful fulfilment of the letter of the treaty, and, on the other, in so doing, throws wide the doors to an immediate congress of the signatary Powers, the head and front of whom is England. England, then, must meet the issue. She must accede to such a congress at once, or, after having incurred the wrath of Prussia by her equivocal commerce in the war; the indifference of France, in return for her indifference; the distrust of America by her "Alabama" dealings, she must occupy the position of a recusant who will give no redress and who thereby invites war. The sober second thought of the British people will not admit of any such conclusion: a conference will ultimately and soon be granted; the treaty of Paris, and with it the actual position of Paris and of France, will be favorably modified; the conventions of 1815 as well as of 1856 will be altered. Prussia will obtain an opportunity eagerly desired for an honorable retreat and France for an honorable reinstatement; the "key" that is "worth an empire" will be yielded to neither the Russ nor the Turk, in fee simple, but become the common inheritance of progress, commercial and political, and this cloud of war will have proved to be the harbinger of that very peace which Europe craves. All this if "experience" has, indeed, become "the wisdom of the nations." For such a belief we have a reassuring pledge in what we thus demonstrate to be the real attitude and policy of a Power so dignified as Russia, guided by a heart so humane as that of Alexander and an intellect so statesmanlike as that of Prince Gortchakoff.

THE OLD WORLD PEOPLES—PEACE OR WAR?—The peoples of Europe have, evidently, a word to say on the question of peace or a general war in the present crisis. This fact is made patent by our special cable telegrams from the Old World. The monarchs cannot rush into bloody conflict so quickly as they did some years since. There is a restraining moral force power in the popular voice. The rulers obey it to a certain extent even to-day. But for this Europe would most probably be wrapped in the red flame of war at this very moment. Kings and Kaisers are compelled to calculate the chances. A bloody sword weakens the power of the sceptre; prolonged campaigns, when conducted by crowned heads, tend to accustom the eyes of the downtrodden toilers to vacant thrones.

THE CHINESE AND THE BURLINGAME TREATIES.—A young Methodist missionary, lately returned from China, delivered an address before a Boston audience on Wednesday evening last, on the subject of the Methodist mission in China and the causes of the late religious massacres in that country. The speaker stated that the Chinese were laboring under misapprehensions in regard to the meaning of the Burlingame treaties, and, one misconception flowing into another, the whole matter culminated in the massacres aforesaid. It is due to our government that this subject should be thoroughly investigated and the blame of the late atrocities be made to rest upon proper shoulders.

QUARANTINE STATISTICS.—The last case of yellow fever having disappeared from the Quarantine hospital, Dr. Carnochan takes the occasion of showing by the yellow fever statistics of the Health Office how near we all came last summer to a general yellow fever visitation. During the quarantine season 349 vessels arrived at this port from infected ports and 670 from suspected ports, and were quarantined in the lower bay. Upon these vessels there were 450 cases of yellow fever and 103 deaths. Eighty-three additional cases were received on Governor's Island, of which thirty-one proved fatal. With this formidable array knocking at the gates of the city throughout the unprecedented heats of last summer, not a single case of yellow fever is known to have occurred inside the city, and no foothold whatever could the yellow fever demon obtain nearer to the pent-up poor of our population than Governor's Island. Can any argument or any comment speak more eloquently for Dr. Carnochan and his sometime obnoxious quarantine system than these sledge-hammer statistics?

THE VACANT POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.—The vacancy in the office of Police Commissioner, caused by the resignation of Mr. Brennan, has not yet been filled, but rumor assigns the place to Justice Dowling. We hope that in this instance rumor is correct, feeling sure that Mayor Hall will not be able to find in the list of available candidates one so well qualified by experience and natural ability to discharge the important duties of that position. Mr. Dowling's antecedents have thoroughly fitted him for the office of Police Commissioner, and his appointment will be regarded by the people as the best that could possibly be made.

SPANISH AUTHORITIES IN CUBA MADE TO DISGORGE.—The Spanish authorities in Cuba have been made to disgorge some twenty thousand dollars in gold by way of indemnity for the illegal seizure of the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall, belonging to New York merchants. A few more "disgorgements" of the same sort would not be inappropriate.

SNOW IN BUFFALO and heavy frosts in Mobile and thereabouts on the 16th of November are the signs, they say, of good skating in New York on Christmas Day.

An English Counterblast to Russia—The "Semi-Asiatic Nation" and "Violator of Treaties."

A London city journal, which is generally acknowledged as being the newspaper organ of the Gladstone Cabinet, prints an editorial article to-day in which Russia is classified "as a semi-Asiatic nation." The writer inquires, "If she (Russia) really belongs to our international system, acknowledging the common obligations of Christian and civilized nations." We publish this editorial comment in full simultaneously with its issue in London, having had it telegraphed by the cable. Russia may be a "semi-Asiatic Power" just at present. We are of the opinion, however, that she will become a full fledged Power in Asia within a short period of time, and that then will come, away along the banks of the Jaxartes and on the plains of Hindostan, the grand clash of arms which will settle all the questions of ethnological claims of superiority and territorial boundary rights which may be then pending between the Anglo-Saxon and the Muscovite. As to the matters of Christianity and religious practice and civilization, we fear that our British friends are becoming "slightly mixed," by reason of Oxford tractarianism, Irish Church debates, the Council in Rome and the holy shrines question and worship forms in Constantinople. Russia will continue, we suppose, both to pray and fight according to her own peculiar system, making a note of the London counterblast at the moment.

The New King of Spain.

The young Duke of Aosta, son of Victor Emmanuel of Italy, has finally been chosen King of Spain by a majority of seventy-one in a Cortes of three hundred and eleven members, and Spain, which has been blindly groping about in the dark after the *ignis fatuus* of a republic, has at last despairingly clutched a monarchy. The vote does not seem to have been a very strong one in favor even of so popular a young man as the Prince Amédée, and we may reasonably conclude that a monarchy is not the form of government that the Spanish people most ardently crave. The choice of the Duke at this time sets the unfortunate country fairly in the arena where such deadly wagers are already threatening. The new King's relation to Victor Emmanuel makes Spain a direct and close ally of Italy and brings her into close communion with the spirits that propose alliance against the Ursa Major of the East, and she will therefore have her blows to take in the coming war and her concessions to make in the expected congress. Her internal commotions have not been altogether allayed by this calming libation of an Italian Prince. Cuba still oppresses her sleeping and waking hours, the Carlists threaten disturbances in the provinces and even in the capital, and dark Guy Fawkes conspirators are not wanting to lend variety to the long list of evils that attend the new monarchical venture.

The young Prince himself is personally unfortunate in being the choice of the Spanish people for the throne at this time. He is only twenty-five years old, is the second son of his father and is a man of family. Morally and mentally he presents a very fair average for a prince. His prospects were excellent at home, and, although he might never have reached the throne of Italy, he had worldly goods enough and worldly sway enough to content him. He goes now, as Maximilian went, among a strange people who have at least tasted the sweets of a republic, who have made what may prove to be a mere show of electing him King, and who, like the Mexicans, are proverbially proud, treacherous and revolutionary. The fate of Maximilian is a sad one to contemplate, and we heartily hope it will not befall his prototype in Spain; but the analogy between the two is so plain as to be unavoidable. Dethroned and disabled monarchs are becoming very frequent spectacles in Europe now, and probably as the winter progresses they may increase to an astonishing number. The young King will have to take his chance among the others, and therefore we think his withdrawal from the parental roof and elevation to a stranger's throne at this time is unfortunate for him.

BREADSTUFFS are advancing in price in Europe in face of the prospect of a general war on the Russo-Eastern question. So says a cable telegram. This is very bad news for the families of the millions of men who will be called out to battle for the crowns should active hostilities be commenced. Winter is just upon them, and the most valiant soldiers are generally those who are the most tenderly attached to their families. Neither the ambition nor jealousies of the monarchs can detain such men in the field for a very prolonged campaign. Should this European war commence it may be terminated in a very sudden manner by that democratic power which is now behind the throne.

PRUSSIA, as we are told by special cable telegram, advises peace between Russia and the other great Powers on the Eastern question. Prussia is a most excellently experienced authority on the subject of war—its difficulties, expenditures and citizen consequences generally. Her neighbors should hearken to her voice.

GOOD NOMINATIONS.—Mayor Hall has exhibited much wisdom in making his nominations to the Board of Education for School Inspectors. Several of our most worthy citizens have been named for the position. These selections afford assurance that the business and discipline of our public schools will be rigidly and impartially attended to.

SENATOR WILSON NOT TO BE OUSTED.—The Worcester *Gazette*, home organ of ex-Governor Bullock, stamps the report that the ex-Governor entertains aspirations for the United States Senate, in place of Senator Wilson, as an "absolute and entire fabrication." We thought this would be the upshot of the matter when the report was first promulgated.

THE SPECIAL CABLE TELEGRAMS from Europe which are published elsewhere in our columns to-day embrace a very ample and complete report of the Old World situation as it presented for war or the continued preservation of peace yesterday. Our despatches detail the position of the cabinets, the legislators, the generals and the peoples at large as it was observed by our corre-

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spondents in London, St. Petersburg and Constantinople and the other great municipal centres which are likely to be disturbed by the conflict should it be undertaken.

War Telegrams—An Undeserved Compliment.

The *Tribune* of yesterday, inspired by that politeness and sincerity which so greatly distinguish it, sought to compliment the HERALD by publishing the following:—

The HERALD says:—"Instead of 'padding' or 'watering' [its telegrams], as some operators do railroad stock, and as it seems by mutual consent the *World* and *Tribune* do their telegrams, the HERALD frequently has to condense its telegraphic reports."

But this is what a disinterested English observer says of the HERALD'S telegrams —

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 1.]

The undaunted successor of Mr. Jefferson Brick, who manufactures the war news for the NEW YORK HERALD, continues as defiant of fate and facts as M. Gambetta himself could desire. In the teeth of telegrams and letters he offers the readers of the great democratic journal the following narrative of the sortie of Viroy at the close of September, differing in some striking particulars from those current in our benighted press:—

"The French made the attack, assailing the Crown Prince's position at Viroflay and Vélisy, and the battle raged for many hours. The Germans fought bravely, but were disastrously defeated. A number of regiments of the Baden troops mutinied on the battle field, and refused to go under fire. Nearly 150 of these troops were shot by their commanders. When the Crown Prince ordered a retreat the French pressed forward and drove the flying enemy under the guns of Mont Valerien, where they suffered terrible decimation. Night alone stopped the pursuit. The Germans lost 5,000 prisoners, among whom are many officers of the staff of the Crown Prince, of Prussia, and fifty cannon and mitrailleurs. The defeated army retreated in the direction of Pontoise, Melun and Clermont. The results of the battle were that the Prussians were forced to abandon Versailles and Rambouillet, which were occupied by the French, and that the road to Orleans and Tours was reopened. An official proclamation of the victory has been issued by M. Gambetta, Minister of the Interior."

We hasten to make due acknowledgment to our contemporary for the compliment intended to be paid to us, and at the same time to express our regret that we cannot appropriate it. It belongs of right to the *World*, the despatch quoted being a special to that enterprising and, so far as the French war is concerned, perfectly reliable journal. We therefore must beg to disclaim the credit given to us in that particular.

VERY PERTINENT QUESTIONS.—The Paris *Figaro* wants information as to the amount of provisions in the city, and whether the government expects to be relieved from the outside, and how soon an attack upon the Prussian rear will raise the siege; and, if there is no satisfactory answer to these questions, the *Figaro* recommends immediate capitulation. It is apparent from this that the Parisians are beginning to understand the reasons for Bazaine's capitulation at Metz with an army of one hundred and seventy-three thousand men. He stayed in the city too long, and, when his horses were eaten up, so that he could not in a sortie use his artillery, and his provisions were exhausted and his starving men had become too weak to fight any longer, he had to surrender. Paris, with donkey steaks at four francs per pound, is beginning to realize the fact that the city may be taken without a bombardment.

THE NOVEMBER METEORS.—The world at large has been so much absorbed in the stirring events on the surface of our little planet that very few people on the 13th of this month thought of looking out for the November meteors. It appears, however, that Professor Newton, of Yale College, remembering the time for these meteors, was on the *qui vive* for several nights, including the 13th, but that he only saw a few stragglers "of the true members of the November group." He thinks that, in its yearly circuit through space, "the earth had not reached the margin of the great meteor stream by sunrise last Monday morning, or else that the stream itself, which for several years has been crossing the earth's orbit at a velocity of about a hundred thousand miles an hour, has all passed by, to return about the year 1900." Young people interested in this question will take a note of this, and remember that the great meteoric storm of 1833 is to come again in the year 1900.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AND THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.—The Albany *Journal*, republican State organ, makes the declaration that "England's danger is our opportunity," and says:—

With prudent and discreet management this Alabama question may, indeed, be made to play a part in the next Presidential canvass—not, in a truculent and sensational platform, as a pledge of the republican administration that is to be; but, in its full and final adjustment, as a plume of the republican administration that is.

This is the very thing the HERALD has been advocating for a long time past, and we await to see what effect this appeal from one of the administration's most influential supporters will have upon General Grant in the premises.

MR. FENTON'S FRIENDS.—W. L. Sessions, the republican candidate for Congress in our Thirty-first district, is elected by the slender majority of two hundred, when the usual republican majority is from five to seven thousand. Mr. Fenton's friends did not like Mr. Sessions, and so they did not vote for him. Mr. Fenton's friends in this way are making a fool of Mr. Fenton and a fool of the republican party, and all because Mr. Murphy was made Collector of this port against the wishes of Mr. Fenton.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION IN WALL STREET.—The gold market underwent a series of very lively fluctuations yesterday, according to the varying phases of the Russian question as interpreted by the course of prices at the London Stock Exchange, with which our market is brought in closest sympathy by the ocean telegraph. According as our five-twenties declined or advanced there gold advanced or declined here. The precious metal started at 112½, ran up to 113⅛, fell to 112⅛ and closed at 112½ again.

THE PRESIDENT AND EX-SECRETARY COX.—A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* asserts, upon the authority of Senator Wilson, that there is no misunderstanding between the President and ex-Secretary Cox, and never has been. We have thought all along that there was more buncombe and twaddle about this alleged imbroglio than anything else.

WENDELL PHILLIPS makes a fresh sensation in Boston by reviving in a lecture reminiscences of the old abolition riots in 1835. Having worn out all modern topics Mr. Phillips has to resort to the "old times rocks" of the anti-slavery party for material to keep himself before the people and keep alive agitation. We give a report of this last effort of the Eastern agitator in another column.

Mr. Mullett's Report on Our New Post Office.

Mr. Mullett, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, in his annual report refers to the possible delays in the construction of the new Post Office building in the Park for want of funds to carry on the work. The appropriation is now nearly exhausted, and will be entirely used up before the meeting of Congress. We can hardly admit of any delay in the prosecution of a work so important as this. The public service urgently demands the completion of the Post Office. Are there no means whereby the work could be kept in operation until Congress can make a new appropriation? When the city was in danger of a water famine during the intense heats of last summer, and the appropriations for a further supply from a new source were exhausted, a well known public citizen and prominent official put his hand in his pocket and advanced the money necessary for the purchase of the water rights, thus saving the city from a distressing drought. Cannot the means be raised in some such way to keep our new Post Office building going until Congress meets?

Mr. Mullett makes a very fair report of the progress of the building so far, but at the same time he makes the astounding announcement that unless the amount limited by Congress is increased the building above the first story will have to be constructed of timber. This would be a great calamity indeed. The Post Office, with all its valuable contents, should be absolutely fire proof. Not a portion of it should comprise inflammable materials beyond what is absolutely necessary in the smaller details of all public buildings. We trust that this miserable idea of economy will not be carried out. It would be better to wait for any length of time if the country cannot afford to do it now, rather than to erect so important a structure as the metropolitan Post Office without securing it against fire. The supervising architect says that it will be the best and the cheapest public building in the United States when completed, even with the most liberal allowance to carry out the original plans. We hope meantime that some measures will be adopted to keep the work in motion.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, THE HERO OF ABYSSINIA.—Lord Napier of Magdala will be placed in chief command of the British army should England go to war with Russia. Queen Victoria could not make a more judicious appointment. His lordship is a practical soldier, has worked his way up by hard and gallant service to the highest rank in the profession and to the peerage, conducted the campaign against King Theodorus of Africa with skill, perseverance and success, and on the heights of Magdala, the scene of his final triumph, expressed to our special correspondent his pleasure at the fact that he had been enabled to read the HERALD pretty regularly on his march from India to Egypt, and thence, during his campaign against the African warrior, at intervals.

MORE RELIEF TO THE COMMUNITY—BURGLARS AND HIGHWAYMEN DISPOSED OF.—The Court of General Sessions has been doing a good work this week in relieving the community of a few of its worst criminals. The work commenced on Monday by the sentencing of a garroter to State Prison for twelve years and a half. This was followed on Tuesday by the sentence of a thief to fifteen years' imprisonment. And yesterday Judge Bedford continued in well doing by sentencing a young highwayman to State Prison for seventeen years and a half. This is a good three days' record for one of the criminal courts of the city and if persevered in, as we have no doubt it will be, Judge Bedford's opinion will be confirmed that, "in the battle of law and justice against crime and criminals, the latter must yield to the former."

GOING WEST FOR EASTERN TALENT.—Mr. Charles R. Thorne, the veteran theatrical manager, has just arrived in this city from Europe, *en route* for California, where he is to meet Charles Matthews, the distinguished English comedian, with whom Mr. Thorne has effected an engagement for a series of performances in the principal cities of the United States. Mr. Matthews has just concluded a very successful engagement in Australia. This is literally "going West for Eastern talent," and shows the tendency of the times, the magnetic attraction this Continent enjoys in connection with the civilization and art as well as the commerce of the world. Mr. Thorne's new enterprise (and "Charlie" always was an enterprising man) will undoubtedly be crowned with pre-eminent success.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION AND THE PRICE OF FLOUR.—Breadstuffs advanced in Liverpool yesterday on the war excitement. Housekeepers will regret to learn that flour is dearer by about twenty cents a barrel than it was day before yesterday.

Personal Intelligence.

Senator H. W. Corbett, of Oregon, and wife, and Congressman W. B. Allison, of Iowa, arrived in town yesterday, and will sojourn at the Brevoort House for some time previous to their final departure for Washington.

J. Fuller, member of Assembly from Galway, N. Y.; Colonel C. A. Stevens, of Boston, and Captain Clay, of the United States Army, are guests at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Robert Hampson, one of the most prominent merchants of Montreal, Canada, is at the Everett House.

Judge J. B. Campbell, of Charleston, S. C., who has just returned from a trip through the Eastern States, occupies rooms at the Fifth Avenue. The Judge will leave for his home in the South in a few days.

Captain James Ogilvy, formerly of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, British Army, is at present quartered at the St. Charles Hotel. The Captain has been making a tour of the States and Canadas. He will probably leave for England on Saturday.

Senator G. F. Edmunds, of Vermont, will remain at the Fifth Avenue Hotel until he leaves direct for Washington.

G. W. Warren, the Boston banker, and Mr. Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, have rooms at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge Balcom, of Binghamton, one of the Circuit Judges, and Hon. Bradley Barlow, of Vermont, are at the Astor House.

Ex-Senator J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado, and General A. P. Hovey, of Indiana, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ole Bull and his accomplished wife have quitted their elegant apartments at the Grand Central Hotel and removed to private quarters on Fourth avenue.

FRANCE.

Startling Rumors from the Seat of War.

Great and Successful Sortie from Paris.

Communications Established Between Trochu and De Paladines.

Reported Capture of the Entire German Fleet in the North Sea.

Von Der Tann Falling Back—Prince Frederick Charles Hurrying to His Support.

A Sortie from Belfort Repulsed by the Germans.

Renewed Demand by Great Britain for an Armistice.

PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Startling Rumors in London—Reported Successful Sortie from Paris—Communication Established Between Trochu and De Paladines—The Meat Supply Failing—Prussian Batteries Approaching Completion.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

Indefinite rumors of French successes before Paris are circulating.

A STARTLING RUMOR—TROCHU AND DE PALADINES IN COMMUNICATION.

A despatch from Tours, dated to-day, says numerous reports reach that city, stating that Trochu on the 15th made a magnificent sortie, inflicting terrific loss on the Germans and establishing communications with General d'Aurelles. The details of the fighting are very incomplete, but the substance of the reports is that a main attack was made along the roads leading through St. Cloud, Sevres and Versailles, while feints were made toward the north at St. Denis and south at Villejuif.

THE SUPPLY OF MEAT FAILING.

A despatch from Berlin, the 15th, says that a communication from Jules Favre to M. Gambetta has fallen into Prussian hands, which states that "fresh meat in Paris will last until to-day; then there is salt meat enough to last for a fortnight."

PRUSSIAN BATTERIES NEARLY COMPLETE.

The Prussian military authorities make no secret of their expectations that the batteries will be completed by the 1st of December. Their munitions have arrived, and everything is ready for a bombardment, if necessary, about the time meat fails.

AN OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT NECESSARY.

A late number of the Paris *Temps* admitted that an offensive movement on the part of General Trochu could alone save the city.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Rumored Capture of the Entire German Fleet—French Cruisers Active—Reported Capture of Steamers from New York—A Denial.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

The French are elated over a rumor that the entire German fleet in the North Sea has been captured in the Jahde river.

THE FRENCH CRUISERS AT WORK.

The French cruisers have captured many German vessels in the Baltic and North Seas.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF NORTH GERMAN STEAMERS.

A report from Great Grimsby says that the North German Lloyd steamships Hansa and Leipzig, the former running between New York and Bremen and the latter between Baltimore and Bremen, have been captured by French men-of-war. Particulars are wanting. Seventy-eight passengers were taken with the Hansa and twenty with the Leipzig.

THE STORY DENIED.

The report which reached this city this morning of the capture of the German steamers Hansa and Leipzig was erroneous. Those steamers are now at Bremerhaven.

The Prussian bark Hermann Helbmanns was blown up by a French frigate off the coast of Ireland yesterday. The story of the capture of the steamers probably originated from this circumstance.

GENERAL MILITARY REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Source of Supplies for Orleans—Von Der Tann Falling Back—Sortie from Belfort Repulsed—British Demand for an Armistice.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

Nantes has been made for the present the source of supplies for Orleans.

VON DER TANN FALLING BACK.

As General Von der Tann falls back the forces coming to his relief are advancing rapidly from the river Yonne to the Loire. Two columns have already crossed the Yonne at Sens, and the Tenth corps has struck the river at Tonnerre. Prince Frederick Charles, at last accounts, was at Troyes directing the movements.

PRESENT POSITION OF VON DER TANN'S ARMY.

The *Moniteur* reports that the Germans under Von der Tann have withdrawn from Toury and Pavoy, and that their advance posts at the present moment are at Bazoilles, Tiile, Pelent, Dermignyville, Voves, Carmiuville and Guignauville.

GARIBALDI'S FORCES MUTINOUS.

The troops under Garibaldi are violent and mutinous, and strong measures have been resorted to to bring them under discipline.

THE BELFORT GARRISON MAKE A DASH.

A despatch from Berlin received here to-day says that yesterday the garrison at Belfort made a sortie, but were repulsed by the Prussians. The garrison lost 200 in killed and wounded and fifty-eight in prisoners.

GREAT BRITAIN DEMANDS AN ARMISTICE.

A rumor comes from Berlin that Great Britain has renewed her demand for an armistice.

DISAPPEARANCE OF GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

A telegram from Lyons, dated to-day, states that Mr. George Francis Train has been missing for five days. There are fears of assassination.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Track laying on the New York Midland Railroad began at Middletown yesterday.

A black frost Wednesday night destroyed the last vestige of yellow fever in Mobile, Ala.

John Hanlon was yesterday convicted in Philadelphia of the murder of the little child Mohrman.

Heavy frost prevailed throughout the Southern States on Wednesday night, and ice was formed in New Orleans.

Professor De Graff's military and collegiate institute in Rochester was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $20,000.

Charles Durato, of New Orleans, went home drunk on Wednesday night, when his wife, aged sixty-five, struck him several blows on the head with an axe, killing him instantly.

Daniel C. Burdick, who was sentenced to be hanged on the 25th of November, for the murder of H. H. Baker (colored), in Olean, N. Y., in October, 1869, has received from Governor Hoffman a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Friday, Nov. 18—12:30 A. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	*Height of Barometer.*	*Thermometer.*	*Direction of the Wind.*	*Force of the Wind.*	*State of the Weather.*
Augusta, Ga.	30.65	87	S. W.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Boston	30.30	39	S. W.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Buffalo	29.82	40	S. W.	Very brisk.	Light rain.
Cleveland	29.98	42	S. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.52	46	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.81	30	—	Calm.	Clear.
Chicago	30.22	36	N. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Detroit	30.06	35	N.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Duluth	29.72	29	N. W.	Just perceptible	Fair.
Key West	—	—	—		—
Lake City, Fla.	30.39	40	—	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.18	35	N. W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Montgomery	30.29	88	—	Calm.	Clear.
Mobile	30.49	48	—	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	30.28	44	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.45	43	S.	Very gentle.	Clear.
New York	30.16	44	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Omaha	30.36	31	N.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Oswego	29.96	40	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Pittsburg	30.06	44	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Rochester	29.98	34	S.	Brisk.	Fair.
St. Louis	30.29	39	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.38	28	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo	—	—	—	No report.	—
Washington	30.14	37	S. W.	Very gentle.	Clear.

FIRES.

Another Large Fire in Chicago—Loss $105,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17, 1870.

A fire occurred this afternoon in Bowers Block, on Randolph street. The damage to the building is $10,000; insurance of $25,000.

The first floor was occupied by Clement, Morton & Co., dry goods, whose loss is $50,000; insurance $50,000, in the following companies:—$20,000 in the London, Liverpool and Globe; $20,000 in the North British Mercantile; $5,000 in the Home, of New Haven; $5,000 in the Narragansett, of Providence.

The second floor was occupied by Hill & Waite, whose loss is $30,000; insurance $35,000.

The third floor by J. Pratt, dealer in boots and shoes, loss $15,000, and the fourth and fifth floors by Reynolds, Reed & Co., dealers in wool. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Destruction of a Furniture Manufactory in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17, 1870.

The furniture and veneer manufactory of Messrs. E. D. Albro & Bro. and the machine rooms of the Queen City Furniture Company were burned to-night. The loss of Messrs. Albro & Bro. is $40,000 in stock and machinery; insured for $10,000, principally in home companies and $1,000 in Hartford. The loss by the Queen City Company is about $20,000; insured for $15,000. The building belonged to the Longworth estate, which loses about $20,000; insured for $15,500. The total loss by the fire is estimated at $60,000. The fire originated in the machinery room of the Queen City Company, and has thrown one hundred men out of employment.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Steamer Wrecked on Lake Huron.

PORT HURON, Nov. 17, 1870.

Steam barge Empire, from Detroit for Buffalo, with a cargo of lumber, sprung a leak off here last night, and was run ashore about a mile above New Cut, and half a mile from the beach. She went to pieces in half an hour, her crew barely escaping with their lives.

Steamer Chase Disabled at Sea—Loss of Life.

ROCKLAND, Me., Nov. 17, 1870.

The steamer Chase, from Halifax, for Portland, arrived at this port at six o'clock this evening in a disabled condition. Her machinery broke down on Sunday night, and Mr. Larkin, of Halifax, first engineer, was killed, and Mr. Clarke, second engineer, badly scalded.

ILLINOIS ELECTIONS.

Close Contest in the Fourth District—Both Branches of the Legislature Largely Republican.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17, 1870.

The official majority of Hawley (republican) in the Fourth Congressional district is forty-one. The latest returns, nearly all official, make it certain that the next Legislature of Illinois will stand as follows:—32 republicans and 18 democrats in the Senate, and 101 republicans and 76 democrats in the House. Of the republicans in the House six are classed as independent republicans, but three of their number have declared their adherence to the republican organization, while the views of the other three have not been made public.

The Chicago *Journal* of this evening says that Charles B. Farwell, Congressman elect from this district, has won in wagers upon his own election $10,000 over and above all his campaign expenses.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Governor Bullock Not a Candidate for the United States Senate.

WORCESTER, Nov. 17, 1870.

The *Gazette* of this afternoon contains the following:—

It may seem a waste of time to allude to a story just printed by a Boston paper to the effect that the friends of Governor Bullock are quietly at work to supplant Senator Wilson in the pending Senatorial election, and further implying that Governor Bullock is a party to such a movement. The statement is not only untrue, but it is not well invented, and our contemporaries in the State have shown their usual good judgment in passing it by without notice. At the same time, as it may be repeated outside of New England, it will perhaps be as well to stamp it at once as an absolute and entire fabrication. We are in a position to state positively that neither Governor Bullock nor his friends have entertained any thought of the object imputed to them.

IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 17, 1870.

Governor Baker has received notice of the appointment of full delegations to the approaching Immigration Convention by the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan; also from the leading Boards of Trade. The Convention will meet at noon on Wednesday, the 2d of November, in the hall of the House of Representatives. Delegates are requested to report on arrival to the Committee of Arrangements.

BRILLIANT JERSEY WEDDING.

Orange, N. J., was in a blaze of hymeneal glory last evening. In presence of a large congregation, including the wealth, beauty, fashion, intelligence and *crême* of the several Oranges, as well as from New York, Brooklyn and other points, at St. Mark's Episcopal church, Miss Julia Ward, the charming daughter of one of the oldest and wealthiest Orangemen, Mr. James M. Ward, became the *mia cara sposa* of Mr. H. S. Peck, a rising and wealthy young merchant of Broadway. The rector, Rev. James Williams, officiated. The bride was exquisitely gotten up in a magnificent toilette of white satin, *en train*, point lace trimmings, point lace veil, diamond earrings, and was attended by two sweetly attired nymphs in white satin and lace trimmings also. These ladies, are named Miss Louisa Crommelin and Miss Minnie Elliott, and in turn were attended by Messrs. Harry Silcox and T. L. Waters, both of New York city. The ceremony concluded, there was a reception at the residence of the bride's father.

ARREST FOR FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Detectives Clapp and Bennett yesterday arrested M. Curran, keeper of a sailors' boarding house at No. 6 Hamilton street, on a bench warrant. He is charged with attempting to take the life of another boarding-house keeper, named Alexander, during an altercation on board a vessel. Curran was torn away from his bride, to whom he was married on Wednesday evening.

STABBING AFFRAY BETWEEN EMIGRANTS.

At about eight o'clock last evening a quarrel occurred between two German emigrants, named Emil Soune and Peter Luter, at the emigrant boarding house No. 16 Greenwich street. During the fracas which ensued Soune stabbed Luter in the head and hand with a pocket knife, causing severe wounds. Luter was removed to Park Hospital and Soune was arrested and locked up at the Church street police station.

SKULL FRACTURED IN NEWARK.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon, while a man named Edward Brady, of the Eighth ward of Newark, was digging a well in Stone street, a windlass gave way and struck him a frightful blow on the head, fracturing the skull. He was removed to a doctor's office, No. 83 Belleville avenue, and cared for, but his recovery is very doubtful.

The body of an unknown man, about thirty-six years of age, was yesterday morning found off the foot of Ninth street, East river, by James Baynl, of No. 25 Mangin street. The body was sent to the Morgue and Coroner Keenan notified.

EUROPE.

English National Acknowledgment of Herald News Enterprise.

Spain Proclaims the King in Constitutional Form and Quiet.

Result of the North German Elections—Liberal Conservatism in Triumph.

Papal Protest Against Italian "Spoliation."

Prussia Looking Towards the Holy City.

ENGLAND.

The Herald Special Telegrams—National Acknowledgment of American Enterprise.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

The report of the interview between the HERALD correspondent and Marshal Bazaine was republished in the London *Times*, and that with the ex-Emperor Napoleon at Wilhelmshöhe was republished in the London *Telegraph*. Both reports have been copied by the English press generally, and have attracted a great deal of attention in this city and all over the United Kingdom.

The Bank Return.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

According to the weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of England, made public to-day, the specie in vault has increased £121,000 since the last report.

Fatal Explosion.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

An explosion occurred to-day at Kynoch's cartridge factory, near Birmingham. Twenty-five persons were injured, some fatally.

THE KING OF SPAIN.

Parliamentary Confirmation of the Duke of Aosta—The Monarch Proclaimed and Saluted.

MADRID, Nov. 17, 1870.

The Cortes have elected the Duke of Aosta King of Spain by a vote of 191 against 120.

Madrid is animated, but no disorder is reported.

Electoral Unanimity—Carlist "Soreheads."

MADRID, Nov. 17, 1870.

Several of the Deputies who voted against the Duke of Aosta yesterday, having changed their votes to the affirmative, the Duke has been proclaimed King by the President of the Cortes.

Salvos of artillery followed the proclamation.

Twelve of the blank votes at the election yesterday were given by Carlists.

GERMANY.

Parliamentary Elections—Classification by Party.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, 1870.

The elections for members of the North German new Parliament, as far as known, have resulted as follows:—

Conservatives	150
Old liberals	20
National liberals	110
Progressives	40
Catholics	40
Others unclassified	30

National Union and Consolidation.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, 1870.

The treaty for admitting Hesse Darmstadt into the North German Confederation has been signed by both parties. The negotiations with Bavaria are in a satisfactory shape.

ROME.

Papal Protest Against Italian "Spoliation"—The Pope Making Ready for Malta.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

A correspondent, writing from Florence on the 14th inst., says:—"Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a strong protest to the Powers against the forcible occupation of the Quirinal. He says:—'Although the Pope was prepared for spoliations of various descriptions, he did not expect that his personal property would be confiscated. The Cardinal recapitulates the events attending the forcible entrance of the Quirinal, which, in common with other places, has always been considered to be the private property of the Popes, maintained from their private purses. The Pontiff remonstrates against this sacrilegious spoliation, which completes the frightful series of outrages on the Holy See.'"

Should Victor Emmanuel enter Rome the Pope will depart for Malta.

Hope from Prussia.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 17, 1870.

The *Independance Belge* says Prussia will intervene in favor of the Pope.

AUSTRIA.

Ministerial Argument to Parliament.

VIENNA, Nov. 17, 1870.

In the Reichsrath the debate on the address to the Crown was closed by Minister Potocki, who, in his speech, justified the dissolution of the Chambers.

HOLLAND.

Cabinet Modification.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 17, 1870.

There have been some further changes in the Cabinet. Denal's resignation has been accepted, and Brock takes the Marine portfolio temporarily.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 17—1:30 P. M.—Consols 92 for both money and the account. American securities flat—United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 87; do., 1865, old, 86¼; do. 1867, 85½; ten-forties, 85¼. Stocks dull. Erie Railway shares, 17¾; Illinois Central, 108½; Atlantic and Great Western, 31.

LONDON, Nov. 17—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and the account. American securities closed quiet; five-twenty bonds, 1862, 87¼; do., 1865, 86¼; do., 1867, 85½; ten-forties, 85¼. Stocks closed firmer. Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 108½; Atlantic and Great Western, 31.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Nov. 17.—United States five-twenty bonds closed yesterday at 92½ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed flat and irregular. Middling uplands, 9⅛d. a 9¼d.; middling Orleans, 9⅜d. a 9½d. The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—1:30 P. M.—Wheat, 11s. 4d. a 11s. 6d. per cental for California white; red Western spring, 9s. 2d. for old, 9s. 11d. a 10s. for new; red winter, 10s. 4d. a 10s. 5d.; corn, 30s. 3d. a 30s. 6d. per quarter for new.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—4:30 P. M.—Lard, 72s.; cheese, 71s. 6d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 17—4:30 P. M.—Calcutta linseed declining. Tallow 44s. Linseed oil declining.

LABOR REFORM.

The New Hampshire Labor Reformers—Full State Ticket to be Placed in the Field.

CONCORD, Nov. 17, 1870.

The Labor Reform State Committee have called a convention, to meet at Concord, December 27, to nominate candidates for Governor, Members of Congress, Councillors and State Senators. It is addressed to the friends of labor reform and of economy, impartiality and honesty in the administration of the national and State governments.

SUICIDES.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17, 1870.

James A. Leavitt, of Piqua, Ohio, an old and respectable citizen, shot himself yesterday, and died instantly, while suffering from temporary aberration of mind.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 17, 1870.

William J. Pabodie, a retired lawyer of this city, committed suicide to-day.

BOSTON, Nov. 17, 1870.

Frank Sissons, aged forty-seven years, and formerly employed in the Navy Yard, shot himself in the Sherman House to-day.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the Steamship China from Hong Kong and Yokohama.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17, 1870.

The steamship China, from Hong Kong 12th October and Yokohama 23d October, arrived at this port to-day with forty-eight cabin and 110 steerage passengers; and also 1,700 tons of cargo.

JAPAN.

Celebration of the Birthday of the Mikado—Shipwrecks.

The news from Japan is unimportant; the country appears to be in profound peace.

The birthday of the Mikado was celebrated at Jeddo and Yokohama, and, so far as known, throughout the whole country. The shipping in the harbors was gaily dressed, and at noon the imperial flag was saluted by the various men-of-war.

The British bark Aikendo was lost in Adawaira bay, and the barks Mary Miller and Royal Minstrel, schooner Rantipole and several other vessels were damaged by a typhoon.

Hiogo has suffered severely from a heavy gale.

CHINA.

Unsatisfactory State of Affairs at Tientsin—Protection of the Missionaries—Movements of Naval Vessels.

A British gunboat will be stationed at Newchang during the winter.

Matters are still unsatisfactory at Tientsin.

Admiral Kellett has petitioned for men and a number of field pieces to patrol the settlement.

It is reported that Minister Low has advised the missionaries to return to Tenchow, and authorizes them to request the commander of the first United States vessel that reaches Chefoo to convey them back and take measures for their protection, and guarantees their remaining in Tenchow will be unmolested.

The Protestant chapel at Fatshow was destroyed, but no personal violence was offered.

The United States steamers Colorado and Benicia are at Woosung and the Alaska is at Hong Kong.

THE CANALS.

Steam Towage on the Erie Canal.

BUFFALO, Nov. 17, 1870.

Three canal boats, laden with barley, left at six o'clock this morning for New York, in tow of the tug Quickstep. This is an experimental trip to see how quick the passage can be made to tide water. Much interest is felt in the result.

Examination Into the Canadian Canal System.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 17, 1870.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as commissioners for the purpose of examining into and reporting on the canal system of the Dominion:—From Ontario, C. S. Gzowski, of Toronto; D. D. Calvin, of Kingston, and George Laidlaw, of Toronto. From Quebec, Hugh Allan, of Montreal, and Pierre Garneau, Mayor of Quebec. From Nova Scotia, Hon. William Stairs, of Halifax. From New Brunswick, Mr. A. Jardine, of St. John. Mr. Samuel Keeper, of Brockville, is to be secretary of the commission. The first meeting of the board will be held at Ottawa on the 24th instant.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17, 1870.

A convention of paper manufacturers, representing the Western and Northwestern straw paper interests, has been in session here two days. There was a full attendance, representing five millions of manufacturing property. Resolutions were adopted to-day setting forth that the paper manufacturers of the United States are constantly subjected to annoying prosecutions for alleged infringements of the patents of the American Wood Paper Company; that the latter is assuming powers and privileges not covered by their letters patent, the extension and reissue of which were procured by fraud, and declaring that an alliance should be formed, offensive and defensive, to protect individual manufacturers, and resorting to courts if necessary. The resolutions advise all manufacturers of straw paper to refuse to pay a royalty to the other company or to make compromises. The committee appointed for such purposes was instructed to institute a suit to obtain a decree, declaring void the extension of the Mellise patent on the ground of fraud in procuring extensions; also declaring void the reissue of the Watts Burgess patent on the ground of an attempted enlargement of the invention claimed in the other patent. A committee was appointed to take charge of affairs of the association.

ANOTHER STRIKE OF THE CRISPIN SHOEMAKERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 17, 1870.

The Crispins employed in the shop of A. Coburn & Co., Hopkinton, Mass., to the number of 100, are on a strike. Among the workmen in the establishment, it seems, is one who was once a Crispin, but had withdrawn from the organization and refused to pay the dues exacted of him. The Crispins demanded that the man should be discharged; the company refused to do it and the Crispins struck. The strikers are to be allowed until Monday to return to the shop, and, if not back at that time, other workmen are to be procured to supply their places.

NEWBURG AND MIDLAND RAILROAD.

The argument on the motion to quash an order prohibiting the County Judge of Orange from appointing commissioners to bond the city of Newburg for $500,000 to aid in the construction of the Newburg and Midland Railroad was heard by Justice Joseph F. Barnard, at the Court House in that city, on Thursday. For the railroad company appeared S. W. Fullerton, J. W. Taylor and A. S. Cassedy, of Newburg. For the relator, W. L. F. Warren, appeared E. L. Fancher, of New York, and E. A. Brewster, of Newburg. The Court reserved its decision.

A Card.—Tiffany & Co.,

UNION SQUARE,

having removed to their new Store, now offer their entire importation for the Holidays. Selected expressly for their opening.

A.—Espenscheid's Leading Dress Hat for the winter is the most chaste, destingue and elegant specimens of a silk hat we have ever seen. Price $7, at 118 Nassau st.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Ministers and Lawyers Will Find Cherry PECTORAL TROCHES particularly adapted to their cases.

A.—Rushton's (F. V.) Cod Liver Oil is Found to take the lead for its purity. Use no other. Depot 11 Barclay street.

All First Class Dealers Sell the Gunnare Umbrellas. They are cheap, durable and exceedingly handsome.

Amaurosis, Defective Vision, Deafness, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia cured at one interview. Professor OLIN, 59 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wigs and Ladies' Ornamental Hair.—Finest, best fitting. Factory 474½ Broadway, between Grand and Broome.

Diamond Rings and Studs
Selling at reduced prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga Springs.—Superior to all others in Dyspepsia and Diseases of Liver and Kidneys. R. J. LEVY, Agent, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick street.

Fine Gold Watches and Jewelry
Selling at reduced prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

For Hats That Are "Nobby"
And Furs that are rich,
KNOX, the Hatter, is everywhere noted.
He's king of all hatters,
Rules fashion alone,
And is everywhere hourly quoted.
At 212 Broadway you'll find this hatter;
You need a chapeau—that's what's the matter.

It is Well to Get Clear of a Cold the First week; but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold by all druggists.

Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes, all styles; moderate prices; at MILLER & CO.'S No. 3 Union square.

No Genuine Congress Water Sold on Draught. Congress and Empire Spring Company's New York depot, 94 Chambers street.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

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Why are Smith's Premium Buckskin Undergarments like good children? Because they are a great comfort in old age.

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VISIT TO QUARANTINE.

Distinguished Officials Inspect the West Bank Hospital.

Interesting Statistics of Disease—Ship Fever—Smallpox and Yellow Fever Driven from Our Doors—What Dr. Carnochan Has Been Doing for Our Safety and What Unprincipled Merchants Endeavored to Do Towards Our Destruction—The Duty of New York's Legislature.

As the last patient who had been suffering from yellow fever was discharged on Wednesday from the Quarantine Hospital at West Bank the Commissioners of Quarantine, together with Dr. Carnochan, the Health Officer of the port, and a number of distinguished gentlemen interested in sanitary matters, yesterday took occasion to visit quarantine and the different hospital structures in the lower bay.

The steamer Andrew Fletcher left the Barge office dock, foot of Whitehall street, at one o'clock, after taking on board Messrs. Richard Schell, Samuel Barton and Dr. A. N. Bell, Commissioners, and the following guests:—Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn; General Slocum, member of Congress; Dwight Townsend, member of Congress; Jacob Vanderbilt, of Staten Island; W. W. Mosely, Thomas C. Fowler, Rev. R. Mansfield, of Rockland county; Borden Chase, ex-Senator, Rhode Island; Dr. W. M. Hibbard, John W. Hunter, ex-member of Congress; Smith C. Bayliss, Henry W. Johnson, Frank Swift and Charles Goodwin. Stopping at the Quarantine station, at Staten Island, the party were joined by Dr. Carnochan, Judge Barnard, John R. Decker, Dr. S. H. Durgin, Port Physician of Boston, and John W. Rich, of New York.

On arrival at West Bank the visitors were received by the Superintendent and escorted through the different wards of the hospital lately occupied by the yellow fever patients from Governor's Island. The beds, a few weeks since filled with victims of pestilence, were now empty, and the neat appearance and cleanliness of the wards evoked many expressions of praise. The magnitude of the structure and the obstacles that were encountered in its erection were little understood by many of those present; but all regarded it as one of the most important and successful undertakings ever contemplated for the relief and care of the unfortunate victims of disease who annually find their way to our shores.

An examination of the Quarantine records of the past season also affords an unanswerable argument in favor of the [illegible] of Quarantine, and the work which is being done may be better appreciated by the following careful analysis of the Health Officer's labors during the months of danger just passed.

CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Since the 1st day of January, 1870, 159 vessels have been quarantined for sickness. Upon these vessels in port, on the passage and after their arrival at Quarantine there were 531 cases of sickness and 185 deaths. During the quarantine season 349 vessels which arrived from ports infected with yellow fever and 670 vessels from doubtful and suspected ports have been detained for examination and observation at Lower Quarantine.

SHIP FEVER.

Up to the present time ten vessels have arrived at this port with cases of ship fever on board. Upon these vessels the whole number of persons exposed to this disease was 5,950, of whom twenty-two died on the passage, and forty patients, sick on arrival, were sent to the Emigrant Hospital on Ward's Island. The superior accommodations afforded by steamships, and their comparatively short passages, in a great measure prevent the generation and spread of a disease formerly so common and malignant upon vessels bringing immigrants.

SMALLPOX.

Compared with the number of immigrants who have arrived at this port during the past year the number of vessels having smallpox on board was somewhat above the average. The whole number of persons exposed to the disease was 18,500, all of whom, with the exception of those showing evidence of recent and successful vaccination, or who had already had the disease, were vaccinated in quarantine. From 27 vessels detained for smallpox 41 patients were sent to the Smallpox Hospital on Blackwell's Island, while 10 deaths from this disease were reported to have occurred on the passage to this port.

YELLOW FEVER.

During the past season, of 349 vessels which arrived from 13 infected ports, 102 had cases of yellow fever either at their port of departure, on the passage, or after their arrival at Quarantine. Upon these vessels there were, as far as could be ascertained, 450 cases of yellow fever and 103 deaths. Twenty-six patients with yellow fever were admitted to West Bank Hospital from vessels under quarantine, and of whom 0 died. Besides these 83 cases of yellow fever were received from Governor's Island, of which 31 proved fatal.

The following table will show the number of vessels arriving from the different ports infected with yellow fever, together with the number of sick and the deaths upon these vessels in port, on the passage and in quarantine. It is of the utmost interest:—

Infected Ports.	Vessels with Sick.	Total No. of Arrivals [illegible]	Port of Departure.		Passage.		Quarantine.	
			Sick.	Died.	Sick.	Died.	Sick.	Died.
Havana	16	95	59	8	5	2	6	1
Matanzas	3	80	14	2	2	2	—	—
Sagua la Grande	2	24	4	—	2	1	—	—
Santiago	10	15	2	5	13	6	1	—
Caibarien	1	26	6	1	3	1	—	—
Guantanamo	4	8	1	—	12	7	1	—
Cienfuegos	3	40	5	2	2	1	—	—
Port au Prince	15	28	56	7	15	5	10	3
Black River, Ja.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans	9	19	—	—	11	4	8	2
Mobile	1	1	6	—	9	—	—	—
Puerto Cabello	2	4	2	—	4	3	—	—
Rio Janeiro	34	57	148	31	22	11	—	—
Total	162	349	327	56	97	42	25	5

No comment in connection with the above interesting exhibit is necessary, as a cursory glance at the number of vessels which arrived in the port of New York during the past summer from places infected with yellow fever affords the best proof of the danger which this city has escaped through the unremitting vigilance and energy of the officers to whom its sanitary interests have been entrusted. When it is considered that three hundred and forty-nine vessels whose passengers and crews had been exposed to pestilential diseases at these ports of departure, were prevented from coming to the wharves of the city until properly disinfected, we can form some estimate of the work which devolves upon the Quarantine authorities; and when it is further remembered that of these vessels 102 had cases of yellow fever on board, it is significant that not a single case of this dread disease occurring in the Metropolitan District can be traced to Quarantine.

As early as March almost every vessel which arrived at this port from Rio Janeiro, Port au Prince and Santiago had lost some of their crews from yellow fever, but as the weather was then too cold to admit of the propagation of the disease, no restriction beyond a temporary detention was placed upon them. With the beginning of the heated term, however, it became necessary to exercise the greatest precaution in reference to arrivals from sickly ports, and to adopt every precaution to prevent the introduction of disease. All vessels from infected and doubtful places were detained at Lower Quarantine, where their hatches were opened and their cargoes subjected to proper ventilation and fumigation. If no cases of yellow fever occurred, they were then allowed to come up to the upper bay to discharge cargo by lighters. These regulations, which were rigorously enforced, were adopted after the yellow fever epidemic of 1856, and have, with slight variations, been acted upon by the different Health Officers of the port since that time, and it is not too much to say that to them we may attribute the immunity which we have enjoyed from yellow fever during the period.

That this freedom from infection was due to the present system of quarantine no right thinking person will dispute, while it is equally clear from the experience of the present year that the continuance and enforcement of the quarantine laws is our only safeguard against the introduction of disease, and that all attempts to evade their provisions should be summarily dealt with and severely punished.

That the outbreak of yellow fever on Governor's Island was due to vessels which had evaded quarantine has been clearly proven, while the lateness of the season and the prompt measures adopted by the Quarantine officials alone saved us from a terrible visitation of this scourge.

It is all very well for Perth Amboy to relax her health laws so long as by so doing she does not frustrate the efforts made at this port towards the exclusion of disease, but with the warning which the epidemic on Governor's Island has given New York its Legislature will be wanting in duty to the best interests of the community if laws are not enacted during the coming session which will prevent infected vessels from carrying their cargoes of disease and death into our midst, and at the same time place a legal barrier upon all further attempts of the evasion of the law by the unprincipled clique of shipowners who during the past season succeeded in escaping the punishment which they so justly merited.

SALESWOMEN'S MEETING.

The regular weekly meeting of the Saleswomen's Early Closing Association was held last evening at Plimpton Buildings. Mr. Wettenbeecher presided, and the usual routine business having been disposed of, some reports relative to the progress of the organization were read and approved. The attendance was unusually limited, but the feeling of the assemblage seemed to be unanimous on all subjects introduced. Monetary affairs were discussed at length, and it was finally agreed that all topics should be laid over until the next meeting.

CHINA.

Expulsion of American Missionaries North—The Situation at Tungchow—Naval Action at Chefoo—Public Agitation—Dread of Another Slaughter of Christians—Official Changes at Nankin—Is the Burlingame Treaty of Avail?

[Shanghae (September 8) correspondence of the London Times.]

The Chinese have gained another step in the North by expelling the American missionaries from Tungchow-foo. As Chinese names are rather a puzzle to people at home, it may be well to explain that Tungchow is situated on the north coast of the Shantung province and that it is one of the places opened to foreign residence and trade by article 11 of the Treaty of Tien-tsin; but an understanding was afterwards come to that Chefoo should be substituted, as Tungchow does not afford good shelter for shipping. An American mission has been established in Tungchow for the last ten years, and has got on well with the people until quite lately, when uneasy rumors have arisen in accordance with the anti-foreign note which has been lately struck throughout China. Shortly after the massacre of Tien-tsin it was rumored that Tseng-kwo-fan had instigated the local authorities to foment a rising against the missionaries, and a visit paid by the city magistrate to the provincial capital was said to be in consequence of these instructions. A subsequent visit to the Taotai of Cheefoo and frequent conferences held with the principal inhabitants of Tungchow were connected with the same cause, and the missionaries learned that opinions were strongly divided as to what course should be followed. One party was in favor of a mob attack, as at Tien-tsin; another opposed any hostile movement. The former, however, seems to have at length prevailed, for report became rife that the 10th of September had been fixed upon for an outbreak; and the local information which the missionaries received was confirmed by warnings received from their converts at our stations. The native servants attached to the mission were advised by their friends to escape the wrath that was to come and the missionaries, with the precedent of the Tien-tsin massacre before their eyes, judged it wise to take heed of the prevalent cry. They wrote to the United States Consul at Chefoo, begging that measures might be taken for their removal, and, in the absence of an American man-of-war, Admiral Kellett sent her Majesty's ships Barrosa and Grasshopper for the purpose. In these vessels they came away on the 7th inst., leaving their premises to the mercy of the mandarin, who declined to answer for their safety. I shall, no doubt, be able to fill in details of the sketch shortly; at present only these brief facts are known. The abandonment of Tungchow is to be regretted, because it will encourage the anti-foreign party to instigate similar movements elsewhere; but the missionaries, with the precedent of Tien-tsin before their eyes, can hardly be blamed for their withdrawal.

Relying on Mr. Arthur Helps' remark with reference to Cortez in Mexico, that "what is said and thought in the affairs of life is almost more important than what is done," I may go on to mention that uneasy rumors have been afloat again in Ningpo during the past week, but have subsided under the influence of a straightforward and sensible proclamation by the Governor of the Chekeang province. Nearly the same report was current as in Tungchow, but was very differently treated. It was said that the local authorities had been instigated by Tseng-kwo-fan to foment a rising against foreigners, and that the Taotai had sent to Hangchow to take the Governor's instructions; rumor was very busy in the meantime with threats dire and diverse against all foreign residents, included even her Majesty's gunboat Leven, which was to be utterly destroyed. A day (the 29th of August) was even named for the event, but it passed over, and a proclamation by the Governor declaring that no cause for enmity between foreigners existed in Chekeang, and that what happened in Tien-tsin had nothing to do with Ningpo, calmed everything. It is, of course, difficult to know what degree of credit to attach to all these rumors; but it may be worth noting, as corroborative evidence, that the district general did, at the time the rumors were abroad, rush off in frantic haste to Hangchow, after ordering 500 troops to be ready for service, and that the proclamation of the Governor followed immediately on his visit. Are we to infer that the Governor of Shantung listened to the voice of the tempter, but that the Governor of Chekeang, following the example of Ma-hsin-yi, declined?

Turning now to Nankin, since the assassination of Ma, the Viceroy, the Tartar General has held the seals of office, and has persevered in the loyal policy adopted by his predecessor. A strong guard is posted outside the mission premises, and some 3,000 troops are assembled in the neighborhood of the examination hall in case of effervescence among the students. The examinations began on the 3d, and will probably be over by the 12th. Various rumors are afloat among the Chinese as to the motive for the assassination. One says that his murderer was a man who had assisted Ma in his poorer days to pursue his literary studies, but who had been overlooked since the Viceroy had attained high station; another, that he was a relative of Ma, who had come down from Shantung to claim either pecuniary help or office; that Ma had responded to the first, but refused the latter claim; and that at the close of an interview, in which Ma told him he would be pestered no longer and threatened to turn him out of the city, the man flung himself on Ma with a dagger and inflicted the fatal wound. A third rumor had it that foreigners had instigated the deed—the very foreigners whom Ma had lately protected from a threatened onslaught! The fact is, I believe, that the man will give no reason for his crime, and that the mandarins are doing their utmost to prevent any details getting abroad. The event itself even was not known among the people of Shanghae till three days after the *North China Herald* had given it publicity. There seems likelihood in the surmise which this paper now ventures, that there is probably so much truth in all these rumors as that a known enemy of Ma was suborned by Ma's political opponents to effect his death.

Perhaps this view does not altogether lose effect by another rumor—rumor is extremely rife just now—that Tseng-kwo-fan is likely to return to his old post at Nankin. From one point of view this might be regarded as degradation, for the viceroyalty of the metropolitan province of Chih-li is considered the highest in the empire. But Tseng-kwo-fan has always preferred the viceroyalty of the two Kiang, which is by far the more powerful and independent; and it must not be forgotten that he is declared by the popular voice to be the instigator of all foreign troubles. It was after his protégé, Chen-kwo-jui, the leader of the mob at Tien-tsin, had passed through Nankin and Yangchow three months ago that the hostile movement against missionaries arose, which Ma quelled by his prompt action. It was Tseng-kwo-fan who appointed the Prefect of Tien-tsin to his post only three months before the massacre occurred, and it is Tseng-kwo-fan who now refuses obstinately to see any guilt in the prefect, magistrate or general who instigated, encouraged and led the riot. The surmise is, perhaps, vague, but not altogether baseless, that Tseng-kwo-fan wants to come back to Nankin to mature his own schemes.

Of course this is all surmise. I have before said that in such matters one can build only on native report, which is necessarily vague; but the position of affairs is sufficiently critical to make it worth while to watch the current of native thought and talk closely. It is a great pity that the whole matter is not put to rest by prompt and vigorous action. The guilt of the Tien-tsin mandarins is clear, and all foreigners are interested in their punishment, both as a measure of justice and of a warning. If all the available force in China and Japan were concentrated at Tien-tsin, and warning were given that the city would be bombarded and occupied if the culprits' heads were not off in a week, they would be off. As it is, we are simply giving the Chinese time to gather troops and encouraging them in their concealed hostility. A translation has been lately published of a (supposed) imperial edict which has got abroad in Tien-tsin, declaring that the mandarins cannot be given up, and speaking of Count Rochechouart's demands with extreme insolence. It is said that the French and British Chargés d'Affaires are about to come down again to Tien-tsin. If the Central government is so all-powerful and so well disposed as Mr. Burlingame persuaded Western Powers, it is difficult to see why these frequent negotiations with the Provincial Governor should now be necessary.

THE METHODIST MISSION IN CHINA AND THE RECENT MASSACRES.

The Chinese View of the Burlingame Treaties.

[From the Boston Advertiser, Nov. 17.]

The Rev. Mr. Baldwin, a young missionary, lately returned from China, where he has been laboring for twelve years, spoke in the Bromfield street church last evening, giving an interesting account of something connected with the Methodist mission work in that country. He said in substance that the Methodist mission has been in existence in China for about twenty-two years, two men having begun the work in 1848. Missionaries in China have to contend against various obstacles. They must, in the first place, master the Chinese language, at least sufficiently to be able to translate any part of the Bible, and this necessitates the committing to memory of 7,000 or 8,000 words. This must necessarily be an arbitrary act of memory, as the Chinese language has no alphabet. The words have but one syllable, and the spoken language is much different from the written. The latter can be understood in all parts of China, but there are various dialects in the former. This may be illustrated by our Roman numbers, which may be read in various languages, but when spoken they are different in the different dialects. The same word also has different meanings according to its accentuation. To say that a thousand icicles have just gone past is only to wrongly accent the word for soldiers. The order to buy a hundred apricots was in this way misunderstood for a hundred goats' tails. Another obstacle is prejudice against foreigners. The Chinese believe they want their children to attend mission schools that they may boil them up and use their eyes for making opium. Missionaries' knowledge of geology leads natives to think the former can see under ground. Another is, that the lives of foreigners who are not Christians are a reproach to religion, for when they violate the Sabbath, do injury to others by selling opium, &c., and are impure in life, they make the missionaries appear inconsistent, as the natives consider all foreigners Christians in fact, as well as in name.

There were no converts in the mission during the first ten years, but there are now nearly 2,000 native Christians, and among them are many ministers and lay preachers, who sometimes endure untold persecutions. Methodists have three principal mission stations, the largest at Fuhchau. The missionaries in China look upon the Burlingame mission in a different light from that in which it is viewed by most in this country. The mandarins wanted the treaty of 1860 to remain as it was, and not to be revised at the end of ten years, according to agreement; and to accomplish this end their chief, at the instance of Mr. Hart, offered to Mr. Burlingame the mission to foreign nations, as no mandarin of the first class would accept it. He was to receive $40,000. He was instructed to make a new treaty that should be as nearly like the old as possible, but the people in China were astonished at the first reports of his speeches that came to them, to the effect that China wanted railroads, telegraphs and all modern improvements, and offered to Americans the inside track in their construction; whereas such things were far from being the real wishes of the mandarins of China. And the treaty was found, on comparison with the old one, to differ only in this, that when China was ready to build railroads America should be allowed to furnish engineers, &c., for the work. But the understanding the Americans had from Mr. Burlingame's speeches and representations led them, and the English and French afterwards, to give directions in behalf of China that no gunboats on the Chinese coast should exact reparation for injuries on the spot, but that such injuries should be reported to the minister at Pekin, and he in turn should receive instructions from the home government before action should be taken against China, excepting only cases which involved the life of foreign citizens. China construed these instructions as indications of "backing down" on the part of the treaty making Powers instead of indications of magnanimity, as they were intended. She, therefore, very naturally concluded that as any injury they might do could not be punished for nearly a year it was a most favorable opportunity to drive all foreigners out of China, and this is really the desire of all the Chinese, as those on the spot cannot fail to see. This was the real cause of the late terrible massacre there. It is idle to attribute it to hatred of the Catholics, even though the Sisters of Charity were the chief sufferers; for no sooner had they committed their barbarous deeds of cruelty against them than they went immediately to demolishing Protestant churches and other buildings, and then tried to find the Protestants themselves, who were saved from a like fate only by flight. Their main design seemed to be to kill or drive out all foreigners. It is very manifest that the mandarins knew of this movement, if they did not dictate it. The firemen at the time were brought together armed with firearms instead of buckets. It remains to be seen whether the Chinese government will uphold the mandarins in their acts. It depends upon their hope of ultimate success against foreign nations. If this is not sufficiently encouraging they will probably have a mock trial and dress up some condemned criminal in the clothes of a mandarin and execute him, just to satisfy foreign nations.

The speaker closed with an eloquent and touching appeal to remember China when collections for missions are taken up.

NEW YORK CITY

Local and Miscellaneous News Paragraphs.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	42	42	3 P. M.	62	57
6 A. M.	48	41	6 P. M.	50	45
9 A. M.	59	47	9 P. M.	48	46
12 M.	62	49	12 P. M.	46	46

Average temperature yesterday.......... 46¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......... 50⅝

The Board of County Canvassers yesterday completed the canvass of the Seventeenth, First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, after which they took a recess until this morning.

Margaret Moore, the unfortunate woman who killed her child on Tuesday night last during a paroxysm of insanity, was brought to the Tombs yesterday and examined by Drs. Anderson and Beach, who agreed in pronouncing her *non compos mentis*.

Coroner Keenan was yesterday called to the Morgue to hold an inquest on the body of an unknown woman about twenty-eight years of age, found floating in the dock foot of Spring street, North river. Deceased wore a dark dress, woollen shawl, hood, white stockings and gaiter boots.

The City Surveyor yesterday measured the track at the Empire Rink, preparatory to Weston's 500 mile walk next week. The committee of medical gentlemen was in attendance, and a large number of persons interested in the feat of the pedestrian were also present.

The Church Fair now being held at Apollo Hall for the benefit of the aged and infirm of the Methodist Episcopal Church is achieving a brilliant success. Among the curiosities are some immense cones of the Calaveras county mammoth trees of California, on exhibition at the stall of Mrs. Dr. Newman, the wife of the Chaplain of the United States Senate.

Wednesday night the brig Queen of the South drifted from her anchorage above Harlem, and on the way down the river ran into a schooner lying at the foot of East 125th street, the anchor of the brig cutting through the bow of the schooner and otherwise damaging her. The Twelfth precinct police boarded the brig and brought her to an anchorage. No one was found on board but a boy, who could speak no English, and, therefore, could give no explanation.

In the classic neighborhood of Pitt street, near Rivington, there is a gang of boys, aged from ten to sixteen years, who have made themselves notorious of late by quite a new dodge in the highway robbery line. Schools Nos. 4 and 34 are in the vicinity and the gang make it a point to "lay" for the children as they are going or coming from school and rifling their pockets. The result has been a great demand for slate pencils, jackknives and loose pennies at certain households. Three of the young robbers were arrested the other day, but Judge Ledwith laughed at the complainants and dismissed the thieves. The school boys in that neighborhood want to know if they can't be protected in their property. They say jackknives and slate pencils are "awful dear" nowadays.

CORRUPT LEGISLATION IN JERSEY.

A Relic of the Late Democratic Legislature—How the People of Jersey City Were Compelled to Submit to the Nicolson Pavement Ring—Another Big Job.

At the late meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City, a simple and short resolution was "put through" without attracting any notice. Yet this very resolution embodied one of the heaviest burdens ever imposed on the taxpayers. The resolution was to this effect:—"Resolved, That the Committee on Streets be authorized to advertise for proposals for the improvement of Grand street, from Mill creek to Washington street." One of the Aldermen (Ege) at length waked up and called for the reading of the resolution again, but before he could succeed a motion to adjourn was carried. To give the status of this question in as few words as possible it is only necessary to refer to the charter of the consolidated city, passed by the last Legislature.

Prior to the passage of that charter a body of politicians in Bergen, and known as "The Bergen Ring," had drawn up a grand scheme by which the individuals composing it could be enriched at the expense of the taxpayers. These men went to Trenton and lobbied every measure through both houses that could promote their designs. One section of the charter of the consolidated city provides that Grand street, from Mill creek to Washington street, shall be paved in the same manner as that part of the street west of Mill creek. Then follows the mischievous part of the section—namely, that the power of remonstrance on the part of property owners, as in the case of other streets, shall not apply to this section. In other words, the job should be carried on whether the owners of property along the route liked it or not. The Bergen "ring" then adopted the Nicolson pavement for their portion of the thoroughfare, which is now nearly finished at a heavy cost, and thus by the ingenious provision referred to the people on the section of the street from Mill creek to Washington street were compelled to submit to the adoption of the same pavement, chiefly in the interest of the "ring," which was thenceforward termed "The Nicolson Pavement Ring." This very business was one of the main issues on which the democracy was defeated at the late election.

While Alderman Ege's motion was pending in the Common Council that gentleman declared that nothing could be more unfair to those who had to bear the expense than this system of legislation, and in view of the late verdict of the people this improvement ought to be delayed until the assembling of the next Legislature, when it can be repealed. Aldermen Sheeran and Bumsted defended the project, however, the former being chairman of the Committee on Streets and the latter a member of the same committee. Should the improvement be commenced before the assembling of the Legislature the property owners on the line referred to intend to apply for an injunction, so that the work may be arrested till the representatives of the people can have an opportunity to deal with the question.

In this connection it may be remarked that petitions are being prepared for presentation to the Legislature, asking that the charter of Jersey City be remodelled *in toto*, so that some of the fat offices created by it may be abolished, and that the privileges and powers of the Aldermen, especially in the matter of awarding contracts, be circumscribed. A board of public works, composed of old and respectable citizens, would supply the place with great advantage to the taxpayers.

AUSTRALASIA.

Material Progress: Population, Commerce, Shipping and Gold—The United States Flag—An Europe-Aboriginal Council—Dress, Arms and Speech of a New Zealand Warrior—Slavery and the Slave Trade—Telegraphs Extension.

By way of Honolulu and San Francisco we have New Zealand journals dated at Auckland on the 6th of October, with files from Sydney.

Material Progress.

The Auckland (New Zealand) *Herald* of the 6th of October supplies the following reports of the industrial situation:—

We have received the statistical tables issued by the Registrar General, in anticipation of the annual volume of statistics of New Zealand for the year 1869. The estimated population of the colony at the close of 1869 was 237,249. The total increase during 1869 was 10,631. This number was composed of 9,990 excess of registered births over registered deaths, and excess of immigration over emigration 3,941. There is, of course, a considerable disparity in the numbers of the sexes; the males numbering 140,112 and the females only 97,137. In the old country there is a considerable superabundance of females. The increase of the population during the past year consisted of 5,491 males and 5,140 females.

The immigration and emigration tables show that the excess of immigration over emigration in respect to the United Kingdom was only 2,037, the remaining increase to our population through immigration being principally from Australia.

There is considerable moving about from the Australian colonies to New Zealand and *vice versa*.

SHIPS AND COMMERCE.

It appears that there are 351 vessels, of 25,939 tonnage, belonging to ports in New Zealand. Of these 141 vessels, of 10,113 tonnage, belonged to the port of Auckland.

The commercial operations of the ports of the colony with other countries are stated. Dunedin has a larger trade with China and with the Mauritius than either Auckland or Canterbury, while Auckland has the trade with Batavia and the South Sea islands almost entirely in its own hands. The total exports to the islands amounted in value to £75,591, and of these the value sent from Auckland was £74,350. The exports from Auckland to Batavia were valued at £27,152, the total from the colony amounting to £28,351. While Dunedin sent goods to China valued at £11,145 Auckland does not appear to have exported anything to that country in 1869.

IMPORTS.

The total value of the imports of the colony for the past year is put down at £4,976,126, and of that amount goods valued at £2,418,576 were imported from the United Kingdom.

GOLD.

Referring to the gold export we find that there was a net decrease on the year of £141,431. The falling off was in Nelson, Westland and Otago. The figures in regard to Auckland stand thus:—Gold export in 1868, £165,874; in 1869, £432,687, being an increase of £266,813. We trust the increase will be even greater during the present year.

The American Flag at the Antipodes.

[From the Auckland (New Zealand) Herald, Oct. 6.]

The United States war steamer Resaca has departed from these shores, and she takes with her the good wishes of all who have made the acquaintance of her officers and men. We have been so accustomed to the presence of the English "blue jackets" that the presence of a few hundred seamen did not command any direct attention. The jollity of the sailor when he is well pleased is irrepressible, and the excellent conduct of the men is the theme of universal commendation. We hope their visit has been as pleasant to them as it has been to us. We trust that our "American cousins" have nothing to complain of in our hospitality. There was, perhaps, not much to offer, but what there was was freely given and accepted in a manner which we are sure is a guarantee of future good will and friendship between the United States and these colonies. The officers of the Resaca have left behind them the most favorable impression of their personal qualities. We believe that this man-of-war is the first State vessel that has visited this place from America. We sincerely hope she is not the last, but that we shall often see the emblematic "star" upon the naval uniforms in these streets. We are informed that the officers themselves have formed a high opinion of the advantages of Auckland as a naval depot. We are extremely glad to hear it. It is satisfactory to know that other people have as good an opinion of our local advantages as we have ourselves. The officers have made many friends here, and the name of their ship will long be connected with pleasant associations.

Diplomacy with the Natives—A Europe-Aboriginal Council.

The Taranaki *Herald* of the 7th October says:—

We have received intelligence of the safe arrival at Parihaka of Mr. Civil Commissioner Parris and the Europeans and natives who accompanied him. The reception of the party by the people assembled, we believe, was most cordial and hospitable. There are altogether about 1,200 natives gathered there at present, which is daily being augmented by fresh arrivals.

APPEARANCE OF THE CHIEFS—HOW THEY DRESSED—NATIONAL ARGUMENT AND FEUDAL LOGIC.

The Taranaki *Herald*, in another column, gives a detailed account of the *korero*, or council, at Parihaka, and goes on to describe the arrival of Tito Kowaru, the chief, thus:—

On the morning of the 21st intelligence was brought to Parihaka that Tito Kowaru was close at hand; and the natives of that village left for the purpose of welcoming him in their usual style. Each had a branch of some tree in their hands, which, as they walked, they waved above their heads; at the same time uttering a cry of welcome. As Tito Kowaru and his followers drew near it was found that there were eighty men and six women. The men are described as being very powerful, and were dressed in the usual bush costume—a plaid shawl fastened around their hips and shirts over their bodies, and in the head of each were white feathers. Tito Kowaru, with his one eye and horrid-looking countenance, was superbly dressed for a Maori chief. He wore a mat made of a very fine native flax, the fringe of which was composed of green and white feathers. On his head he had a cap formed from the plumage of some black bird, and in the centre, standing up in front of the peak, was a scarlet feather. Beneath the mat might be seen a plaid shawl, which was tied round his hips and which reached below his knees; he also had on a new plaid Crimean shirt. On Tito Kowaru coming within speaking distance much was said both by Mr. Parris and the rebel that it would be impossible to put on paper. Accusations were made on one side to be repudiated by the other and *vice versa*. The Civil Commissioner called upon his natives not to look upon the man who had defiled himself. Tito Kowaru abused Mr. Parris in return, and so Wednesday passed, and, according to native custom, we suppose, after each side had exhausted their supply of abuse, were ready to talk seriously. Tito Kowaru was then invited into the village; but, before entering, when about a hundred yards off, they all discharged their firearms and came forward with their guns unloaded.

On the Thursday Tito Kowaru expressed a wish to hear what all the talk had been about. He said he had been *a long time deaf*; he had now come to hear, to ask questions and to have an explanation of what had been done there. Some of the natives replied that he had heard already the full particulars of what had transpired at the meeting, but he replied that that only was by the roadside. A native had met him and told him all, but he considered it was not the sort of thing wanted, and had been disappointed at the talk. He had come himself now, and wanted to hear it with his own ears. Mr. Parris then stuck up the stick and explained the whole that had been done, and Te Whiti came from his platform and again put the sticks under his feet.

Tito Kowaru said to Te Whiti, after he had put his feet on the sticks:—I have heard what you have said. If those (meaning the King and government) are to be no more, who is? Who is the person?

Te Whiti—It is I. I am the only person?

Tito Kowaru—By whom were you begot?

Te Whiti parried the question, although asked it many times. At last Tito Kowaru said:—"Who is there behind you?"

Te Whiti—There is one father, one son, and one Holy Ghost; altogether these are three; yes, they are three, yet are but one, and that is I.

After some more bantering between these two chiefs,

Mr. Parris got up and said:—Every one who assembled at the meeting at Parihaka has been invited by a notice sent by Te Whiti to them. That notice stated that the meeting at Parihaka was to be the salvation of all. They had assembled—people from all parts of the island—from one end to the other had attended, and what had been the result so far, merely to hear it stated that one man could govern everybody? That was all boastful language, which no man should be guilty of. There was only one way of settling the thing; that was by allowing the leading men of the country to meet the Governor and to talk the matter over and to try to bring about a better state of things.

Te Whiti was somewhat excited at this, because the natives seemed to agree with the Civil Commissioner's remarks, and some of Tito Kowaru's people cried out, "Parris is right."

Te Whiti said:—I see and hear. You all approve of what Parris has said; even Tito Kowaru's people are with him. Go every one of you with him and fulfil your hearts' desire—kill and eat each other, rob and get drunk, commit adultery, sell land, make roads—do everything the wicked are intended for—but don't look back on me afterwards.

Mr. Parris said:—Te Whiti, when you put those sticks under your feet you meant that all wickedness should be placed there. I admit that I am dust and was crushed, but I am risen up again. I said that I was not coming up here to flatter you. The task must be gone on with. The roads must be made (and stretching out his hand to Te Whiti), give me my children that I may go and do it.

Te Whiti made no reply, but endeavored to laugh it off, and then

Tito Kowaru, coming into the centre, with *a bright double-barrelled gun in his hand*, said:—I have come to Parihaka; I now return to Ngatimaru. I shall turn my back upon Taumatamahoe and Tawhana (meaning the whole of the Nagatimaniapoto). Tawhana's work is his and I have nothing to do with it. My eyes turn to Ngaire and to the sea. My mind night and day is only thinking of Ngaire. I will never strike another blow unless I am attacked. If my face is scratched I shall retaliate. Oh, all ye people assembled, I now bid you farewell. I go to my camp for the night and in the morning leave on my homeward journey.

Several asked him to stop and asked him if he was angry by his leaving so quickly. He said no, but what is there in the talk? I have heard what you said, but I don't see the end. It is useless; you call the people from the right and from the left—you say nothing—no more. Tito Kowaru then rose, and he and his followers left in a body.

Thus ended the Parihaka meeting, over which much excitement has been occasioned all over the colony.

Slavery and the Slave Trade—Sharp Action of the Natives.

[From the Samoan Reporter.]

The schooner Atlantic—owned, we believe, partly in the Samoa and partly in Sydney—under the command of Captain Hayes, has lately been seized at Tutuila on a charge of kidnapping natives of Pukapuka and Manahiki. The following facts respecting the occurrence we gather from a letter received from R. T. Powell, F. L. S., of Pagopago, Tutuila.

On the 14th December ult. the schooner Atlantic, commanded by Captain Hayes, entered the harbor of Pagopago. The people of the place soon found out that there were natives of Pukapuka and Manahiki on board, and the chief of Pagopago informed Mr. Powell that they were brought away against their will and he intended to liberate them. Mr. Powell tried to dissuade him from the attempt, feeling sure it would end in the defeat of the Samoans, and, most probably, in bloodshed. But the chief, unknown to Mr. Powell, persisted in his determination. He went alongside the schooner and called to the islanders on board to jump into the sea and swim ashore. All except five did so, and escaped. Soon afterwards Captain Hayes was seen going from the vessel to the shore in a small canoe paddled by a Samoan. The chief, supposing he had firearms on his person which he would use, shouted to the man who paddled the canoe to upset it and throw the captain into the water. The man obeyed orders, and Hayes' revolver missed fire in consequence when he attempted to use it. The chief took him prisoner when he reached the shore, and at once sent on board the schooner and released the remaining five captives, who were found fastened down in the hold.

The chief then sent for the British Consular agent, residing at Leone, another part of the island. He declined to interfere, on the ground that the Atlantic had been under American colors when at Leone, some time previously. Afterwards Captain Hayes himself appealed to him for protection, declaring his vessel to be under the British flag. The Consular agent at once went to Pagopago, and after hearing the evidence of the islanders who brought in the vessel, and also that of a Mr. Slyewright, a passenger, decided on seizing the Atlantic in the name of her Majesty. The matter was then referred to J. C. Williams, her British Majesty's Consul at Apia, and the Atlantic and her passengers brought to Apia, where he is at present investigating the case.

Captain Hayes is charged with having brought away, against their will, eight boys and nine girls from Manahiki, besides the mother of one of the boys, who begged to be allowed to come with her child, and one man seems to have consented to come. He is also charged with having brought away, under false pretences, nineteen natives of Pukapuka (Danger Island), having pretended to engage them to work in Samoa for six months, at the rate of five dollars a month, but at the same time making them put their mark to an agreement to work in Feeje for five years at the rate of two dollars a month. There is also another charge against Captain Hayes of having brought away unpaid for 20,000 cocoanuts and other property—valued by the natives at $500—from Manahiki, which he offered to convey to Rakaanga as a favor to the people. The natives of Manahiki were confined below and not allowed to communicate with the Pukapuka people while the Atlantic was off that island taking on board the nineteen natives.

Pending a legal investigation into these charges, we refrain from expressing any opinion on the case. We trust full justice will be done to all concerned. We highly commend the zeal of the natives of Tutuila on behalf of those they believed to be the subjects of deceit and cruelty.

Fiji Out of Debt.

[From the Fiji Times, Sept. 10.]

The last remaining item of the debt owing to the American government by the Polynesian Company has been paid. Three gentlemen—Messrs. Brewer, Macartney and Henry—came by the Alhambra to consult with Mr. J. C. Smith and Mr. Bradwell on the subject; the result is the money has been handed over to Dr. Brower, the American Consul.

Native Obstructions to the Telegraph.

A Tauranga (N. Z.) correspondent writes:—Mr. Commissioner Clarke and Major Hamlin (resident magistrate for Maketu) returned from Katikiriria a week or two ago. At Orakeikorako Mr. Clarke met the obstructive natives who have stopped the telegraph line there, and, after a lengthened discussion, did not succeed in removing their objections. He left the settlement without any arrangement having been come to, as the natives insisted, with dogged obstinacy, on their determination to prevent the line crossing their country—a distance of five miles—unless they were paid £500, together with a yearly payment of £1 for every post erected and as additional for each post cut in their forest. "These repetitions of vexatious and extortionate demands are becoming quite disheartening."

New Zealand Meteorology.

A government *Gazette* contains an abstract of meteorological observations made in this colony for the month of July last. The mean temperature at Auckland in the shade during that month was 51.6, and at Dunedin 42.3. The mean of the same month at Auckland during the previous six years was 52.5. The rainfall at Auckland in July was 6,203, at Wellington 4.880, at Christchurch 2.255, at Hokitika 8.550 and at Dunedin 3.120. During the previous six years the average rainfall during the same month was at Auckland 4.869, at Wellington 5.123, at Christchurch 2.463, at Hokitika 9.549 and at Dunedin 2.209. Rain fell in Auckland during the same month on 22 days, at Wellington on 18 days, in Christchurch on 12 days, in Hokitika on 15 days and in Dunedin on 15 days. During the month the weather throughout the colony was wet, stormy and severe, and frequent storms, with thunder, hail and heavy rain occurred.

The Intercolonial Exhibition at Sidney.

This exhibition was opened on the 30th August by Lord Belmore. The day was very fine, and the attendance large and fashionable. The Governor and Lady Belmore arrived at twelve o'clock and proceeded to the throne upon a dais at the north end of the building. They were received at the door and escorted by the officers of the society, a large number of gentlemen being specially invited to meet them. All the dignitaries of the land were present in costume, and the scene was very imposing. Ladies filled the galleries and looked down upon the centre space. The building was very crowded.

Sir William Macarthur, President of the Agricultural Society, read an address to the Governor; the Governor responded; a little organ performance followed, and the exhibition was pronounced open to the public for a period of one month. The opening day and the day following were proclaimed public holidays. Comparatively few of the population availed themselves of the privilege of paying 5s. on the first day, and a large section of the remainder spent their leisure in looking at what was going on from the outside, the fences not being very high. The second holiday was a shilling day, and gave 30,000 visitors. The Thursday was a half-crown day, and gave 10,000, and the remainder were shilling days.

Victoria has secured the principal prizes for agricultural implements and machinery.

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH IN JAPAN.

The Mikado Testing the American Field Wire—Wonderful Effects of Our National Present—A "Good Time" for the Operatives.

The *Japan Weekly Mail*, to hand by way of Europe, contains an amusing account of a trial of a field telegraph lately presented by the American government to the Mikado, in the imperial presence:—

By the Mikado's desire the apparatus was erected in the grounds of the palace, one terminus being his Majesty's private study and the other the pleasure pavilion, which stands in the centre of the Maple Gardens, where were assembled three princes of the blood, the Prime Minister and a host of members of the Privy Council, to receive and answer the imperial messages. The working of the wires was entrusted to two Japanese, and when all was ready a message arrived at the Pavilion announcing the presence of the Mikado at the terminus in the study. To this announcement a most respectful message was returned thanking his Majesty for his gracious presence. Shortly after the message came, "The Emperor is highly pleased with the wonderful Western invention;" and then immediately afterwards, "Who are in the pavilion, and what are you doing?" To this an answer was returned giving the names of those present, and saying that they were awaiting with profound veneration his Majesty's gracious orders. To their intense embarrassment the answer was returned, "Telegraph to us something amusing." As may be imagined this message caused the greatest consternation among the courtiers. How were they in a moment to conjure up anything that should be amusing, and, at the same time, respectful? At length one Privy Councillor suggested:—"This day will be memorable in the annals of the empire as that on which his Majesty for the first time witnessed the working of a telegraph." But this was instantly rejected as being not in the least amusing. At least a youthful courtier proposed, "We all mean to get merry on the wine which we expect your Majesty to give us." This was at once received with delight and transmitted to the palace, and to it a reply was immediately returned that they should not expect in vain, and the proceedings terminated with a message from the Emperor expressing himself satisfied with the experiments and thanking the officers who had worked the telegraph.

At the Emperor's desire the apparatus was left standing in the grounds in order that he might *learn to work it himself*.

A man named Howard, handcuffed and with his legs tied, jumped through the car window, while the train was nearing St. Peter, Minn., lately, but was caught by the officer by his legs, the train stopped, and the chap allowed to drop outside into the arms of the assistants. It was a thrilling sight to see a man hanging by his feet from a car window with train at full speed.

MEXICO.

The Illness of President Juarez—Dread of Revolution in Case of His Death—Full Text of the Amnesty Law—The Presidential Campaign.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 26, 1870.

The last ten days have been most critical ones for Mexico, as much so, doubtless, as any during the last half century. On the 17th President Juarez, without a moment's warning, suffered an attack which threatened to take his life from moment to moment. The cause is variously stated and explained, but the exact character of the physical disorder appears to be illy understood by the medical faculty. A bath too soon after eating is most generally believed to have been the cause of the critical condition of the President, and which resulted in a congestion of the lungs and brain, and it is said of the blood in the muscles of the heart. Contrary to the supposed and generally understood wishes of the President, the Congress of the nation had three days previously passed a general law of amnesty, so sweeping as to include all of the revolutionists of the country since 1867, including many violent personal enemies of the President; and there are a few persons who attribute the illness of the Executive to his mortification at the disregard of the majority of the Congress for what he supposed and really believed to be the welfare of the nation. The bill which passed Congress had been referred to him for his action, and he had returned it to the Representative body with an amendment which materially and vitally changed the face of the bill, and which was not approved by the Congress. Whatever, then, may have been the exciting cause of the President's illness it was so grave and alarming as to occasion the general belief that he either had already died or must do so at any moment, and to induce Congress to suspend its session, but remain in secret conclave, contenting itself only with sending frequent messengers to await the news from the sick chamber whither he had been conducted. Until eight o'clock at night that body remained in the most alarming excitement, especially as it was rumored and understood that the political enemies of Mr. Lerdo de Tejada, to whom the Presidency would fall as being President of the Supreme Court of the nation, were already at work to prevent his assumption of that office, and by a "*coup d'état*" to place Porfirio Diaz or Judge Ogazon, the acting President of the Supreme Court, in the Presidential chair. The medical faculty of the capital was earnestly solicited to exert itself to its utmost to snatch his life from the destroyer, and so far it has succeeded, aided by a naturally strong constitution. All lovers of peace and all persons who, from business or family interests, desire that the country be spared from further revolutions, longed most earnestly for two days that President Juarez might be spared; and the dark and bloody wave of revolution which on the 17th and 18th inst. threatened to roll destroyingly over this beautiful country has been turned back, and we still enjoy, comparatively speaking, peace. Two days since the President suffered a slight relapse, which was alarming for the while, and it is said that an effort has been made and will be continued to induce him to ask a leave of absence for a short period, until he shall be permanently restored, Mr. Lerdo de Tejada meantime occupying the Presidency, in this manner preventing an unhappy occurrence following any fatal relapse.

The entire press of the capital, and, so far as heard from, of the republic, has expressed its profound sorrow and concern for the event, without distinction of persons or party.

Great wisdom and judgment was displayed by the government, preventing revolutionary neighborhoods from learning the precise condition of the Executive until he was so far recovered as to announce the same, thereby discouraging our revolutionary elements, which might otherwise be easily developed into war and bloodshed.

At that moment a vast number of the revolutionary leaders released from prison by the amnesty law were in Mexico city, and the circumstance gave rise to the greatest anxiety on the part of every one.

The Congress of the Union has decreed the following:—

ARTICLE 1. Amnesty is conceded to all persons who, up to the 14th of the month of last September, may have been guilty of infidelity to the country, of sedition, conspiracy and other crimes against the public order, as also the military men who, up to the same date, may have deserted.

ART. 2. There are not comprehended in the present amnesty—First, the regents and deputies of the so called empire; second, the generals who commanded divisions or bodies of the army who may have passed over to the invaders.

ART. 3. Every person embraced in the two former fractions, whose fate may have been defined by the Executive of the Union, will enjoy with all its plenitude the favor of the present amnesty.

ART. 4. The Executive is authorized to extend it to individuals excepted in article two when, in the judgment of the same Executive, the public peace may not be compromised.

ART. 5. All persons pardoned, whatever may be the penalty to which they may be now subjected, will be at once placed at liberty, and it shall supersede entirely the charges or trials which may be instituted for the crimes mentioned.

ART. 6. The present amnesty leaves untouched the rights of third parties, and those of the nation by the effects taken from the public funds.

ART. 7. The pardoned, although they return to the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights, are neither entitled to the right to return to employments, charges, grades, decorations, salaries, pensions and claims upon the public pawn shops, nor for the payments of credits against the Treasury and other favors and emoluments of which they may now be deprived, according to the laws.

ART. 8. All the pecuniary penalties imposed shall be remitted and have no effect. The goods embargoed or confiscated shall be immediately returned to the interested parties in the condition in which they may be found, provided that they may not have been alienated.

ART. 9. The Executive in carrying out this law will indicate the term of one month, counted from the promulgation in such capital of a district for the presentation of those pardoned who may be found with arms in their hands.

ART. 10. The individuals who by failure of presentation in the time fixed by the Executive conformable to the former article shall remain excluded from the present pardon, so also those whom the amnesty does not comprehend will be judged according to the laws in force and by competent judges, and in no case according to the laws of January 25, 1862, January 29 and August 15, 1863, and August 12, 1867, which are now declared definitely annulled.

ART. 11. The persons comprehended in the exceptions of article two will not be condemned to death for the crimes committed up to date of publication of this law, and those upon whom that penalty according to article twenty-three of the constitution ought to be imposed will be commuted to greatest possible extent.

HALLS OF CONGRESS OF THE UNION, MEXICO, October 18, 1870.

GERONIMO ELIZONDO, President of Congress.
GUILLERMO VALLE, JESUS ALFARO, Secretaries.

In compliance with that mentioned in article nine of the foregoing law the President of the republic has thought best to decree the following order:—

ARTICLE 1. In the term of one month counting from the promulgation of this law at the capitals of each district, the pardoned who may be found with arms in their hands will present themselves in the federal district before the governor of it, in the territory of Lower California and the military district of Tepic before the respective political chiefs, and in the States before the corresponding governors, or before the political chiefs of the districts.

ART. 2. The political authorities of the districts before whom the pardoned present themselves will note down their names and the day of their presentation, giving cognizance of it to the governors in order that they may inform the Minister of Gobernacion.

ART. 3. The presentation in every case can be made by any of the legal means, but if it should not be made personally it will be ratified afterwards by the same interested parties. Therefore I order that it shall be printed, published and circulated for its fulfilment. BENITO JUAREZ.

GIVEN IN THE NATIONAL PALACE OF MEXICO, Oct. 24, 1870.

To MANUEL SAAVEDRA, Minister of Gobernacion.

With reference to the above amnesty law much may be said. It passed Congress by a small majority and was immediately carried into effect by the release from prison of General Miguel Negrete and many scores of other late revolutionists. As the news flew to all parts of the republic the guilty and accused, who have been secreted in the mountains and small towns, reported themselves to the officers indicated and are now with us enjoying the sweets of peace. Among the persons not pardoned are the Bishop of Mexico, La Bastida; Benito Quiroga, Braga and Marquez. Ex-President Santa Anna is free to return, and possibly the old gentleman may decide to take a trip over to Vera Cruz again, but if he does he will be wise to decide to keep the peace while here. Among those who are free to return are also the following, but they had better stay away than to return here to revolutionize:—

Los Señores Don Fernando Ramirez, Don Francisco César, Don José María Esteva, Don Juan de Dios Peza, Don Martin de Castillo y Cos, Don José M. Duran, Don Manuel Siliceo, Don Jesus Hermosa, Don J. Hipolito Gonzalez, Don José Hidalgo, Don Platon Ron, Don Domingo Herran, Don Antonio Taboada, Don Rafael Mangino, Don Gregorio de Barandiarán, Don Manuel G. de Arellano, Don Domingo Bureau, Don Francisco Facio, Don Manuel Larrainzar, Don Alonso Peon y Regil, Don Luis Robles, Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna y Don Felix Zuloaga.

The national Congress is still occupied in discussing exceedingly important measures. Yesterday the bill granting to a company the privilege of constructing a telegraph line from Yucatan to Havana was under discussion, and has passed as far as the twentieth article.

Two "conductas" of silver have just left San Luis Potosi for the coast, to be shipped abroad, amounting to $1,085,711 74.

A campaign circular has recently been published here showing up the claims of Porfirio Diaz to the Presidency of the nation. It originated at Monterey and was signed originally there by several hundred citizens, but has been received here. The document makes no disparagement of President Juarez, his talents, nor the services which he has rendered to his country, but claims that the nation also owes a debt to General Diaz which it can never pay except by tendering him the Chief Magistracy of the nation.

HIGH TIMES FOR THE DARKIES.—The radicals have elected in South Carolina three negro Congressmen, a negro Lieutenant Governor, eleven State Senators and eighty Assemblymen of the same complexion, a negro Justice of the Supreme Court and a negro Secretary of State. Hayti is not much ahead of this.

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REAL ESTATE.

The Great Sale of Central Park Lots—A Good Company but Few Bidders—New York and Brooklyn Improved Property.

The interest that attached to the sale of Central Park lots announced to be held yesterday was exhibited in the attendance at the Exchange Salesroom at noon of the largest company assembled there this fall. All of the prominent real estate men were

PRESENT,

watching the progress of the sale with close attention. We give the names of some of these in the particulars of the sale, and among others were Amos R. Eno, John H. Power and Terence Farley.

THE SALE

was not as successful as had been anticipated and as the great number present promised at the commencement. Bidding was rather slow, and, despite the best exertions of the auctioneer, halted so after a while as to induce the owners of the property to to withdraw it after twenty-eight lots had been disposed of.

OTHER SALES.

Particulars of this and other sales in New York and Brooklyn are given below. These offerings were:—The improved property located in Greenwich and Church streets, between Thames and Rector streets, by Messrs. Winans, Sands & Garretson, by order of Messrs. Edward Austin and Samuel Colgate, trustees; improved city property sold by Messrs. Roberts & McGuire, and improved Brooklyn property sold by Messrs. Wyckoff & Little.

ACTIVITY IN ELIZABETH.

The recent purchase of a large tract of land at Elizabethport, N. J., by Singer & Co., of this city, upon which they intend to erect a large factory, has occasioned special animation in real estate in that city. The factory will give employment to about 2,500 men, now in the same employ elsewhere, all of whom will necessarily become residents of Elizabeth. One prominent real estate owner has already disposed of 300 lots at private sale to some of these parties, who contemplate immediate building.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS—BY MULLER, WILKINS AND CO.

1 lot, n. e. corner Madison av. and 62d st., [illegible], William Moller...$10,[illegible]
1 lot, s. e. corner Madison av. and 63d st., [illegible], William Moller...10,[illegible]
1 lot, n. s. 62d st., 125 ft. e. of Madison av., 25x100.5, Jeremiah Pangburn...8,050
2 lots, n. s. 63d st., 200 ft. e. of Madison av., 25x100.5, G. Rowe, each...8,350
2 lots, s. s. 63d st., 200 ft. e. of Madison av., 25x100.5, William R. Stewart, each...8,310
1 lot, n. e. corner Madison av. and 63d st., 25x100, Charles L. Cornish...15,000
3 lots, adjoining on Madison av., 25x100, Charles L. Cornish, each...11,020
1 lot, n. s. 65d st., 125 ft. e. of Madison av., 25x100, Charles L. Cornish...9,700
1 lot, adjoining, 25x100, Charles L. Cornish...9,[illegible]
1 lot, s. s. 65th st., 50 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5, William Moller...[illegible]
1 lot, adjoining, 25x100.5, William Moller...[illegible]
4 lots, s. s. 61st st., [illegible] ft. e. of [illegible], [illegible], G. H. Butler, each...8,025
1 lot, w. s. 5th av., 100.5 ft. s. of 66th st., 25x100, Charles L. Cornish...15,000
8 lots on s. s. 80th st., [illegible] ft. w. of [illegible] av., running through to [illegible] st., being 25 ft. front by 200 ft. in depth, sold as 4 lots. A. F. Holley, each...[illegible]

CITY IMPROVED PROPERTY—BY WINANS, SANDS AND GARRETSON.

Iron front building and lot, No. 54 Church st., n. Rector st., lot 26.x[illegible]. Sherman & Howland...23,625
Iron front building and lot, Nos. [illegible] and 58 Church st., adjoining the above, lot [illegible]. Sherman & Howland...[illegible],[illegible]
Brick building and lease of lot, No. 11 Greenwich st., running through to No. 25 Church st., ground rent $1,[illegible] per annum, lease from Nov. 1, 186[illegible], for [illegible] years, S. L. Morse, Jr...[illegible]
Brick and iron front buildings, Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Greenwich st. and Nos. 22, 24 and 26 Church st., ground rent [illegible], [illegible]. N. W. [illegible]...[illegible]
Brick and iron buildings and lots 123 Greenwich st. and 29 Church st., ground rent $[illegible], [illegible] as the above. S. S. Morse...[illegible]

BY [illegible]

5 lots n. s. 78th st., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., each 25x102.2. J. B. [illegible]...28,500
1 lot n. w. corner 75th st. and Broadway, [illegible]. A. McMaster...20,500
2 lots n. s. 74th st., [illegible] ft. w. of Broadway, each 25x[illegible]. J. [illegible]...7,500
2 lots s. s. 75th st., [illegible] ft. w. of Broadway, each [illegible]. Mr. Deahon...16,[illegible]

BY ROBERTS AND MCGUIRE.

4 story brick house and lot [illegible] 30th st., [illegible] ft. e. of 8th av., lot [illegible]. Mr. Lowenthal...11,[illegible]
4 story brick house and lot adjoining, of same size. Mr. Lowenthal...11,[illegible]
House and lot s. s. [illegible] st., [illegible] ft. e. of 7th av., lot [illegible]. [illegible]...9,[illegible]

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—BY WYCKOFF AND LITTLE.

3 story brick building and lot [illegible] Fulton av., lot [illegible]. Mr. Munroe...5,100
2 story frame house and lot, n. s. [illegible] st., [illegible] ft. e. of Grand av., lot [illegible]. [illegible]...2,[illegible]
2 story frame house and two lots [illegible] av., [illegible] ft. w. of Marcy av., each lot [illegible]. J. [illegible]...6,500

CARRIER PIGEONS AND FALCONS IN WAR.

[From the Turf, Field and Farm, Nov. 11.]

A cable telegram informs us that Prussia, in besieging the capital of France, has revived an old custom. The Parisians employ carrier pigeons in holding communication with the outside world, and to destroy this line of communication we are told that the Prussians have called trained hawks into their service. The origin of falconry, or hawking, is traced back to the middle of the fourth century. It was once the favorite pastime of the nobility on the Continent and in England, and there was a time in France when the King never rode out on any occasion of consequence without being attended by his falconer, who was an officer of eminence. In warlike days this exclusive sport was often patronized by the commanders of the forces. Froissart informs us that when Edward III. invaded France he had with his army thirty falconers on horseback, whose sole duty was to look after the hawks. The King, when weary of the bustle of camp, would ride out into the forests and fields with an escort, and with the aid of his hawks indulge in the pleasures of the chase. But Bismarck, we believe, has been the first to turn falconry to practical use in time of war. There was no way to stop the return flight of the carrier pigeons taken out of Paris by balloon but by calling to his assistance trained hawks. The flight of the falcon is amazing in its swiftness. Henry IV., King of France, had a hawk which escaped from him at Fontainebleau, and in twenty-four hours after was found in Malta, a space of not less than 1,350 miles. Now, as the falcon does not fly by night, and if we allow eighteen hours for daylight, we have a velocity of seventy-five miles an hour. The allowance of daylight is probably too much, still it is better to underestimate rather than overestimate the performance. The flight of the pigeon is also long and rapid, but not equal to that of the hawk. While the one will do its hundred miles in something like two hours the other will accomplish the same distance in about an hour and a quarter. The pigeon will communicate only one way. It has a strong instinctive love of home, and, when carried from home and set free, if the distance is not more than 500 miles, will swiftly return to the old nest. Man takes advantage of this feeling, and by entrusting messages to the birds brought from home he rests assured that each message will safely be delivered to friends left behind. An English writer tells us:—"The courage and love of home of any of these birds is so remarkable that good old birds, if kept in confinement and bred from for any length of time (very commonly two years), will, when they are let out, leave the place the instant they are at liberty and forsake mate, eggs and young to try and find their old home. Many instances are known where a cock and hen from one loft have been shut up thus:—The cock has been let out while the hen has been sitting on eggs. This is commonly done, because it is well known to be a strong tie to the bird, and prevents all but good ones from leaving; but as soon as he has satisfied himself that his home is to be regained he has rushed into the hen, drove her off the nest and out, and both have sailed away together. Frequently, after a long absence the bird finds its old home pulled down, its former owner having removed. It will then hang about the place, resisting all the efforts of the other pigeon keepers to catch it by getting it to settle with their birds and enticing it with food into their traps. It will in some cases starve to death, and often becomes so weak that if it flies down into the street to search for food it is too exhausted to fly up, and is taken in the hand. When such a bird appears at a place in this way, neighboring pigeon keepers know it to be of a good kind, and resort to every artifice to catch it, in order to improve their strain. Sometimes, the bird, finding its home gone, will return to the place from which it has been let out, mostly on the second, but even on the third day after. The experienced pigeon keeper lets it rest for a day or two, entices it with a little hemp seed, and again lets it out early in the morning. It is nearly sure to leave again, but does not stop so long, and returns before nightfall. It is then let out daily, and its visits to its old home constantly decrease, until after a few days they cease altogether."

France was poorly supplied with carrier pigeons at the breaking out of the war, but it appears that she has been making the best use of what she can command. In Belgium pigeon flying is a national amusement and if we want the best birds we must go to that country for them. Pigeons have often been experimented with in war, but the perfection of the signal corps has nearly superseded them. Still there are many cases—such as the siege of Paris, for instance—where the signal corps is powerless, while pigeons are employed to advantage. In times of sieges these home-loving birds are the best dependence. History tells us that "when Modena was besieged, Brutus, within the walls, kept an uninterrupted correspondence with Hirtius without, and this by the assistance of pigeons; setting at nought every stratagem of the besieger Antony to stop these winged couriers." Trochu, at Paris, has been following in the steps of Brutus, but Bismarck, if we may believe the despatches, has devised a plan to outwit the French. With his trained hawks he will be able to stop the flight of many a pigeon freighted with important despatches from the government at Tours to the head of the Department of Defence cooped up in Paris. There will be no fierce battles in the clouds, since the trusty messengers of the French will not be able to offer resistance against the strong beak and sharp talons of the Prussian falcon. But it will require a sharp lookout on the part of the invaders to discover all the pigeons let loose at Tours in time to successfully direct against them the trained hawks of the Prussian camp. We thus see war reviving the customs of the past. The use of carrier pigeons calls for the use of falcons, and hereafter trained birds promise to play an important part in every prominent siege.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, THURSDAY, Nov. 17—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was firm but inactive. Freight room continues scarce and checks the demand for export. Flour was active and higher. Cotton sympathized with gold and the Liverpool market, closing at a decline.

GOLD EXCITED—112¼ A 113½ A 112¾.

The Gold Room has become the almost exclusive centre of interest in Wall street operations, the price of the precious metal being the most sensitive index of the progress of the complications in Europe. The speculative activity of the market was thoroughly aroused to-day by a flood of telegrams reporting the fluctuations in the price of five-twenties at London. The Gold Room was filled as early as nine o'clock by an eager and anxious assemblage of brokers. The first quotations of five-twenties produced little effect, for the reason that a simultaneous announcement that the directors of the Bank of England, at their session this morning, had made no change in the rate of discount was regarded as a flattering sign, and gold opened quietly at 112¾. Soon after, however, bonds were reported down to 86¾, and gold ran up to 113¼, between which point and 112¾ it fluctuated the balance of the forenoon. Fresh despatches were now received quoting five-twenties of 1862 at 86¼, while private telegrams to some of the foreign bankers placed them as low as 83 and 85¾. The excitement now became intense, and gold bounded up to 113½. But here, and almost at the same time still later despatches, which, in coming by one of the cables, had overtaken the previous messages by the other line, reported a sudden recovery in our bonds to 87 and 87½. The effect was electrical. In the space of about twenty minutes gold fell to 112½, and after hovering in that vicinity for about two hours declined to 112¼, on the first closing of the London Stock Exchange and news reports that four prominent members of the English Cabinet had proclaimed their desire for peace, the probability being, further, strongly intimated that the note of Lord Granville would lead to a congress of the European Powers to revise the Treaty of Paris and settle the questions now in dispute between the various countries of Europe. Later on gold, under purchases by the shorts, reacted to 112¾; but closed dull and weak at that figure in the late dealings this evening. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

8:00 A. M.	112¾	12:40 P. M.	112¼
10 A. M.	113	1 P. M.	112⅜
10:14 A. M.	113½	2 P. M.	112⅜
11 A. M.	112¾	2:55 P. M.	112¼
11:24 A. M.	112¾	3 P. M.	112¾
12 M.	112	4 P. M.	112¾
12:28 P. M.	113½	5:30 P. M.	112¾ a 112⅞

In the gold loan market the rates were two, three and four per cent for carrying. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$58,221,000
Gold balances	1,5[illegible],520
Currency balances	1,9[illegible],1[illegible]

The Samaria, for Liverpool, took out $705,000 in specie.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE STEADY.

The foreign exchange market was firm under the unfavorable advices from London early in the day, but was barely steady on the later advance in the English funds, and the leading bankers showed more disposition to draw, while actual transactions out of second hands were done at an eighth to a quarter per cent below the counter rates. The nominal quotations at the close were as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108¼ a 109; good to prime bankers', 109 a 109¼; short sight, 110 a 110¼; Antwerp, 5.21¼ a 5.18¾; Switzerland, 5.18¾ a 5.15¾; Hamburg, 35¾ a 36¼; Amsterdam, 40¾ a 41; Frankfort, 40⅞ a 41⅛; Bremen, 78¾ a 79; Prussian thalers, 71¾ a 72.

GOVERNMENTS LOWER.

The decline of five-twenties in London unsettled and weakened the government list, and the 62's fell to 107½, these issues responding more sensitively than the others to the changes abroad. Subsequently the advance in gold checked the decline, and at the afternoon boards the market became firm as a reaction, maintaining its strength at the close, when the decline in gold was in turn offset by the advance in the London quotation. The market was steady in final street dealings, when the following prices prevailed:—United States currency sixes, 111 a 111¼; do., 1881, registered, 113¼ a 113⅝; do. do., coupon, 113¼ a 113⅝; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 106¾ a 106⅞; do. do., 1862, coupon do., 107¼ a 107⅜; do. do., 1864, do. do., 106¾ a 106⅞; do. do., 1865, do. do., 106¾ a 107⅛; do. do., registered, January and July, 109 a 109⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109 a 109⅛; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109¼ a 109⅛; do. do., 1868, do. do., 109⅛ a 109¼; do. ten-forties, registered, 106¼ a 106⅜; do. do., coupon, 106¼ a 106⅜.

THE GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF BONDS.

In accordance with the terms of the November programme of Treasury operations the Assistant Treasurer received proposals for the sale to the government of one million of five-twenties. The amount offered was $4,735,000. The million was bought at prices ranging (ex-interest) from 106.46 to 106.59.

MONEY EASY.

About one o'clock, the hour when money engagements are generally made, there was quite an active demand at six per cent and a few loans at seven were reported. But after two o'clock the offerings were more than sufficient to meet the demand, even at five per cent, and the government dealers were freely supplied at four per cent. It is supposed that the activity first noted was the result of a movement against the Stock Exchange on the part of operators for a decline who expected to precipitate stringency at a moment when the street was so excited by the financial news from London. Commercial paper was quiet and prime acceptances were current at 7 a 7½ per cent.

THE STOCK MARKET INACTIVE.

The stock market was depressed by the foreign news, but became extremely dull rather than weak, and prices for the active list exhibited unimportant changes. It was a market satisfactory to neither "bulls" nor "bears;" for when gold finally declined to 112¾ the recovery was not so marked as the "bulls" anticipated. The best prices of the day were made towards the close of business in the Long Room, the market falling off about an eighth per cent all around in the final street dealings. The following were the closing prices at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton Company, 65 a 70; Cumberland Iron, 25 bid; Western Union, 42¼ a 42⅜; Quicksilver, 4 bid; Mariposa, 6¾ a 7¼; do. preferred, 10⅜ a 10½; Boston Water Power, 17¼ a 18¾; Adams Express, 67 a 67¾; Wells-Fargo Express, 33¾ a 33⅞; do. scrip, 2½ a 2¾; American Express, 40⅝ bid; United States Express, 25¼ a 25½; Pacific Mail, 41⅝ a 41¾; New York Central, consolidated, 92¾ a 92⅞; do., scrip, 87¾ a 87⅞; Erie, 22⅞; do. preferred, 47½ bid; Harlem, 132 a 133; Reading, 101⅛ a 101¼; Michigan Central, 120¾ a 121¼; Lake Shore, 92⅞ a 93; Illinois Central, 135½ a 136½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105⅛ a 105½; Chicago and Northwestern, 79 a 79¼; do. preferred, 89¾ a 89⅞; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 79 bid; New Jersey Central, 108 a 108½; Rock Island 112⅜ a 112½; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 59¾ bid; do. preferred, 80⅜ a 80½; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 51⅛ a 51¼; do. preferred, 73 a 76; Fort Wayne, 93¾ a 94⅛; Chicago and Alton, 115 a 116; do. preferred, 115⅛ a 117; Ohio and Mississippi, 32⅛ a 32¼; St. Louis and Iron Mountain, 47½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 109⅛ bid; Morris and Essex, 91¾ a 92⅛; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 3¾ a 3⅞; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 105 a 105½; do. preferred, 115 a 115¼; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 18⅜ a 18⅞.

THE EXTREME FLUCTUATIONS.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the leading stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	92⅞	92¼
New York Central scrip	87¾	87⅛
Erie	22⅞	22⅞
Reading	101⅛	100⅞
Lake Shore	93⅛	92⅞
Wabash	52	51¼
Northwestern	79¾	79⅛
Northwestern preferred	89⅞	89
Rock Island	112⅞	112⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	59¾	59¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	80⅝	80⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅜	31⅞
Western Union Telegraph	42⅜	42⅛
Pacific Mail	42	41⅝

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern list was quiet, and for the new Tennessees and North Carolinas heavy and lower. The South Carolinas were better and more active, the new July issues advancing to 72 a 72½. The following were the latest street prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 60 a 60½; do., new, 59¾ a 59⅞; Virginia, ex coupon, 63 a 65; do., new, 64 a 64½; Georgia sixes, 80 a 82; do., sevens, 91 a 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 45½ a 50; do., new, 25 a 25½; do., special tax, 19 a 20; Missouri sixes, 91⅞ a 92; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 91¼ a 92; Louisiana sixes, 71 a 72; do., new, 67 a 69; do., levee sixes, 73 a 75; do. do., eights, 80 a 92; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 103 a 104; South Carolina sixes, 88 a 90; do., new, January and July, 72 a 72½; do., do., April and October, 70 a 71; Arkansas sixes, 62 a 65; do. sevens, 60 a 68.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Treasurer:—

Gold receipts	$1,998,617
Gold payments	1,450,837
Gold balance	60,541,398
Currency receipts	1,[illegible],583
Currency payments	2[illegible],065
Currency balance	10,[illegible],505
Customs	277,000

The Chicago Tribune of yesterday says:—

The supply of loanable funds in the local money market continues good. There is a little more activity in the demand, but the banks are meeting it readily, and all first class borrowers find no difficulty in getting accommodations. The banks, however, are discriminating in favor of short time paper, and keeping in view the possibility of stringency next month. The fact that everybody has prepared for a tight money market next month will go far toward preventing stringency. The movements of currency are too light in any direction to be significant of any movement of either crops or money. Exchange is in moderate supply, and sells between banks at 50c. per $1,000 premium. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium and buy at par to 1-10 discount.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Nov. 17—10:15 A. M.

$5000 US 6's, '81, c...	113¼	100 shs Adams Ex...	67¾
5000 U S 5-20 c, '62...	107½	100 U S Express...s.0	25
12000 US 5-20, c, '67...	109¼	300 N Y C & H R R...	92¾
1000 do...	109⅛	700 do...b c	92⅞
25000 do...s3	109¼	1000 do...	92¾
2000 US 5-20, c, '65...	107	40000 N Y Cen & H R cer	87¾
7000 US 5-20, c, '68...s3	109⅛	20000 do...s30	87⅞
1000 Tenn 6's, n...	59¾	100 Erie RR...s30	22⅞
2100 N Car 6's, n...	25¼	400 do...	22⅞
5000 do...	25½	1200 Reading RR...	101⅛
5000 do...	25¼	1500 do...b3	101¼
3000 N C 6's, sp tax...	20	600 do...b c	101⅛
10000 S C 6's, n Jan & July	72½	600 L S & M S RR...	92⅞
2000 N Y 7's, b l, reg...	107	75 do...	93
15000 Missouri 6's...	91⅞	100 do...b c	92¾
2000 Brooklyn 6's, w l.	85	200 do...	92⅞
20000 N Y Cen 6's, '83..	89¼	100 Mich Cen RR...	121
1000 Erie 4th mtg...	82¼	300 Clev & Pitts RR...	106
1000 Mich So s f bds...	87	50 Panama RR...s60	72
10000 do...b c	98⅛	20 do...b c	72¼
8000 Cen Pac RR gold b	90⅞	100 Illinois Cent RR...	136
10000 do...	90⅞	21 do...	135¾
7000 U Pac RR 1st m...	82⅞	57 Chic & N W RR...	79⅛
4000 UnPac7's l g bs...	72½	100 do...	79⅛
10000 do...b c	72½	300 Chic & N W pref..	89⅞
1000 Alt & T H 2d m pf.	82	500 do...b c	89¼
1000 Tol & W 1st m...	92⅞	50 C, C, Cin & I RR...	81⅛
6000 Tol & W con cv bds	80	10 do...	80¼
2000 Great West 2d m..	81⅛	100 N J Cen RR...	108¾
2000 Quin & Tol 1st...	81¼	800 Chic & Rk I RR...	112⅜
3000 C & RI & P RR 7's	94⅞	500 do...s60	112¼
1000 Pitts, FtW & Chic 2d	93¼	300 do...	112⅜
5000 Pit, Ft W & C 3d...	93	100 do...	112⅜
1000 Mil & St P 1st m...	93⅞	200 do...b3	112½
10000 M & St P 1st, l div	88	100 Mil & St P RR...	59⅞
2000 Ill Cent bonds...	136	600 do...	59⅞
10000 C, C & Ind C 1st m.	81⅛	100 do...	59⅞
20000 do...	81⅝	100 do...b c	59⅞
2000 Jefferson RR 1st m	90¼	200 Mil & St Paul pf...	80⅝
5000 N Mo 1st m b...	87	550 Tol, Wab & W...	51⅛
10000 American Gold...	113	200 do...	51⅞
7 shs Bk of Commerce	121¼	50 Pitts, Ft W & Chi gt	94
50 Merchants' Bk...	114½	59 Del, Lack & W...	109½
10 Fourth Nat Bk...b c	103	200 do...	109
12 Del & Hud C Co...	121¾	500 do...	109⅛
100 West U Tel...s30	42	100 Bos, H & Erie RR...	4⅛
200 do...bet call	42⅛	200 do...	4
400 do...	42¼	100 O & Miss RR...	32¼
200 Pac M SS Co...	41⅝	120 Tor & War R...b c	103⅛
100 Mar Min Co...b c	7⅛	10 N Y & N H RR...	151¼
200 do...	7⅛	100 H & St Jo RR...	107
100 do...s30	7⅛	15 Dub & S C RR...	98⅛
100 Mariposa Min pref...	10⅜	350 do...	98
1100 do...b c	10⅜	100 do...	98¼
5 Boston W P...	17⅝	300 Col, C & I C RR...	18⅞

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$5000 US 6's, '81, con...	113¼	$20000 U S 5-20 c, '67...s3	109⅛
10000 US 5-20, c, '62...	107⅛	10000 US 6's, currency...	111
5000 do...	107⅛	1000 US 5-20, c, '68...	109⅛
10000 do...	107⅛	9000 do...	109⅛
25000 do...s3	107⅛	20000 US 5's, 10-40, r...	106⅜
10000 US 5-20, '64, n...	107	50000 US 5's, 10-40, c.s3	106⅜
50000 do...b3	109	5000 do...	106⅜
15000 do...	108⅞	2500 do...	106⅜
70000 US 5-20, c, '67...	109⅛		

One o'Clock P. M.

$5000 Tenn 6's, old...	60¼	100 shs Harlem RR...	133
5000 do...	60¼	100 do...s30	133
15000 do...	60	1100 L S & Mich S RR...	92⅞
10000 Tenn 6's, n...	59	100 do...s60	92⅞
1000 N C 6's, n...	25⅛	70 do...	92⅞
4000 N C 6's, sp tax...	19½	400 Chic & N W pref...	89⅞
15000 S C 6's, n Jan & July	72	100 do...b c	89⅞
2000 B'klyn 6's, w l...	95½	300 do...s3	89⅞
7000 C & R I & P 7's cv...	94⅞	100 C, C, Cin & I C...	81⅛
1000 Chic & NW 1st...	94	200 Mil & St P pfd...	80⅝
100 shs Mariposa Min.bc	7⅛	200 Del, L & W RR...	109⅛
200 Mariposa pref...	10⅜	100 Bost, Hart & Erie...	3¾
100 Pac M S Co...	41⅝	200 Chic & Alton...	115
100 do...	41⅝	5 Chicago & Alt pref...	118
141 Del & Hudson C Co.	121	100 Ohio & Miss RR...	32⅛
600 West U Tel...bet call	42⅛	100 Han & St Joseph...	105⅛
100 do...s3	42⅛	100 do...	105
100 Am Mer U Ex...	42⅛	500 do...	105⅛
35 do...	40⅛	500 H & St Jo RR pf...	115
400 N Y C & H R RR...	92⅞	100 do...	115¼
100 do...b c s3	92⅞	100 Morris & Es RR...b c	92
200 Erie RR...	22⅞	100 Dub & S C RR...	95
300 Erie pref...	47⅛		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel...	42¼ a 42⅜	N Western pref...	89⅞ a 89⅞
Pacific Mail...	41⅝ a 41¾	Rock Island...	112⅜ a 112½
N Y Cen con...	92¾ a 92⅞	St Paul...	59⅞ a 59⅞
N Y Cen scrip...	87¾ a 87⅞	St Paul pref...	80⅜ a 80⅝
Erie...	22¾ a 22⅞	Wabash...	51⅞ a 52
Reading...	101⅛ a 101¼	Ohio & Miss...	32⅛ a 32¼
Lake Shore...	92⅞ a 93	Bost, Hart & Erie.	3¾ a 4
Northwestern...	79¼ a 79⅜		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THURSDAY, Nov. 17—6 P. M.

COTTON.—The market was comparatively quiet and heavy, and prices receded ⅛c. per lb., the market closing weak at the reduction. The decline was caused by the unfavorable cable advices from Liverpool. The sales were 2,634 bales, including 1,298 for export, 821 for spinning, 185 on speculation and 100 were in transit. For future delivery the demand was active, but the offerings were heavy and prices favored buyers. The sales were 200 bales (basis low middling) for November at 16c., 400 do. do. at 15⅞c., 2,800 do. do. at 15⅞c., 500 do. do. at 15¾c., 1,800 do. for December at 15⅝c., 1,200 do. do. at 15 7-16c., 500 do. do. at 15⅝c., 200 do., for December and January, at 15⅝c.; 500 do., for November, December and January, at 15 9-16c.; 100 do., for January, at 15⅝c.; 1,800 do. do. at 15⅝c., 100 do. do. at 15⅝c., 400 do., for January and February, at 15⅝c.; 400 do., for February, at 15⅝c.; 100 do. do. at 15⅝c., 100 do., for March, at 15⅝c.; 100 do. do. at 15⅞c., and (late yesterday) 800 do., for November, at 16⅛c. a 16c.; 1,100 do., for December, at 15⅝c. a 15 9-16c. a 15⅝c., and 100 do., for January, at 15⅝c. The closing prices for lots on the spot were as follows:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Good ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15
Low middling	15⅞	16	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good middling	16⅞	16	17	17⅛

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was still quiet but firm, full prices being demanded for all grades. We heard of no sales. Other kinds were without particular change; good grades were in small supply and firm, while the low qualities were abundant and weak. During the past week there have been sold 1,419 bags Maracaibo, 415 do. Jamaica, 403 do. Manila, 50 do. Savanilla and 2,267 mats Java, all for consumption at prices within the range of our quotations; also 3,341 bags St. Domingo for export at 8⅞c. a 8¼c. gold, in bond. We quote:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 14⅛c. a 15c.; fair do., 15⅛c. a 15⅜c.; good do., 16¼c. a 16⅝c.; prime do., 17⅛c. a 17⅜c.; extremes for lots, 14⅛c. a 18c.; Java, government bags, 20c. a 22c.; do., 26,000 grass mats, 20⅛c. a 21c.; Singapore, grass mats, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17⅝c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 16c. a 18⅛c.; Laguayra, 16⅞c. a 17⅛c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 16c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 8⅞c. a 8⅞c.; Costa Rica, 16c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 15⅝c. a 18c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 16c. a 18c.; Savanilla, 15⅝c. a 18c.—all gold, duty paid.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 22,886 bbls. flour, 450 bags corn meal, 45,[illegible] bushels wheat, 21,[illegible] do. corn, 29,[illegible] do. oats, 55,574 do. barley, 1,250 do. rye and 10,614 do. malt. The flour market ruled buoyant, under a good export demand, and prices advanced 15c. a 25c. per bbl. The sales were about 25,400 bbls., including 19,000 for export, at $5 40 a $5 75 for rejected and $9 10 a $6 50 for extra State—the outside price for a fancy brand. Southern flour was steady, with a moderate demand. Sales 500 bbls. Rye flour was a trifle more active at steady prices. The sales were 500 bbls. Corn meal was dull and nominal. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 00 a	$4 85
Superfine State	4 90 a	5 15
Extra State	5 75 a	6 10
Choice do.	6 10 a	6 25
Superfine Western	4 90 a	5 15
Extra do.	5 75 a	6 00
Extra Minnesota	6 00 a	6 75
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 75 a	6 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 05 a	6 25
Family	6 25 a	7 00
St. Louis low extra	6 00 a	7 00
St. Louis straight extra	5 85 a	6 00
St. Louis choice double extra	6 00 a	6 25
St. Louis choice family	6 50 a	7 25
Rye flour	7 50 a	9 50
Southern extra and family	4 60 a	5 50
Corn meal, Jersey	5 50 a	10 00
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 20 a	4 40
	4 30 a	—

—Wheat was less active, but 2c. a 3c. higher—the market closing at about $1 38 a $1 38½ for new No. 2, on the spot and to arrive, and $1 40 for choice No. 1. The sales comprised about 150,000 bushels at $1 40 for No. 1 spring, $1 10 a $1 30 for old No. 2 spring, $1 30 for old and new mixed, $1 35 a $1 38 for new No. 2, in store; $1 38 for do., afloat; $1 38 a $1 38½ for do., to arrive; $1 40 for old amber winter, in store; $1 45 a $1 45 for small lots new do., $1 45 for white, in store. Rye was still dull and prices were nominal at 85c. a 90c. for old Western, and 95c. a $1 for new do. Barley was dull and unchanged; a small lot two-rowed State was sold at 90c. Barley malt was dull and nominal. Corn was more active and 2c. a 3c. better. The sales were about 75,000 bushels, at 80c. a 85c. for new mixed Western; 87c. a 88c. for old do., and 89c. for high mixed do. Oats were quiet, with sales of about 50,000 bushels at 59⅛c. for Western, on the spot and to arrive; 54¾c. for old Western, in store, and 57c. for white Illinois, on the track.

FREIGHTS.—The market was rather quiet, but rates were firm, especially for grain and cotton room. The chartering business was dull, though towards the close there was some inquiry for grain and petroleum vessels, which were firmly held. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 19,000 bushels wheat at 9d., 500 bales cotton at ⅜d. a 5-16d., and, per steamer, 1,500 bales cotton at ½d. a 9-16d., and 600 bags clover seed at 40s. To Glasgow, per steamer, 15,000 bushels wheat at 10d. To Bristol, 1,000 bbls. flour at 3s. and 50 tons oilcake at 27s. 6d. To London, 6,000 bbls. flour at 2s. The charters were:—A bark to London, with 18,000 bushels wheat, at 9d., and flour, to fill, at 2s. 6d.; a brig to Malaga, with 1,500 bbls. petroleum, at 5s. 6d., and 2,000 cases do. on private terms; an Italian vessel to a direct port in the Mediterranean with 1,200 bales cotton, at ⅝c., and a brig to Spain, with 1,300 bbls. and cases petroleum, on private terms.

HAY.—The demand was only moderate, but prices were steady at the quotations published in our last issue. The receipts were light.

HEMP was dull, and no sales were reported. Prices were nominal at the following quotations:—Manila, 13c. a 13⅛c., gold; Jute, 6c. a 6c., do.; Sisal, 11⅜c., do., and Tampico 7⅛c., do., in bond.

HOPS.—The market was unchanged. Prime and choice grades were moderately dealt in at quite steady prices, with only moderate offerings, while the other qualities were in light demand, in full supply, and heavy, though not quotably lower. The [illegible] were confined to small lots at prices within the range of [illegible] a 15c. for common to choice lots.

MOLASSES.—There was but little demand, all classes of buyers being indisposed to operate beyond their immediate wants, and holders were anxious to realize. About 150 hhds. Cuba muscovado were sold at 26c. The stock of New Orleans is exhausted. We quote:—Cuba centrifugal and mixed, 20c. a 23c.; do. clayed, 22c. a 30c.; do. muscovado, refining, 25c. a 28c.; do. do., grocery, 35c. a 40c.; Porto Rico, 35c. a 62c.; English islands, 30c. a 50c.; New Orleans, 60c. a 83c. Stock on hand at date, 8,107 hhds. Cuba, 1,946 do. Porto Rico and 2,143 English islands.

NAVAL STORES.—There was no change to note in the market for spirits turpentine. The demand was very light and only for small lots, and the sales were confined to about 100 bbls at from 46c. to 46½c.—the latter price for lots in store. Wholesale lots, in merchantable order in yard, were quoted at 45½c. a 46c. Rosin was neglected, and prices of almost all kinds were nominal; there were sold about 400 bbls., in lots, within the range of $2 10 a $2 40 for No. 2, $2 50 a $3 50 for No. 1, $3 75 a $4 75 for pale and $5 a $7 for extra do. and window glass. Tar was dull but unchanged in value. Wilmington was quoted at $2 30 a $2 45; 100 bbls. rope were sold at the latter price. We heard of no sales of Washington, which was held at $2 20 a $2 25.

OILS.—Linseed was quiet, the demand being only for jobbing lots, which were selling at 85c. a 87c., in casks. Lard was slow of sale at former figures, viz.:—$1 22½ a 1 23 for spring, summer and winter; olive was dull and nominal at $1 32½. Western distilled red was quoted at 65c.; saponified do., 67½c. a 70c.; crude cotton seed, 45c. a 47c.; yellow do., 67½c. a 68c.; white do., 75c. a 85½c.; crude sperm, $1 22; bleached and unbleached winter do., $1 40 a $1 45; crude whale, 65c. a 66c.; bleached winter do., 7[illegible]c. a 77½c.; Bank, 60c.; Straits, 55c., and West Virginia lubricating (Globe), 60c. We heard of no important sales of any kind.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 151 bbls. pork, 234 do. beef, 97 packages cut meats and 207 bbls. lard. The demand for wholesale lots of pork on the spot was still light and no sales were reported. Prices were without particular change. There was a fair inquiry for small lots at about former figures. About 450 bbls. were sold at $24 25 a $24 50 for old and new mess. For future delivery the market was rather more active and prices were higher; lots for January delivery commanded an advance of 25c. per bbl. For December $21 was asked. The sales were 500 bbls. for January at $20, seller's option. Dressed hogs were in moderate demand and firm, the market closing at 9¾c. a 10⅛c. The market for lard was quiet and prices were rather easier for new Western. There was no change in prices of old, which was generally quoted at 15⅛c. The sales were 300 tierces (chiefly Western) at 14c. for steam and kettle city, and 14c. a 14⅛c. for new Western, on cook and delivered. For future delivery the market was quiet at about previous prices. Sales 750 tierces for January at 13⅝c., and (rumored) 500 do. for December at 13⅝c. Live hogs were in fair request and firm at 8c. a 8⅛c. for common to prime, with arrivals of only 600 head, which were mostly for slaughterers. Beef in tierces was dull, but unchanged in value. We quote:—Prime mess, $25 50 a $28; India do., $30 a $32—the latter price for choice. Beef hams were quiet, but prices were rather steady at former quotations. Small sales were made within the range of $30 a $31. For beef, in bbls., there was a moderate demand at prices not differing from those previously current. We quote:—Plain mess, $10 a $15, and extra do., $15 a $17 50; sales about 100 bbls. Bacon was dull and heavy, though prices were no lower; sales, 40 boxes long clear at 13⅛c. For cut meats the market was dull, but prices were unchanged; the sales were unimportant. We quote:—Pickled hams, 15c. a 16c.; do. shoulders, 9½c. a 9⅝c.; smoked and bagged do., 18c. a 22⅛c.

PETROLEUM.—The market for crude, in bulk, was dull, there being scarcely any demand, and we heard of no sales. Holders still refused to operate below 12⅛c., which price was about ⅛c. above the views of buyers. Crude in bbls. was inactive and nominal at about 15c. On the Creek the market was rather more active. There were sold 5,000 bbls., deliverable on the lower road between the 1st January and the 1st July, 1871, at $3 65, buyer's option; 5,000 do., for the same delivery on the lower road, buyer's option, on private terms; and 5,000 do., deliverable on the same road between the 1st January and the 1st April, at $3 65, seller's option. Naphtha was in light demand, but quite steady at former prices. There were sold 700 bbls. at 9c. The market for refined oil opened strong at 23⅛c., but subsequently became weak, and closed heavy at 22⅞c. for cargoes for quick delivery and 23⅛c. for cont acts maturing this month. The demand was very light from all sources, and the sales were confined to 2,100 bbls. at 23⅛c. Jobbing lots were moderately active at steady prices. We quote:—Standard and prime white, 25c. a 27c. In Philadelphia the market was extremely quiet, there being scarcely any demand, but there was no change to note in prices, which were firm, especially for lots for November delivery. The sales were 1,000 bbls. for the 23d inst., at 21c., closing at 24c., and 2,000 do., for November, on private terms. For the 25th there were no sellers below 23⅛c.

RICE.—Carolina was in small supply and held with firmness. The demand was moderately active, and sales were made of 100 tierces within the range of 7⅛c. a 7⅜c., chiefly at 7⅛c. Rangoon was quiet at former figures.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was quiet. There was no demand except for small lots to supply immediate necessities, but the offerings were still light, and full prices prevailed for all grades, holders being firm in their views. The sales were about 2,0[illegible] hhds., part at 10⅛c. a 10⅜c. for Cuba and Demerara. Refined was in light demand, but without change in value. We quote:—Hard, 13⅛c.; soft white, 12½c. a 12⅞c.; extra C, 12⅛c. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; fair to good fair refining, 9⅜c. a 9⅝c.; good to prime refining, 10c. a 10⅛c.; fair to good grocery, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅞c. a 11⅛c.; centrifugal (hhds. and boxes), 9⅞c. a 11⅛c.; molasses (hhds. and boxes), 7⅝c. a 10c.; melado, 5c. a 8⅛c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard Nos. 7 to 9, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; do. do., 10 to 12, 10c. a 10⅜c.; do. do., 13 to 15, 10⅝c. a 11⅛c.; do. do., 16 to 18, 11⅝c. a 12⅛c.; do. do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 12⅝c.; do. white, 12⅛c. a 13⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅛c. a 10⅛c.; grocery do., 10⅛c. a 11⅛c. Messrs. C. Amann & Co. made the stock to-day as follows:—87,[illegible] hhds., 29,437 boxes, 173,[illegible] bags and [illegible] melado.

SEEDS.—We heard of no further sales of Calcutta linseed, which, however, was held for full previous figures. Grass were dull and prices were nominal at 10c. a 10⅛c. for clover and $4 50 for timothy.

STEARINE.—With a light demand and fair offerings the market was dull and prices still favored buyers. About 20,000 lbs. common were sold at 11⅛c. and a few small lots were disposed of within the range of 10c. a 12⅛c. for inferior to prime.

TALLOW.—The market was strengthened considerably by the advance in gold. The amount of business transacted, however, was small, buyers refusing to pay the prices demanded. Prime city was in fair supply, and generally held at 9⅛c.; there were buyers at 8⅞c. a 9c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 150 bbls. The market was firmer, though the business was light. There were sold about 100 bbls. at 87c. a 87⅛c. for iron-bound, closing at the latter price.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Nov. 17, 1870.

Flour active and 10c. higher on spring and 25c. on other grades. Sales 2,500 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 spring, $7 for amber winter, $7 50 for white, $8 25 for double extra. Wheat firm and quiet. Sales last night 2,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 31. Corn firm and quiet; sales 1,000 bushels at 82c. and 300 do. at 81c. Oats firm; sales car lots Western at 53c. Barley in fair demand; sales 2,000 bushels prime up lake Canada at $1. Rye and peas nominal. Corn meal, $1 75 for bolted; $1 65 for unbolted, per cwt.; millfeed unchanged; shorts, $18 a $20; shipstuffs, $21 a $26; middlings, $30 a $32 per ton, as to quality. Highwines, 85½c. Canal freights—Wheat 6c., barley 7c. to New York; lumber, $3 50 a $3 to the Hudson. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New York, 55c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake imports—15,000 bushels barley, 9,000 do. corn, 8,000 do. rye and 205,000 feet lumber. Canal exports—24,000 bushels wheat 13,500 do. oats, 8,300 do. malt, 106,000 do. barley and 177,000 feet lumber. The amount of grain on the canal for tidewater, from Buffalo and Oswego, yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows:—Wheat, 1,845,000 bushels; corn, 161,000 do.; oats, 370,000 do.; barley, 650,000 do.; rye, 51,000 do.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17, 1870.

Exchange unchanged. Flour firm and advanced 15c. a 25c. Wheat active and advancing; No. 2 spring Chicago, $1 11⅛ a $1 11½. Corn quiet and inactive; No. 2 mixed, 64c. a 66c. Oats firm and steady at an advance of ½c.; No. 2 42c. Rye firm; No. 2, 73c. Barley advanced 1c. a 1⅛c.; No. 2, 83⅛c. Highwines steady; iron bound, 83c. Mess pork weaker at $21 50. Lard, 13c. Live hogs active and declined 25c. a 35c.; sales at $6 87½ a $7 12½. Cattle quiet at $3 50 a $8. Receipts—8,000 bbls. flour, 45,000 bushels wheat, 45,000 bushels corn, 14,000 bushels oats, 2,000 bushels rye, 6,000 bushels barley, 15,000 hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. flour, 722,000 bushels wheat, 72,000 bushels corn, 46,000 bushels oats, 5,000 hogs. Freights dull.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 17, 1870.

Petroleum—Refined firm at 23c. for carload lots. Crude quiet at $4 a $4 10.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17, 1870.

Tobacco—Sales 41 hhds. at $5 37 a $8 75 for common to good lugs; $17 75 for good leaf. Bagging firm. Hemp, 23⅛c. Flax, 28c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 17, 1870.

Spirits turpentine lower at 42c. Rosin dull; pale, $3 50. Crude turpentine firmer at $1 70 a $2 90. Tar firmer at 72c.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 17, 1870.

Cotton—Nothing doing (holiday); sales none; net receipts, 2,867. Exports—Coastwise, 2,779; stock, 74,416.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17, 1870.

Cotton dull and lower; middlings nominally 15⅛c. a 15⅜c.; sales, 4,500; net receipts, 5,005; coastwise, 158; total, 5,163. Exports—To Great Britain, 3,480; to the Continent, 375 (Barcelona); coastwise, 1,050; stock, 105,467.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

A number of officers of the Army of the Cumberland met yesterday afternoon at the Astor House in order to make the necessary arrangements for their departure to Cleveland, where they will attend the annual reunion and general meeting of the Association of the Army of the Cumberland on the 24th instant.

General W. S. Rosecrans presided, Major M. H. Bright acted as Secretary. The following officers were present:—General Opdyke, Colonel S. B. Lawrence, Colonel C. Goddard, Captain H. C. Hodgkin, Captain J. C. Brouillard, General A. J. Mackey, Major M. H. Bright, Colonel C. R. Thompson, Major P. R. Stetson, Colonel C. H. Lewis and Major J. C. Yates. General Opdyke made the following motion:—"That the officers leave in a body on the evening of the 22d of November, and that Captain P. R. Stetson attend to the requisite arrangements." It was unanimously accepted. The gallant officers will travel as semi-deadheads, the magnanimous Colonel Fisk having promised to charge only half the usual fare for their transit. After the adoption of the foregoing resolution the meeting dispersed.

A RARE ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENON.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 15.]

A curious and very rare planetary position will occur on the 8th and 9th of next month, to which no attention has hitherto been called, and it seems to have escaped the notice even of the compilers of the *Astronomical Ephemerides*. For the space of two whole days and five hours the planet Venus will be behind the sun, as viewed from any part of the earth's surface. The planet is then on the further side of her orbit, and her relative motion is only fifteen and a half minutes of arc daily, while at the instant of conjunction she will be within forty-eight seconds of arc of the sun's centre. The bright planetary spot will apparently touch the western edge of the sun at eleven o'clock P. M. on December 6, Chicago time, and emerge from behind the solar disc, on its eastern edge, at four o'clock on the morning of the 9th. The phenomena of immersion and emersion will not be visible at Chicago, the sun being below our horizon on both occasions; but the two bodies may be seen through the telescope as almost in contact late in the afternoon of the 6th and early in the morning of the 9th of December. The emersion will be visible in Europe. The phenomenon is about as rare as the transit of the same planet across the sun's disc, which occurs only once on the average in fifty-seven and a half years. The next transit will occur in December, 1874.

AN COMFORTABLE WEDDING NIGHT.—A week ago a Trojan was united in marriage to the lady of his choice. About midnight of the wedding day the bride threw up the window of her apartment and called loudly for the police. The police rushed in and found the bridegroom screaming "murder" and "thieves" at the top of his voice, but no indications of the kind were apparent. After the bridegroom had capered around the room for some time the persons who were present came to the wise conclusion that he was suffering from an attack of nightmare. When he was aroused from his disturbed sleep he was exceedingly mortified at the ludicrous position in which he found himself.—*Rochester Chronicle*.

ARRIVAL OF A VENERABLE MISSIONARY FROM OREGON.

The "Whitman Massacre" of 1847.

[From the Alta-California, Nov. 7.]

Among the passengers from Portland, Oregon, who arrived in this city a few days ago, by the steamer California, was the venerable Rev. Henry H. Spalding, of the Presbyterian church, who is *en route* to Washington City, D. C. This aged pioneer arrived in Oregon in 1837, in company with Dr. Whitman, missionary, of the Board of American Missions. Mrs. Spalding and Mrs. Whitman were the first white women to cross the Rocky Mountains and the Continent, thus settling the fact that families could cross the Plains to the Pacific, and really establishing the present emigrant route. Dr. Whitman established himself among the Cayuse tribe of Indians, at Waiilatpu, near what is now the city of Walla Walla, Washington Territory. Rev. Mr. Spalding was located among the well-known and powerful tribe of Nez Perces Indians, at what is now called Lapwai, Idaho Territory, about 130 miles east from Dr. Whitman's mission. These missions continued to flourish for eleven years, until they, together with all the white settlements in eastern Oregon, were broken up by the terrible "Whitman massacre," which is still fresh in the memory of the early pioneers to this coast. It occurred on the 29th of November, 1847. Dr. Whitman, his wife, Mrs. Spaulding, Mr. Rogers (missionaries), five adopted children of the Doctor's and seven others, were butchered in cold blood by the savages, who in their superstitious belief avowed that Dr. Whitman had disseminated the smallpox among them.

Probably very few persons could have outlived the dreadful sufferings which Mr. Spaulding endured in making his escape from this awful sacrifice of human life. For six days he was without food or sleep, half of the time travelling barefooted over the frozen ground among steep rocks and endless prickly pears. His feet were gashed and horribly swollen. He groped his way along in darkness by night, and secreted himself by day to avoid detection by the Indians, who were hunting him and panting for his blood.

Mr. Spaulding will leave to-day for the East, with the best wishes of a host of friends. He goes, armed with abundant testimonials of the highest character, to meet certain allegations which are published in "Ex. Doc. 38, of the thirty-fifth Congress," and which reflect severely upon the character of the martyr Whitman.

BILLIARDS.

The Dion Brothers and Deery and Rudolphe.

A private telegram from San Francisco states that Joseph Dion and John Deery will play their match for $1,000 a side, in gold, on Saturday night, November 26, at Platt's Hall. Deery is the favorite.

The match between Rudolphe and Cyrille Dion is at a standstill, in consequence of the representative of the first named player having submitted to the latter a condition that he regards as objectionable. The table is the stumbling block. Rudolphe is out of town at present, and Dion yesterday notified his representative that he would await the return of the champion and negotiate with him personally. As the match was of Rudolphe's own seeking, he desiring, as he said, "to make some money," Dion is advised to stand by the original terms. When all else fails he will toss for choice of any table except the two which are now the subject of dispute.

Dion and Mons. Albert Garnier are to play a match of 1,000 points to-night at Chris O'Connor's, the occasion being Garnier's first appearance before an American audience.

A BLACK SCOUNDREL.

Last evening, in Newark, N. J., on a requisition made by Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, a negro named Amos Stackhouse, a Morris and Essex canal boatman, was arrested and lodged in the city prison, the charge against him being that of having some months ago perpetrated a horrible crime on the person of a white girl named Ellen Grasscup, the daughter of a canal boat captain. There is good reason to believe, however, that Amos is a greater blackguard than a criminal. It is only a few months since he emerged from a five months' imprisonment in the Essex county jail for adultery with this same girl, who was also held in *particeps criminis*. Besides, he has repeatedly been arrested and brought before the city police court for beating and maltreating his wife. A month ago he was arrested in Belvidere, N. J., and is now under bail in the sum of three hundred dollars to appear there for trial on this same or a similar charge. An elderly white man named Charles Pfeiffer, a suitor of Ellen's, is the prime mover in the matter against Amos. The latter is a most repulsive looking person, while the girl is said to be rather prepossessing. She is not German, but of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction.

A BULLY TORMENTING A WOMAN.—Eight or nine years ago the wife of Henry Slaughmeyer, living in Cleveland, separated from him on account of his cruelty and abuse and obtained a divorce. Since that time he has been to her a constant source of apprehension, having made often repeated attempts to take her life. The other night he called upon her and to escape from him she jumped from a high window. Singularly enough, she escaped injury, and he was arrested.—*Rochester Chronicle*.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

ARNOLD—ARMSTRONG.—On Thursday, November 17, by the Rev. Dr. T. Stafford Drowne, rector of St. Paul's church, Brooklyn, N. Y., CONWAY H. ARNOLD, Master United States Navy, to FANNIE ARMSTRONG, daughter of Chief Engineer William W. Wood, United States Navy. No cards.

AIDIS—THOMPSON.—On Thursday, November 17, at St. Matthew's church, Jersey City, by Rev. Dr. Carter, CHARLES J. AIDIS, Jr., to MADGE H., daughter of Ambrose W. Thompson, Esq.

COOKE—ANDERSON.—On Wednesday, November 16th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Stephen Baker, W. A. COOKE to FLORENCE, daughter of James Anderson, Esq., both of this city.

CARHART—ROCKWELL.—On Wednesday, November 16, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by the Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., JAMES D. CARHART, JR., to FANNIE, daughter of James S. Rockwell, all of Brooklyn.

CARTER—HARRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, November 16, by Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., Mr. CHARLES W. H. CARTER to Miss IDA E. HARRIS, both of Brooklyn.

DRESCHER—CROPSEY.—On Wednesday, November 16, by the Rev. Alexander McLean, CHARLES P. DRESCHER to ANNIE E., daughter of John W. Cropsey, all of this city. No cards

Chicago and Sacramento papers please copy.

GROSER—JONES.—On Wednesday, November 16, in St. Paul's church, Penn street, by the Rev. Dr. FOX, ALGERNON SIDNEY GROSER to ALICE HENRY, eldest daughter of William T. Jones, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

LECLEAR—HOYT.—On Thursday, November 17, at Trinity church, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., THOMAS LECLEAR to CORNELIA KING HOYT, daughter of James S. King, Esq.

Southern and Western papers please copy.

LYON—NORDQUIST.—On Wednesday, November 16, at Tuckahoe, Westchester county, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. M. Ives, JOHN B. LYON, of Eastchester, to S. LOUISE NORDQUIST, eldest daughter of Charles J. Nordquist, M. D.

MERCER—HULST.—In Brooklyn, at the Reformed church, Broadway, by the Rev. George D. Hulst, S. D. MERCER, M. D., of Omaha, to LIZZIE C., daughter of the late Garrett Hulst, of Alexandria, Va. No cards.

OSTROM—ROGERS.—On Thursday, November 17, at the First Reformed church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. J. T. Kimball, EDWARD OSTROM to LAURA, eldest daughter of J. P. Rogers, all of Brooklyn.

SNIFFEN—LOUTREL.—On Wednesday, November 16, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. Jesse A. Spencer, D. D., E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN to Miss LENA LOUTREL, only daughter of Cyrus H. Loutrel, both of this city.

STINSON—FARMER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, November 16, by the Rev. William S. Chadwell, of Grace church, Brooklyn, Mr. J. F. STINSON to Mrs. C. V. FARMER, both of New York.

VAN SHAICK—VAN HOESEN.—At Castleton, Rensselaer county, N. Y., on Tuesday, November 15, by Rev. George A. Mills, Mr. DUNNELLE VAN SHAICK, of New York city, to Miss CATHARINE AMELIA, second daughter of Jeremiah Van Hoesen, Esq., of Castleton.

WILSON—GARRICK.—On Thursday, May 26, by the Rev. Dr. Blake, afterwards by the Rev. Father Byrne, ODELL WILSON to KATIE, third daughter of Mr. P. Garrick, all of this city.

Died.

ARMSTRONG.—On Wednesday, November 16, MARY ARMSTRONG, aged 37 years and 5 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Gilmartin, 152 East Forty-second street, on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, to St. Gabriel's church, East Thirty-seventh street, between First and Second avenues, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

BREHM.—In Flatbush, on Thursday, November 17, JOHN PHILIP BREHM, aged 54 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CURLY.—On Thursday, November 17, PETER CURLY.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 510 West Twenty-eighth street, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

CROCKET.—At his residence, Pine street, Lafayette, Jersey City, at half-past five o'clock, on the evening of Wednesday, November 16, of severe illness, THOMAS CROCKET, aged 32 years, a native of the city of Cork, Ireland.

The friends of the family, and especially the Journeymen Butchers' Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Pine street, Lafayette, consolidated City of Jersey, on Saturday, at twelve o'clock noon, from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

Cork Herald please copy.

NOTICE.—The members of the Journeymen Butchers' Society are requested to meet at Andrew Parter's, Vesey street, between Washington and West streets, on Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock, to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Thomas Crocket, who departed this life on Wednesday evening, at half-past five o'clock. By order of the President, TIMOTHY O'KEEFFE.

COLE.—On Wednesday morning, November 16, WILLIE P., only son of William A. and Mary E. Cole, aged 17 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Samuel Hiscox, 63 West Forty-eighth street, on Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock. Remains will be taken to Greenwood.

CARROLL.—On Wednesday, November 16, JANE FRANCES, eldest daughter of Thomas and Margaret Carroll, aged 3 years, 9 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 170 Madison street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

DORAN.—On Wednesday morning, November 16, of consumption, THOMAS F. DORAN, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 273 East Fourth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

DODGE.—On Tuesday, November 15, GRACE GILLETTE, wife of Norman W. Dodge and daughter of Rev. Dr. A. D. Gillette, in the 2[illegible] year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her father-in-law, Wm. E. Dodge, 225 Madison avenue, this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock.

ENRIGHT.—At Summit, N. J., on Thursday, November 17, MARY ENRIGHT, wife of James Enright, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Saturday, from the foot of Barclay street.

FROST.—Suddenly, at Queens, L. I., on Wednesday, November 16, CORNELIA V., wife of Marshall S. Frost, in the 38th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' meeting house, Westbury, this (Friday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

FELLOWES.—At New Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, November 15, R. WISTAR FELLOWES, aged 30 years.

HENRY.—In this city, on Wednesday, November 16, of consumption, Captain EDMUND S. HENRY, aged 40 years.

The relatives, friends and military acquaintances, also the friends of his brothers-in-law, James H. Covel, of New York, and Thomas B. Jackson, of Brooklyn, are invited to attend the funeral, to be held at Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, on Saturday, at twelve o'clock noon.

The members of the Veteran corps of the Seventh company Seventh regiment National Guard S. N. Y. are hereby notified that the funeral of their fellow member, E. S. Henry, late captain 127th regiment New York Volunteers, will take place on Saturday, 19th inst., from the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, at twelve M. A. KEMP, Captain.
H. K. VAN SICLEN, Secretary.

127TH REGIMENT ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1870.

The former comrades-in-arms of Captain E. S. Henry are respectfully notified of his death, and requested to attend the funeral, from Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, on Saturday, at twelve o'clock. J. F. HAVILAND, Secretary.

JOYCE.—On Tuesday, November 15, MARGARET, wife of William Joyce, in the 4[illegible]th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 333 East Forty-seventh street, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

JENNINGS.—On Wednesday, November 16, JERUSHA, widow of James W. Jennings, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 302 West Twelfth street, second door east of Eighth ave., this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

LANG.—On Wednesday, November 16, WILLIAM MACKENZIE LANG, late lithographic printer.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the New York Caledonian Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 113 Laurens street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

LAURIE.—At the Home for Incurables, West Farms, on Wednesday, November 16, EDWARD LAURIE, a native of Pittsburg, Pa., aged 50 years.

Funeral this (Friday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock, at West Farms.

LOCKWOOD.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, November 15, GEORGE LOCKWOOD, in the 6[illegible]th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, New Rochelle, Westchester county, N. Y., to-day (Friday). Prayers at the house at one o'clock, and service at Trinity church, New Rochelle, at half-past one o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on arrival of the 11:30 New Haven train.

MILLER.—At Lodi, N. J., on Thursday, November 17, KITTY E., youngest daughter of James and Ann Miller, in the 11th year of her age.

MONSON.—At Astoria, on Tuesday, November 15, MARCENA MONSON, oldest son of the late Marcena Monson.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at Dr. Adams' church, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-fourth street, this (Friday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

MELLNY.—On Thursday, November 10, at Columbia, S. C., W. F. F. MELLNY, of this city.

His remains were interred there.

MOORHEAD.—At Glasgow, Scotland, on Monday, September 5, JOHN FORRESTER MOORHEAD, in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of the family, also members of Merchants' Lodge, U. D. F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Bartholomew's church, corner of Lafayette place and Great Jones street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

The members of Merchants' Lodge, U. D. F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held at their rooms, No. 8 Union square, on Sunday, November 20, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late lamented brother, John F. Moorhead. Brethren of sister lodges are fraternally invited. By order of
WILLIAM T. LLOYD, Master.
WILLIAM H. BURT, Secretary.

MEYER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, November 16, after a lingering illness, ERNEST MEYER, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 229 Schermerhorn street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MOE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, November 17, P. A. MOE, in the 41st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MANY.—On Wednesday, November 16, MATILDA R. MANY, widow of the late Joseph N. Many, and daughter of John and Susan M. Rose, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 90 Hudson street, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MCGRATH.—On Wednesday, November 16, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARGARET, beloved wife of John McGrath, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, James, Martin and John J., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 374 East Tenth street, this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock, to St. Bridget's church, where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of her soul, and thence at one o'clock to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MCKEE.—On Thursday, November 17, JOSEPH MCKEE, in the 74th year of his age, a native of county Derry, parish of Balliaderry, Ireland.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from his late residence, 16 Clarkson street. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MCNAUGHTON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, November 17, MARY MCNAUGHTON, mother-in-law of the late Captain Towers, in the 83d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 62 Orchard street, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock; remains to be interred in Greenwood.

Dumbarton (Scotland) and Western papers please copy.

PETERS.—On Wednesday, November 16, CATHARINE PETERS, widow of Jeremiah Peters, of Freshford, county Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 85 Tenth avenue, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

QUIMBY.—On Thursday, November 17, CHARLES H. QUIMBY, aged 32 years and 5 months.

SHELLEY.—After a lingering illness, CATHERINE SHELLEY, in the 60th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral services, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, David Andrews, No. 25 Barrow street.

SIMONIN.—In Paris, France, on Wednesday, October 12, JULIA, wife of Amédée H. Simonin, and daughter of Andrew and Mary Adelaide Barney, aged 25 years and 7 months.

STEELE.—On Wednesday, November 16, after a brief illness, ANNA OSTROM, wife of William Steele.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

TICKELL.—On Thursday, November 3, at the residence of her father, Finglass, county Dublin, Ireland, MARY, widow of Edward H. Tickell, of New York, deeply regretted by her sorrowing friends.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

VOSSING.—On Wednesday, November 16, at eleven P. M., after an illness of eighteen months, IGNATIUS VOSSING, aged 67 years.

The funeral will take place from the late residence of the deceased, Denman street, Melrose, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

VAN DORN.—On Wednesday, November 16, ALONZO W. VAN DORN, aged 19 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and members of the Seventh Presbyterian church are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his father, William A. Van Dorn, No. 67 Pitt street.

WALSH.—On Wednesday, November 16, suddenly, RICHARD WALSH, in his 87th year, a native of Ballinhassig, Cork, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son John, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, from 259 East Twenty-second street.

California papers please copy.

WEEKS.—On Wednesday, November 16, at Oyster Bay, L. I., EDWARD A. WEEKS, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ church, Oyster Bay, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Carriages will be at Syosset on the arrival of the eleven A. M. train from Hunter's Point.

WHITE.—On Tuesday, November 15, after a long and painful illness, MARY E. WHITE, widow of George W. White.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 224 Clinton street, Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

WOLFE.—At Dresden, Saxony, on Wednesday, October 26, ALBERT, son of John and Anzonetta B. Wolfe, of this city, in the 20th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Grace church, Broadway, on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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WASHINGTON.

Diplomatic Dilemma---Premature Recognition of the French Republic.

New Chapter in the McGarrahan Land Case.

Bohemian Influence with the Interior Department.

The Political Outlook in Pennsylvania.

REPUBLICANISM ON ITS LAST LEGS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1870.

A Diplomatic Quandary—Premature Recognition of the French Republic.

The first result of the grave blunder committed in the too precipitate recognition of a republic without a head has just been brought to light by the sudden appearance in Washington of Viscount Treilhard, the duly accredited Minister Plenipotentiary of the once powerful Emperor of the French, who is now doing penance at Wilhelmshöhe for his complicated shortcomings. It will be remembered that the Viscount Treilhard was formerly Secretary of Legation, and subsequently Consul General, from which position he was transferred to Chili in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary, which, according to French dispensation, seem to be the regular gradation in the ladder of diplomatic promotion—*vide* Montholon and Boileau, who is now French Minister at Lima. The Viscount, like the above-mentioned gentlemen, has also had the good taste to marry an American lady, who will contribute her share to the attractions of Washington society during the forthcoming season. After the tragical termination of M. Paradol's career, Viscount Treilhard was designated to take his place in Washington and credentials to that effect were speedily forwarded to Santiago. The Viscount, however, like a good philosopher, took matters easily, visited the various places of interest on the Pacific coast and finally arrived in New York a few days ago, to learn that a Prussian monarch was holding his court at Versailles and that the glory of the second empire had disappeared like eggs out of a conjuror's box. Leaving his family in New York he immediately proceeded to Washington, where his advent set all the diplomatic corps in a flutter. At the White House the Viscount's arrival created more serious uneasiness, if not absolute consternation; for, in the absence of any legally organized government in France to revoke the credentials of the new Minister, which are in every respect in due and proper form, how could the American government refuse to receive him officially? but as the President of the United States had directed Mr. Washburne to recognize the new born republic before it had culminated into the proportions of a legalized government, thereby ignoring the existence of any other authority, royal or imperial, it would have been a species of self-stultification to formally recognize the representative of imperial power which he had himself pronounced as defunct and non-existing. The situation has been one of great perplexity to the President and his advisers, especially as no information had been received at the Department of State tending to vitiate or annul the credentials of Viscount Treilhard. Yesterday the matter assumed such a serious aspect that in order to defer the upshot as long as possible both the Viscount and M. Berthemy, the retiring Minister, were invited to a private interview with the President at the White House, which resulted in the publication of a pitiful paragraph in a morning paper attributing the Viscount's visit to Washington as one of mere compliment to M. Berthemy. It cannot be said, with the Italian proverb, "*Se non è vero è ben trovato!*" for how can it be supposed for a moment that Viscount Treilhard would have undertaken such a tortuous journey to gratify such a preposterous whim? The paragraph in question has created unbounded merriment in diplomatic circles, and every one is on the *qui vive* to ascertain the final *dénouement*. As a fitting corollary to this diplomatic farce I will state that during the interview between the President and the French dignitaries young Grant, who is frequently allowed to put in an appearance, asked his father, "If there was a republic in France, who was the President?" which was considered the best joke of the evening.

Another Chapter in the McGarrahan Case—Bohemian Influence in the Interior Department.

Secretary Cox, in his letter to the President about the McGarrahan claim, alludes to a letter said to have been written by an attorney of the claimant to a gentleman supposed to have influence with Secretary Cox, offering the gentleman $20,000 in stock if he would procure favorable action in the claim business by the Interior Department. This part of the Cox letter has occasioned a great deal of comment and much variety of opinion. Perhaps the best way to do is to publish the letter itself and then give the other side. The attorney alluded to is a Mr. Clinton Rice, of this city, and the gentleman is Mr. Don Piatt, a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. Here is the letter which the Secretary read and which was dwelt upon with so much emphasis by him in his communication to the President:—

[Private and Confidential.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1870.

MY DEAR COLONEL—Since writing you last I have got our matter in a more definite shape. I have seen Billy McGarrahan and told him that you would have nothing to do with the business unless he reduced his proposition to writing. He was very shy, and said, as I have told you before, that he would put it in writing and deposit it with his lawyer, Paschal, and pay it, provided you could prove that you had sufficient influence with Secretary Cox to delay the issuing of the patent. I told him his stock was not worth waste paper. He said, in reply, that he had issued no stock that would give him any anxiety, but that if successful he intended to form a grand joint stock company and make an issue that would be as good as gold. How would it do, then, to make the proposition to pay $20,000 in stock, provided you can bring sufficient personal influence upon the Secretary of the Interior, and deposit it in bank? All he wants, or says he wants, is delay, and he is so startled that I believe if he had any money he would pay it. Let me hear from you soon, as it is my opinion, as well as of all parties concerned, that the injunction won't hold water. Yours, faithfully, CLINTON RICE.

To Colonel DON PIATT, correspondent, &c., New York.

This is the Piatt-Cox side of the story. On the other hand, McGarrahan says that the overtures about $20,000 came from Mr. Rice, who is said to be a cousin of Piatt, and who never acted at all as attorney for McGarrahan. According to the latter and his friends, Rice states that last July Piatt sent for him, and knowing him to be a friend of Mr. McGarrahan, informed him that Secretary Cox had determined on issuing a patent to the New Idria Company for the property claimed by McGarrahan. Piatt remarked that he had sufficient influence with Cox to stop him from issuing the patent, and had sent for him, Mr. Rice, to know if he thought McGarrahan would be willing to pay him if he would do so. Rice says he told Piatt he could give him no positive information on that point, but he thought McGarrahan would, provided it could be done in a legitimate manner. Piatt then asked him if McGarrahan had any money, and he said he thought not. Piatt then requested him to see McGarrahan and say to him that he (Piatt) would undertake to prevent Cox from issuing a patent to the New Idria Company for his property, as contemplated, if he (McGarrahan) would agree to pay him a contingent fee of $20,000 worth of stock in any company he might organize to work the mines in case he won his suit. Rice says that before he could see McGarrahan, Piatt called upon him and drafted an agreement for him to have McGarrahan sign, embodying the above proposition; that Piatt got him to copy the agreement from his (Piatt's) draft. Rice also said that Piatt pressed him to put in writing what he thought McGarrahan would be willing to do in the premises, and that he did so. Rice says that he submitted this agreement of Piatt's to McGarrahan and that McGarrahan on reading it positively and peremptorily refused to sign it, stating that he would have nothing to do with it, that similar propositions had been made to him to secure Cox's favor by employing Major Finney, a brother-in-law of Secretary Cox, and that he wanted nothing from Secretary Cox but justice, and that he would have favor or no favor. Mr. Rice says that on reporting this to Don Piatt the subject dropped. This version of the story I do not vouch for, positively. The statements come, of course, from a prejudiced source, but they appear to be entitled to at least as much weight as those of the other side.

A New Development in the Cox Imbroglio.

The only new point developed to-day about the Cox imbroglio is this, coming direct from the President himself. He said that in the early part of his administration he had instructed Mr. Cox verbally in the presence of his entire Cabinet not to sign any patent in the McGarrahan case, as he preferred to leave the matter with Congress for settlement. This is very important as showing that his determination not to espouse any side in the controversy was arrived at long before the present high excitement on the subject had arisen. It spoils the indecent insinuations, made by some papers, to the effect that the President's course was dictated by improper motives. As regards Commissioner Wilson, of the Land Office, the President declares he regrets having been compelled to make such public allusion to him or any other public official; that circumstances rendered it necessary that his letter to Mr. Cox should be published, and as Wilson's name was referred to in that letter he could not omit it. He does not believe that Mr. Wilson is corrupt, or that he was actuated by improper influences; but what he had written about growing suspicions of Mr. Wilson had to be published with the rest of the letter.

Failure of the Law for Transporting Bonded Goods.

Up to the present time there has not been a single application filed at the Treasury Department for the privilege of transporting goods without appraisement, under the new law allowing direct importation to certain inland and seaboard cities. The law went into effect on the 1st of October, and explicit regulations were prepared for the government of the railroad companies. The impression seems to prevail that Secretary Boutwell has made them unnecessarily strict, and, if carried out, would subject the companies to an expense not justified by the amount of business to be done. The friends of the measure will, therefore, appeal to Congress for a modification of the law and ask that the Secretary of the Treasury may be restricted within certain bounds in enforcing the law. On the other hand, it is maintained by customs officials that the Secretary not only has not prescribed burdensome or unnecessary restrictions, but instructed the special agent of the Treasury Department, who drew up the regulations, to give the companies the greatest latitude consistent with the good of the service. To this end he changed the plans of Acting Secretary Richardson in many ways, released the railroad companies from providing iron cars and simplified the plan prescribed for locking them. Secretary Boutwell was anxious the system should be thoroughly tested this season, and before the assembling of Congress, in order that such changes might be made in the present law as would be suggested by experience. The friends of the measure contend that there is provision made for the appointment of too many salaried officers at the expense of the railroad companies. While the Secretary has discretionary authority he is bound to throw around the transportation of goods to inland cities such safeguards as the interests of the service demand. If the expense entailed in complying with the regulations cannot be borne by the railroad companies out of the profits on their rates of freight, Western merchants certainly cannot expect the government to do so. The desire of the Secretary will not be gratified for this reason, and in his report to Congress he will not be able to speak advisedly of the workings of the system. It is understood, however, that he will protest against any material alteration of the law until it has been tested, especially against releasing common carriers from the responsibility of a safe custody of goods entrusted to them.

Political Troubles in Pennsylvania—Republicanism in Danger.

The shrewdest among the Pennsylvania politicians, it is believed, are averse to the appointment of a resident of that State to a Cabinet office. If there were any vacancies among the President's advisers it might be reasonable to discuss the political propriety of restoring to the Keystone State a Cabinet office; but that is not the way the subject is talked of. It seems to be the opinion of knowing ones that the President is ready to make a vacancy when the Pennsylvanians shall decide upon the man. Western Pennsylvania is opposed to Senator Cameron's influence, and refuses to endorse the policy of the venerable Senator. Eastern Pennsylvania republicans do not believe it to be good policy to cause disaffection in the ranks of the party; and, while all admit and realize that something must be done to keep the State intact during the next two years, the way is not so clear. The number of voting precincts in the State is as great as the majority of the party, or 15,000 precincts altogether, and the tendency seems to be toward decreasing that majority—that is, in the opinion of the knowing ones. The President has been warned that the loss of a single republican vote at each precinct throughout the State will lose the electoral vote of Pennsylvania for the republican nominee for the Presidency in 1872. It is generally conceded that the only thing that can be done is to give the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the present Acting Commissioner, J. W. Douglass, and trust to the wisdom of shrewd management to hold the State within the party at the next election. Senator Cameron is credited with having said that it was the greatest misfortune that more republicans were not defeated for Congress at the recent election. A large representation without any influence with this administration would have the tendency to stir up the apathetic and bring out the entire republican vote in 1872.

The English Mission Still Vacant.

To-day, in course of conversation, the President declared that he had not yet selected any successor to Mr. Motley, and on being asked whether he had tendered the position to anybody, replied in the negative also. He said, moreover, that he intended to write no more letters to anybody asking acceptance of any office in his gift. He would first see the parties and consult them before making a formal tender.

Decreased Imports of Foreign Goods.

It appears by official data that for the eight months ending August 31 last the imports into the United States exceeded the exports by only $9,750,000, while for the corresponding period of 1869 the excess of imports over exports was $80,500,000.

Pilgrimage to the Yankee Shrine.

The President and Cabinet have been invited to attend the celebration of the Pilgrim Society, at Plymouth, Mass., on the 21st of December next.

Personal.

It is stated that Hon. Wayne MacVeigh, who was appointed last winter United States Minister to Turkey, is on his way home to resign his position. Mr. MacVeigh returns, it is said, on account of ill health. Hon. E. Joy Morris, who has represented the government so long at Constantinople, will remain there for the present.

The Case of the Steamer Lloyd Aspinwall, Seized by the Spanish Authorities in Cuba.

[Washington (November 16) correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

The seizure and detention of the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall, belonging to New York merchants, by the Spanish authorities in the island of Cuba, on the 21st of January last, created much interest in mercantile circles, and at one period of the consequent diplomatic negotiations seriously threatened the continuance of our cordial relations with Spain. The negotiations for her release were long and irritating and did not effect the purpose until the 28th of April, when the steamer was delivered to the United States Consul General. The owners claimed damages at the rate of $300 a day for the whole time to the surrender of the vessel. Secretary Fish proposed to refer the question of damages to two referees, and the proposition being accepted by the Spanish government, Juan M. Caballos, a Spanish merchant of New York, was appointed on the part of Spain, and John S. Williams, of the firm of Williams & Guion, on the part of the United States. These selected as umpire Dr. Johannes Rassing, Consul of the North German Confederation in New York, who has just announced his decision, by which the United States, representing the owners of the vessel, are awarded $19,700 in gold.

TRACTS AND BACK TRACKS.

Startling Disclosures Regarding the American Tract Society of Boston.

How the Accounts Have Been Prepared and Cooked—Extravagant Expenditures and Singular Mismanagement—The Causes of the Recent Disruption—Reorganization or a General Smash-up Inevitable.

BOSTON, Nov. 17, 1870.

The American Tract Society (of Boston) has been found to be in a very rotten condition. For some months there have been rumors of wrong doings on the part of the management, and a satisfactory explanation being desirable, a committee of investigation was appointed, and having attended to their duties, the result was made known at a special meeting held in this city this forenoon. The report, after referring to the organization of the committee, says that the workings of the Society during the eleven years of its history, since it ceased to be a branch of the Society at New York, and resumed its independent existence, ought to be known to enable the formation of sound opinions as to the causes of its present condition, and the needs of its possible future. Of the Christian character of its publications and the good thereby accomplished nothing need be said. Its financial operations are all that need consideration. The work of the society has been theoretically divided into two departments, called the Charitable Department and the Business Department. The total expenditures of the Charitable Department have been $370,153. Of this amount $273,008 has been expended in what is called charitable work—in grants, colportage, expenses of army work and gratuitous distribution: although it is questionable whether colportage, being to a great extent a business agency, is wholly charitable. The expenses of carrying on this department—secretary and expenses, $21,255; cost of collection, $37,891; all other expenses, including freights on grants, office expenses, half the annual report and the like, $21,755, amounts to $119,907, which is the amount expended in office superintendence, collecting moneys and distributing the publications given away—a little more than twenty-four per cent of all donations and legacies and an annual average of $10,909. The final item of total salaries is included in other items, but is here given separately for information. It excludes the salaries of colporteurs, but includes the salaries and expenses of all other officials, including that of Mr. Alvord, who was then a secretary, and nominally stationed at New York, though actually on detached service. It amounts to $127,148 paid for personal service and personal expenses, being a little more than .25 of all the receipts of this department, and an annual average of $11,549 for salaried officials, excluding colporteurs. Including colporteurs, the amount paid for salaries and personal expenses is $147,771, an annual average for personal service of $13,433.

The question is still a debatable one how far the charitable contributions should be charged with such expenses while disbursed by a publishing house. If there were no publication department the charities must necessarily bear their own charges. An economical amount seems therefore proper. In 1869 the report said:—"We hope so to conduct our business affairs that the whole amount given in the current collections of the charities and in legacies shall go for gratuitous distributions." This hope has proved fallacious. The cost of collecting agencies seems unfortunately high—$37,891 for collecting donations to the amount of $331,239, and for what influence they may have had in securing bequests of $105,711. Possibly this expense was indispensable. But if the charities are to bear this great expense it seems but fair that they should have the profits on the publications they buy of the business department.

The data given by officers as to the cost of books, and the terms of sale to the charitable department, show that more than $70,000 profit has been made by the business department over the cost of its sales to the charitable department. But had this amount been credited to the charitable department, the society would have been insolvent years ago. In any case, it is worthy of recollection that the business expenses of this society have been relieved of at least the support of one Secretary (of two while it had one in New York), all the district secretaries (two-thirds of the Western secretaries), agents, freight of grants (three-eighths of all the publications), and incidental expenses of this department—all of which have been paid out of donations and legacies.

The increase and decrease of donations deserves notice. The year previous to the separation from New York the donations had been $15,296 53, to which sum donations had fallen from $29,239 63 in 1850. The first year of separate work showed an increase of nearly $2,000; the next year more than $1,000 additional. At the date of the meeting in 1861 war had commenced. The society appealed for help in distributing publications in the army and navy, and was answered by an increase of nearly $19,000, nearly $18,000 of which was specially designated by the donors as for army work. In 1863 the donations increased a few hundred dollars. Rev. Mr. Alvord's admirable work in the army, with that of others, soon became appreciated, and 1864 showed a further increase of nearly $15,000. The war ended and donations diminished more than $7,000, although the special efforts of Congregationalists in other directions in that year probably assisted in this diminution. But at that date the work among the freedmen had assumed great importance. This Society entered zealously into that work, and the report of 1867 showed an increase of nearly $17,000. But the whole of it disappeared in 1868. The freedmen's work had lost its novelty, while others, with superior facilities, had entered into it. In 1869 collecting agents had been withdrawn, in pursuance of the agreement temporarily existing with the Society at New York; and the regular donations had fallen from $41,336 25 in 1868 to $18,288 43 in 1869. But the loss was partially made good by the subscriptions of $11,920 91 to a special Dublin tract fund. In the uncertainty as to the status and policy of the Society, the donations in 1870 had fallen to $8,644 58, with an additional Dublin tract fund of $451 18.

The legacies, averaging considerably above the average of the ten years next previous to the separation, have not kept pace, either in increase or decrease, with the annual donations. The uncertainty of dates of bequest renders a minute comparison of little value.

The assets, which have been reported year by year, show a steady increase up to 1869, and a sudden diminution in 1870 of $118,127 19. This diminution is explained in the statement of the Executive Committee in May, 1870. Of that amount $14,115 15 was an actual decrease as the result of the year's business, but the further decrease of $104,011 68 was due to the excessive over valuation of assets in 1869 and previous years, and to the forgetfulness in that year of the fact that the society owed $12,772 67 to subscribers in periodicals not then printed—viz., from May to December.

The printed stock had been estimated in 1869 at $60,160 55, when it actually cost but $32,165 22, and could be replaced for that sum. The report had thus reckoned supposable future profits as present assets, and had not reckoned the certain future expenses as liabilities. No proper depreciation had annually been charged of the value of stereotype plates and engravings. When this was brought to the notice of the present Executive Committee it determined to get at and publish the exact truth, and procured the services of Mr. William Lee, whose appraisal was $46,232 76, while that of Messrs. Lincoln & Wardwell was $47,844 57.

It is thus clear that the Society had been annually receiving inflated estimates of its assets. From year to year the officials seem to have had exaggerated views of the value of the stock and plates in which the funds of the society were locked up. So long as large donations furnished practically a cash working capital the Society did not feel the mistake; when donations diminished its operations were at once crippled.

It seems clear that it would have been safer to have followed the example of some very judicious publishers, by charging stereotype plates, &c., in the cost of the first edition, and thereafter estimated them at the value of type metal. The net result as to profits need not be charged. The earlier profits would have been smaller, but successive editions would have made it up; but the Society would have been spared the mortification of finding its supposed profits locked up in greatly depreciated plates. The revised estimate of assets April 30, 1870, is $73,576 47, and the liabilities $47,240 47, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of $26,336. In reference to another important item we are aware there will be a variety of opinions; namely, the loss of the real estate now held and improved by the Society at 164 Tremont street. When the property in Cornhill was sold a lease was taken of the estate in Tremont street for ten years at $5,000 per year; $14,007 50 were invested in improvements, which will fall into the hands of the owner at the expiration of the lease. This was done with the expectation that it would prove a pecuniary benefit, and, although well intended, seems now to have been unfortunate; and, while the committee believe that there is a value in the lease, they do not undertake to fix that value, inasmuch as an estimate is not necessary in in ascertaining the solvency of the Society or determining the question of its continued existence or successful operation.

The past expenses of the society deserve careful thought. It is seen that they have been as follows:—

Expenses in charitable department, excluding grants, colportage or army work	$119,907 49
Expenses in business department, excluding cost of books and editing	201,669 69
Total	$321,577 18

The entire receipts having been $1,314,403 71, the cost of carrying on the operations of the society was twenty-four per cent of all its receipts, and an annual average of $29,234 29.

The total amount of salaries and personal expenses of officials is a little more than twenty-one per cent of all the receipts of the society—an annual average of $25,234 05. Some part of this amount is properly assigned to charities, as personal mission work. Including salaries of colporteurs, the total is $298,857 78 for personal services—an annual average of $27,168 89. It does not appear that any particular salary has been excessive; but the total is a heavy charge upon the work of the society. It appears that in no single year has the business of the society paid its expenses. The committee think it unfortunate that the reports to the society for a series of years were not framed so as to make this fact evident. The main cause of present embarrassment is very simple, and easily inferred from the summaries of finances; the business of the society has not paid its expenses. The society would be insolvent if creditors pressed their claims. The society is perfectly solvent if it have time to get its assets out of its accumulated plates and publications. How it came into this condition is evident; but some special reasons exist:—1. It seems to have been taken for granted that the great contributions of certain years were to be a permanent income, and the plans of the management were shaped accordingly. But, in fact, the society has never had a large income from donations, apart from the specialties which providentially came up. The increase of donations was due:—1. To the interest in the slavery question; 2. To the war work; 3. To the freedmen's work. But slavery died, the war ended, the freedmen's work went into other hands, and the society was left to its ordinary constituency, with its three secretaries, its expensive staff and its always too costly system.

The committee, in devising means for the immediate relief of the society, recommend that it should be carried on by reducing expenses to the lowest point; by dispensing with all officers or employés not absolutely necessary; by adopting some plan which shall dispense with the very heavy cost which has heretofore been incurred; by a sale, if necessary, of the lease of 164 Tremont street and as much of its available assets as may be deemed necessary; that as in all effective business operations it is proved that a small number of managers is the most successful they favor the reduction of the Executive Committee, and that the president should be an active officer of the society and one of the Executive Committee. They further suggest such amendments to the constitution as shall carry their recommendations into practical effect.

A minority report, submitted by Rev. A. H. Quint, one of the committee, favored the directing of the Executive Committee to discontinue all salaries except an agent's, for the present; close up the business; turn all its assets into money as fast as practicable; pay its debts; invest the remainder, and all vested legacies; and annually make grants of the income and any donations, without expense, according to the original understood pledge; and, finally, transfer the whole peculiar field for the workings of such a society to the organization in New York.

After discussing at length the report of the committee and financial affairs the society finally decided to continue its organization.

The first article in the bylaws was adopted.

A motion was made then to strike out the provision in the second article that a majority of the Executive Committee should consist of laymen.

The motion was carried, and the article as amended adopted.

Articles 3, 4 and 5 were then adopted, and the articles as amended were adopted as a whole.

The following officers were chosen by ballot:—President, William C. Chapin; Vice Presidents, Edward S. Tobey, J. Warren Merrill and S. T. Snow; Secretary, Rev. L. S. Potwin; Treasurer, J. Wyeth Calloge; Executive Committee, William C. Chapin, Rev. James B. Dunn, Edward S. Rand, Joseph Story and William H. Wardwell; Auditors, James Gordon and S. T. Snow.

Mr. Tobey presented his resignation of the office of vice president, but the consideration of the question was deferred until the adjourned meeting, to be held in the same place on Tuesday, the 13th of December.

Adjourned.

CHANCELLOR CROSBY'S INAUGURATION.

Addresses of Welcome from the Faculty of the City of New York—A Large Audience Honors the Occasion—The Fair Sex Smiling on the Wise Old Men—Bits of History—Alma Mater Proud of Her Sons.

The inauguration of the Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., as Chancellor of the University of the City of New York, which took place last evening in the theatre of the Young Men's Christian Association Building, was impressive and interesting. As is usual on occasions in this city when the cause of education is to be advanced, the audience was large, the theatre being well filled. The fair sex was brilliantly represented by many ladies well known in aristocratic circles, among them also being several of those of repute in literature and the fine arts. At half-past seven o'clock the procession was formed at the principal entrance, and then, to the music of an excellent band, a number of aged, venerable gentlemen, some with feeble steps and snow-white hair, proceeded down the aisle to the stage. Among them was the famed Professor Morse, the discoverer of the electric telegraph, and who, in bringing his great discovery to perfection, spent many a weary hour in one of the turrets of the University Building in Washington square. This venerable old man was the observed of all observers. There were present Henry T. Tuckerman, Professor Mason, Professor Daniel R. Jacques, Judge Lewis B. Woodruff, Wm. Tracy, President Barnard, of Columbia College, ex-Chancellor Ferris, Edwin H. Owen, Benjamin H. Field, General John A. Foster, Charles Boalter, Dr. William Leay, William R. Martin, Peter Cooper, William Allen Butler and Charles Tracey. Dr. Crosby occupied a seat on the left of the Chairman, Mr. Charles Butler, who, after a prayer by ex-Chancellor Ferris, opened the proceedings by an address on behalf of the Council of the University. The University, he said, was founded in 1830, when the population of the city was only 200,000. The city then had only Columbia College, which was partly maintained by aid of the State and partly by private benefaction, and was entirely inadequate to the educational requirements of the time. To meet the deficiency several leading citizens laid the foundation of the University of the city of New York, and had it incorporated by the Legislature in April, 1831. It was under the control of the Mayor and Common Council of the city, and was on a basis altogether unsectarian. In its darkest days, from 1837 to 1840, its friends remained by it, and it stands to-day a monument to their energy and fidelity in the cause of education. It had received from Rufus Andrews the sum of $100,000, and with not very much more it would be able to open its doors to all, a free institution. The speaker then reviewed the claims of Dr. Crosby to the honor of being the fourth Chancellor of the University, complimenting that gentleman very highly on his learning, Christian sympathies and zeal. He then handed to him the resolutions of the Council appointing him Chancellor and head of the University. Dr. Crosby received the resolutions standing amid the applause of the audience. Next came an address by Professor E. A. Johnson, LL.D., welcoming the new Chancellor on behalf of the Faculty of Letters and Arts. He welcomed him, he said, to this great academic trust for the reason that the Chancellor of the University was one of her own sons and because he knew from the great experience that Chancellor Crosby had had, in academic affairs as well as in the broader field of ministerial labor, that the ampler scope now afforded him would redound to the advantage of the University. Then followed the congratulations of the Faculty of Medicine, which were offered by Professor Alfred C. Post, M. D., who spoke of the distinguished sons of the University in every walk of life, especially of Professor Morse and Professor Draper, the former of whom had given the electric telegraph to the world and the latter that great blessing to the poor, the adaptation of daguerrean art to the taking of portraits. It was also their University that first had introduced the admirable system of clinical lectures within the walls of the college, a method of teaching which has since been productive of so much good. He remembered the time when it was very difficult, in fact, illegal, so to study anatomy, for it was illegal to procure the subjects upon which to demonstrate. The credit was due to the University of inducing the Legislature to afford ample facilities for this department of medical study, though the concession was granted only after much continuous exertion, owing to the prejudices of the people. They had now three thousand graduates from their school scattered over all parts of the world, in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. He trusted the University would grow apace with the growth of the city, the population of which was yet destined to be counted by millions, and tendered to the new Chancellor the respect and welcome of the Faculty of Medicine. From the Faculty of Law an address was read next by Henry E. Davies, who assured the Chancellor that in his future career as head of their institution the Faculty of the Law would ever sustain him in all his efforts. Then followed the welcome of the Faculty of Science, delivered by Professor Henry Draper, M. D., who said that eighteen years ago he was in the class of the Chancellor, and he believed that in the future the relations which had since existed between them would remain unchanged. It was plain that the world had moved around, therefore he thought the system of education which might have answered all purposes in times gone by would not now be suitable. But it was a difficult matter to change the curriculum of the University, and the delicate task devolved upon the Chancellor. In this undertaking the Council would assist him with its ever generous aid. The University must be up with the people. If the feast were not spread the people would not come to it. There must be something wrong when a merchant would say he could not take into his office a college boy. He looked forward to the time when all branches of knowledge would be taught in the University, no matter how abstract. John Taylor Johnston then, on behalf of the Alumni Association, made a brief address, after which Chancellor Crosby, amid great applause, rose to deliver his inaugural oration. The Chancellor traced the history of universities from Oxford and Cambridge and Padua, the oldest in the world, down to what ought to constitute a university at the present time. He explained the meaning of the different academical terms, bachelor, doctor, &c., and showed how it came to pass that universities have taken their present form of schools of arts, science, medicine and law. He disabused the audience of the idea that in the monasteries of the Middle Ages there was the laziness ascribed to them, and eulogized those seats of learning as the preservers of lore that would have been lost were it not for their existence. In speaking of the educational institutions in this country he did not think they had attained higher than the rank of colleges. The chancellor's address was spirited and profound, and closed with an acknowledgment of the greeting and congratulations he had received during the evening, and an invocation to the Almighty for aid in this new work before him. The proceedings closed with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. De Witt.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises....... 6 50	Moon rises.morn 1 12
Sun sets....... 4 30	High water...eve 4 17

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Donau	Nov 19	Bremen	65 Broad street.
City of London	Nov 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Caledonia	Nov 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Colorado	Nov 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Nov 26	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of Brook'n	Nov 26	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Anglia	Nov 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Nov 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Britannia	Nov 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brussels	Dec 3	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
India	Dec 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Manhattan	Dec 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Pereire	Dec 10	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of Wash'n	Dec 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Australia	Dec 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 17, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Samaria (Br), Martyn, Liverpool—C G Francklyn.
Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah—Livingston, Fox & Co.
Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, NC—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.
Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston—W P Clyde.
Ship Jane Fish, Brown, Callao—Dockendorff & Co.
Ship Duchesse d'Orleans, Hines, Antwerp—Boyd & Hincken.
Bark Commerce, Wells, Gibraltar for orders—Borland Dearborn & Co.
Bark Alice (Br), Givan, Elizabethport—Henry A Parker.
Brig Lavinia (Br), Douglass, Gibraltar for orders—H J De Wolf & Co.
Brig Peter Roberts (Br), Peters, Yarmouth, NS—Crandall, Berteaux & Co.
Brig Isabel (Br), Fulton, St John, NB—Brett, Son & Co.
Schr Kalmar, Lambert, Galveston—S M Stackpole.
Schr C A Johnson, Harris, Washington, NC—W K Kinman & Co.
Schr E S Conant, Cerrish, Baltimore—Wm Chalmers.
Schr Edwin Reed, Howes, Baltimore—E Crowell & Co.
Schr Peace, Atley, Providence—Snow & Richardson.
Schr Henrietta, Tryon, Connecticut River—Rackett & Bro.
Schr S P Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Sloop Apollo, Freeman, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.
Sloop C A Rayner, Turner, New Haven.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Tarifa (Br), Murphy, Liverpool and Queenstown via Boston Nov 16, with mdse to C G Francklyn.
Steamship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamship George B Upton, Roberts, Petersburg, with mdse, to James Hand.
Ship Hengist (Br), Brown, Calcutta Aug 8 and Sand Heads 11th, with mdse, to Mackay & Phillips. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept 25, and crossed the Equator Oct 18 in lon 27 50 W; had fine weather to lat 33 N, since strong gales from N and NW; Sept 21, off Cape of Good Hope, spoke ship Star of Erin (Br), from Calcutta for London; Nov 1, lat 19 N, lon 58 50, spoke ship Blue Jacket, from Callao for Hampton Roads.
Ship S D Thurston, Snow, Calcutta June 26, and Sand Heads 28th, with merchandise to E P Buck & Co. Had heavy weather in the bay and off Mauritius. In lat 35 S, lon 33 45 E encountered a severe gale, in which sprung spars and lost some sails. Had light SE trades. Crossed Equator in Atlantic Oct 13, in lon 42; thence to lat 24 N had continuous gales from NW; the NE trades were light and variable. Aug 5, lat 4 N, lon 94 30 E, saw ship Duke of Athol (Br), standing south. Nov 6, lat 30 45, lon 74 20, passed the wreck of a derelict vessel of about 200 tons burden, the bulwarks just awash; learned nothing further regarding her. Nov 20, lat 32 50, lon 73, passed ship Old Colony, from Cadiz for New York. Nov 8, J H Campbell, second officer, of Boston, died of consumption; 8th, J Johnson, seaman, of Russia, died of general debility; both were buried at sea.
Ship Genoese (Br), Costello, Liverpool Sept 2, with mdse, to Tapscott Bros & Co. Had a continuance of westerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails, &c; has been 8 days to the westward of George's Banks with strong NW winds. Oct 15, lat 47 40, lon 46 05, passed a steamer, bark rigged, with loss of smokestack, bound E; Nov 7, lat 41 55, lon 60 55, an iron ship, bound E, showing Third pendant, No 8131, Marryatt's Signals.
Ship Volunteer, Hutchinson, Boston, 5 days, in ballast, to F Baker. Had strong NW winds.
Bark Volant, Patten, Havre, Oct 1, with mdse, to Benner, Brown & Pinckney. Came the northern passage and had strong W and SW gales.
Bark Mary Edson (of Boston), Howes, Malaga, 49 days, with fruit, to Baker & Morrill. Passed Gibraltar, Sept 23, had heavy westerly gales most of the passage; Oct 16, no lat, &c, passed a brig with foremast gone.
Bark Honduras (Br), Huxford, Buenos Ayres via Montevideo, Sept 21, with hides, wool, &c, and two passengers, to F Alexandre & Sons. Crossed the Equator Oct 17, in lon 42 45; had fine weather to the Equator, then light winds to this coast; been 6 days north of the Gulf, with strong northerly winds. Oct 21, while passing out to sea, from Montevideo, 50 miles below, to the eastward, passed a French frigate and a gunboat with two North German brigs, which they had just taken prizes. Oct 23, lat 29 45 S, long 34 27, exchanged signals with bark Delphene (Fr), steering SW; 4th, lat 22 55 S, lon 38 25, schr Bonny Mary (Br) from Liverpool for Montevideo; Nov 1, lat 22 20 N, 64 53, passed a double end steamer, schooner rigged, with a white house aft, showing the American flag on the mainmast, steering S E.
Bark Cardenas, Sundberg, Havana, 15 days, with sugar, &c, to James E Ward & Co. Been 7 days north of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds.
Brig Moses Day (of Philadelphia), Loud, Savannah, 8 days, with lumber, to H W Loud & Co. Had strong northerly winds.
Schr Adelia (Br), Gilliatt, Old Harbor, Ja, 28 days, with logwood, to H Soloman & Co—vessel to Henry A Parker. Been 7 days north of Hatteras, with strong northerly and westerly winds.
Schr Sarah Cullen, (of Philadelphia), Avis, Tampa Bay, Fla., 15 days, with cedar, to E Faber. Had strong northerly and easterly the entire passage.
Schr Excel, Ludlam, Virginia.
Schr E R Bennett, French, Virginia.
Schr S Morgan, Van Cliel, Virginia.
Schr S L Simmons, Gandy, Alexandria for New Haven.
Schr H J Raymond, Ellsworth, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Jennie A Sheppard, Wilcox, Georgetown, DC.
Schr E Babcock, Newton, Milton, Delaware.
Schr R P Conner, Clark, Delaware.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr A W Haines, Swain, Philadelphia for Fall River.
Schr A Hammond, Haines, Philadelphia for Rockport.
Schr R & E Steelman, Ingersoll, Egg Harbor.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.
Brig Ebone (Br), McDougall, Lingan, CB, for New York, with coal, to G H Brewer—vessel to J F Whitney & Co.
Schr A G Baxter (Br), Baxter, Cornwallis, NS, for New York, with potatoes, to Crandall, Berteax & Co.
Schr Capella (Br), Newcomb, Dorchester, NB, for New York, with building stone, to G P Sherwood—vessel to P I Nevius & Son.
Schr Ben Bolt (Br), Drake, St George NB, for New York, with lumber, to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Com Kearney, Philbrook, Calais for New York, 15 days, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Lyndon, Hillyard, Eastport for New York, with fish, to Jed Frye & Co. (Arrived 16th.)
Schr Quoddy, Fanning, Lubec for New York, with fish, to Jed Frye & Co. (Arrived 16th.)
Schr Alaska, Strout, Cherryfield for New York, 4 days, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Olive Branch, Davis, Cutler for New York, 11 days, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Isabella Jewett, Mitchell, Bangor for New York, with lumber, to G B Moore.
Schr Ned Sumpter, Shaw, Bangor for Washington, DC.
Schr Palos, Mullady, Franklin for New York, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Jas Jewett, Coombs, Belfast for Baltimore.
Schr Mary Ella, Kelly, Gardiner for Philadelphia.
Schr Eveline Haight, Avery, Provincetown for Philadelphia.
Schr Geo H Storrs, Barber, Nantucket Shoals for New York, with fish, to Benj West.
Schr Sarah E Jones, Handy, Rockport for New York.
Schr Angler, Bessee, Wareham for New York.
Schr John Lozier, Trefethen, Taunton for New York.
Schr Charles L Hulse, Lisin, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Panthea, Hill, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Amelia, Dewitt, Providence for New York.
Schr Tryphena, Nickerson, Providence for New York.
Schr Mary Johnson, Phinney, Providence for New York.
Schr Treasure, Arnold, Providence for Troy.
Schr Millie Frank, Edwards, Hartford for New York.
Schr Emma & Ellen, Fox, Hartford for New York.
Schr John Brooks, Fox, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr Isabella Alberto, Tooker, Brookhaven for New York.
Schr E A Chesebro, Robinson, Millstone Point for New York.
U S surveying schr Anna, Curtis, New London for New York.

At anchor in Flushing Bay:—
Brig Dominion (Br), White, from Windsor, NS, for New York, with plaster, to J F Whitney & Co.

Off Sand's Point:—
Brig Mountain Eagle, Jarvis, from Gardiner for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Charlena Nichols, Elizabethport for Salem.
Schr A Hammond, ——, Philadelphia for Rockport.
Schr Reading RR No 49, Little, Philadelphia for Bridgeport.
Schr Alexandria, Davis, Philadelphia for New Haven.
Schr Sarah Selsey, ——, South Amboy for New Haven.
Schr A B Crabtree, Tratton, South Amboy for Boston.
Schr Francis Burnet, Allen, Amboy for Bridgeport.
Schr C L Lovell, Hathaway, Port Johnson for Taunton.
Schr J M Heaton, Barrett, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Martha, Smith, Elizabethport for Salem.
Schr Geo E Brown, Gedney, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Schr A Haynes, Smith, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Ann Eliza, Caswell, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr J Burley, Sanders, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr C S Rogers, Mayo, Elizabethport for Lynn, Mass.
Schr Matanzas, ——, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr L A Tolles, Day, Elizabethport for Norwalk.
Schr A M Acken, Jones, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Schr Fountain, Bennett, Elizabethport for Newport.
Schr R C Green, Allen, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Alma, Wells, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Schr Helen Mar, Wood, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr James Diverty, Farrell, Hoboken for New Haven.
Schr E W Babcock, Dickins, Hoboken for Westerly.
Schr Sam Weller, Brockway, Hoboken for Hartford.
Schr Staten Islander, Vlauter, Hoboken for Bridgeport.
Schr G D King, Eldridge, New York for St John, PR.
Schr J R Mitchell, Morrell, Albany for Stamford.
Schr J S Terry, Raynor, Rondout for Baker's Folly.
Schr Fly, Heath, Rondout for Salem.
Schr Red Beach, Holmes, Rondout for Pembroke.
Schr Edward, Peters, Rondout for Boston.
Schr J G Pierson, Rich, Rondout for New Haven.
Schr Lizzie Evans, Fairhand, Newburg for Providence.
Schr Dr Franklin, Scofield, Newburg for New London.
Schr Tillie E, Smith, Manhattanville for Dighton.
Schr Z A Paine, Jones, New York for Eastport.
Schr White Swan, Dyke, New York for Wareham.
Schr Varuna, Bonds, New York for Providence.
Schr Ellen Perkins, Kelley, New York for Providence.
Schr A & E Baker, Roberts, New York for Coldsprings.

SAILED.

Steamships Samaria, Liverpool via Queenstown; Morro Castle, Havana; Gen Barnes, Savannah; Minnetonka, do; Georgia, Charleston; El Cid, Wilmington, NC; Isaac Bell, Norfolk; barks Scottish Bride, Amsterdam; Helena, London; brigs Clara [illegible], Trinidad; Taber, ——; schr Perseverance, Kingston, Ja.

Wind at sunset WSW.

Marine Disasters.

BRIG HATTIE EATON, Brown, from Boston for Demerara, before reported in collision with brig T W Chesley, from New York for St John, NB, lost bowsprit, &c, and put back to Boston 17th inst for repairs.

BRIG PHARETUS, Hall, from Elizabethport for Portsmouth, NH, was off Wood's Hole this A M (17th) leaking badly; sails and pumps worn out.

BRIG ASHORE.—A brig was seen ashore on the Middle Ground by steamer Helen Augusta, at New Bedford Nov 16, and U S steamer Moccasin was trying to haul her off.

SCHR DANIEL MORRIS—Mr George W Fuller has contracted with parties interested in the schr Daniel Morris, of New Haven, before reported ashore on the rocks at Fisher's Island Sound, to raise her and take her to a wharf in some convenient port, at a salvage of 50 per cent. She has been stripped of all her materials. Has a cargo of 195 tons coal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 13—The schr Sam Johnson was reported ashore on the 12th inst at Albion river.

Miscellaneous.

THE LARGEST CARGO OF THE SEASON—The ship City of Brooklyn, Captain Cousins, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, by Messrs A J Ingersoll & Co, with a cargo of 4,549 bales cotton, weighing 2,228,292 pounds.—Mobile Register, Nov 12.

Nine-sixteenths of schr Nellie C Morton, built at Chester in 1855, length 82 feet, breadth 23 feet, depth 8 feet 9 inches, registers 97 70-100 tons, was sold at auction at Philadelphia 16th inst and purchased by Mr Thomas Lambert for the sum of $2,425.

Whalemen.

A letter from Capt Wicks, of bark John Dawson, of New Bedford, reports her at Fayal Oct 16, having landed 118 bbls sp oil, which had been shipped in brig Surprise, before reported sailed for Boston.

A letter from Capt Fisher, of schr Union, of New Bedford, reports her at Fayal Oct 18, having landed 127 bbls sp oil, to be shipped home by bark Fredonia. All well. Bound humpbacking.

Foreign Ports.

ANJIER, Sept 16—Passed by, bark Lizzy (Br), Williams, from Sourabaya for Boston; 19th, brig G H Peake (Br), Grime, Shanghae for do; 29th, bark Petunia (Br), Johnson from Manila for New York.

AMOY, Sept 12—In port, bark Amadine (Br), Burrows, for New York.

BREMEN, Nov 15—Arrived, steamships Hansa, Brickenstein, New York; Leipzig, Jaeger, Baltimore; 16th, Hannover, Hoebeck, New York.

BATAVIA, Sept 22—Arrived ship Barnes, Proctor, Mauritius.

In port Sept 25, bark Julia (Dutch), for New York.

ENTERPRISE ISLAND, Sept 29—In port, ship Taber, Otis, for Savannah, idg guano.

HONG KONG, Sept 15—Arrived, bark John Wooster, Knowles, Singapore; 16th, ship Kingfisher, Godfrey, Cardiff.

MALAGA, Nov 1—Sailed, brig Harry Stewart, Weeks, Boston.

MONTREAL, Nov 15—Sailed, steamship St Patrick, Stephen, Glasgow; ships Oneida, Mitchell, do; Norval, Taylor, Clyde.

PORTO BELLO, Sept 14—In port, schr Maria, Martling, for San Andreas.

QUEBEC, Nov 14—Arrived, brig Umberto, Cavallieri, Lyeres.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct 5—In port, barks Vamoyden, Burgess, from Baltimore; Traveller, Penfield, for Baltimore; brigs Mary Rice, Pratt, for do (has been reported sailed Oct 5); Virginia Dare Johnson, for New York (has been reported sailed Oct 5); Emma Amelia, Carlow, for Hampton Roads.

Off the port, Oct 8—Brig R G Wright, Walker, from Baltimore.

SINGAPORE, Sept 26—Arrived, ship Bengal, Burgess, Cardiff via Rio Janeiro.

ST JOHN, NB, Nov 10—Arrived, bark Euphemia, for Quebec; 12th, brig Annie, Larsen, Malaga.

Cleared 10th, bark Panthea, Nesbury, Penarth Roads; 11th, brig Cleo, Corbell, Matanzas; schr Eda M Bennett, Mitchell, Havana; 12th, brig Mina, Holder, Montevideo.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Nov 16—Arrived, brig Oriana (Br), Payne, Miragoane Oct 28; schrs Clara, Baxter, Alexandria; James Young, Wilson, Georgetown, DC; Loretto Fish, Willey, Baltimore; A L Dow, Young, Philadelphia; Ann E Martin, Weeks, do; L W Wheeler, Lewis, do; J W Vanneman, Buckalew, do; Elvie Davis, Clark, do; G C Morris, Packard, do; M P Hudson, Vaughan, do; E G Irwin, Johnson, do; Louisa Walsh, Kelley, Port Johnson; Justina, Macomber, Rondout; F Nickerson, Kelley, do; Albert Jameson, Candage, do; E M Sawyer, Sawyer, do; William Duren, Doyle, Hoboken; Casilda, from New York; Trade Wind, Ingraham, New York.

Cleared, ship Orissa (Br), Masterson, New York; bark Endeavor, Mountford, Galveston; schrs Nellie F Putnam, Dyer, St George, Azores; M B Tower, Phillips, St Domingo City; Etta (Br), Barnett, do; Montana, Bearse, Charleston; also cleared, bark Essex, Green, Zanzibar; schr Governor J Y Smith, Crowell, Baltimore; Nash, Mayo, do.

Sailed, steamships Tarifa and Saxon; bark C S Rogers.

17th—Arrived, steamer Nereus, Bearse, New York; brigs Mary C Rosevelt, Farmer, Baltimore; J E Avey, Philadelphia.

Returned, brig Hattie Eaton (Br), for Demerara, put back for repairs.

BALTIMORE, Nov 15—Arrived, brig Frances Jane, Jones, Rio Janeiro; schr Star, Crowell, New York.

Cleared—Steamship Blackstone, Loveland, Boston; schrs Louisa (Br), Balcom, Halifax; John T Williams, Newbury, Hoboken.

Sailed—Brig Echo.

CHARLESTON, Nov 12—Arrived, bark Sarah, Snow, Phenix Island; 13th, schr R F Lowell, Leavitt, Chisholm's Island, SC.

12th—Cleared, ship Wm H Moody (Br), Hilton, Liverpool (and sailed 16th).

16th—Arrived, schr Rosalie (Br), from Eleuthera.

Sailed—Bark Ranger (Br), Duty, Liverpool; brig C V Williams, Thompson, Philadelphia; schr A Richards, Willey, New York.

17th—Arrived, schr R Palmer, Cork.

Sailed—Steamships South Carolina, Adkins, New York; Falcon, Baltimore; schrs Alfred Keene, Chisholm's Island; Starlight, Warren, RI.

DARIEN, Ga, Nov 8—Arrived, schrs Ida Birdsall, Birdsall, New London; Grace B West, Lord, Charleston.

FALL RIVER, Nov 15—Arrived, schr Theodore, Dean, Phillips, Georgetown, DC.

GALVESTON, Nov 7—Arrived, ship Almira (Br), Grose, Martinique (not the Almira, from New Brunswick, as before).

Also arrived (no date), steamship Caledonia (Br), Miller, Kingston, Jam, and sailed for Mobile, towing steamship Australian (Br), Hoare, for Mobile, and was spoken 4 PM 12th, 10 miles from SW Pass.

GEORGETOWN, SC, Nov 8—Arrived, schrs Carrie S Webb, Rowland, New York; Susan Wright, Mount, do.

GEORGETOWN, D C, Nov 16—Arrived, schrs C & G Brooks, Brooks; Enoch Moore, Chambers; Ida A Jayne, Jayne; Albert Thomas, Rose; Mary Shaw, Rankin; Willow Wasp, Oakes.

Cleared 16th, schrs H T Townsend, Hersey, Portland; A P Cranmer, Cranmer, New York; Dan E Holmes, Rulon, Hoboken; J J Pharo, Soper, do; Aleyone, Davis, Portland; 17th, Addie Walton, Rich, Boston; Wm H Kringle, Soper, and Vapor, Newberry, Hoboken; Belle Halliday, Bears, Providence; Wm M Wilson, Brown, Fall River.

GLOUCESTER, Nov 16—Arrived, schrs Aurora Borealis, Ham, New York for St John, NB; Lucia B Ives, McNeal, Philadelphia; Congress, York, do, for Portland; Hiawatha, Lee, do for Newburyport; Grandfield, Crowell, do for Saco; J S Lindsay, Crockett, Rockland for New York; Judge Low, Gould, New York for Calais; Vulcan, Small, do for Pembroke; Alice Oakes, Marston, Hoboken for Bath.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov 15, P M—Arrived, schrs J G Curtis, Paine, Tangier, Va, for Boston; Addie F Cole, Cole and Teresa D Baker, Brown, Yoanico river, Va, for do.

Returned—Brig Clara.

Sailed—Brig Coronella; schrs Othello, Otranto, Ivy Bell, Santa Maria, N H Hall, James Jewett, Wm E Barnes.

16th, A M—Arrived, brig Glory Queen, Dalling, Philadelphia for Marblehead; schrs Ada F Whitney, Masters and Frank & Nellie, Kelley, Baltimore for Boston; John S Detwiler, Grace; John Simonson, Adams and George Fantane, Steelman, Philadelphia for Boston; Capitol, Staples, Hoboken for Portsmouth; Julia Ann, Phillips, Sag Harbor for Bangor.

Sailed—Brig Mary Stewart; schrs Veallia, J G Curtis, Addie F Cole, Teresa D Baker, Mary Louisa.

MOBILE, Nov 12—Arrived, ship Southern Chief, Higgins, Montevideo.

Cleared—Ships City of Brooklyn, Cousins, and St James, Patterson, Liverpool; barks C E Jayne, Hawkins, and Maggie Reynolds (Br), Kelly, Liverpool; brig Prentiss Hobbs, Snow, Portland; schr H Little, Crawford, Pensacola.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov 11—Arrived, ships Francis P Sage, Cronk, Liverpool; Arzilla, Durkee, Antwerp; barks Brazileira, Spuel, Rio Janeiro; La Platte, Mathews, Cardiff; brig Oriental, Montana, Genoa. Below, coming up, ship Medcete, Stephenson, from Kingston, Ja; bark Andrin, Barelle, from Cienfuegos; Lurline, Partridge, from Rio Janeiro.

Cleared—Steamship Bienville, Baker, New York; ships Ella S Thayer, Thompson, and Idaho, Murphy, Liverpool.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Nov 12—Sailed, ship Farmer, Jellerson, from Martinique for Mobile; Evie; steamships St Louis and Leo.

NEW BEDFORD, Nov 15—Sailed, schr Stephen Waterman, Chase, New York.

15th—Arrived, schrs Tyrall, Scalo, Albany; M V Cook, Falkenburg, Philadelphia.

NEW HAVEN, Nov 16—Arrived, brig Ottawa, Reed, New Brunswick; schrs Mary True, True, Hoboken; M W Griffin, Griffin, Philadelphia; Katy J Hoyt, Parker, Baltimore; E K Woodward, Woodward; John Brooks, Fox, and Wm R Powers, Crosby, New York; Judge Blason, do.

PENSACOLA, Nov 11—Arrived, schr M C Mosely, McFarland, Bath.

Cleared 7th, schrs Dawn, Schultz, Sagua; 11th, Helen Hastings (Br), Aubrey, Matanzas.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16—Arrived, schrs Ralph Souder, Crosby, Hillsboro, NS; A Thompson, Risley, Fall River; M E Rockhill, Rockhill, do; M D Ireland, Ireland, Boston; Emily and Jeannie, Hewitt, do; R Blew, Haley, Pawtucket; J J Worthington, Brown, Boston; H Simmons, Godfrey, Salem; J B Van Dusen, Young, Boston; E Sinnickson, Wiesmore, Providence; J B Johnson, Smith, New York; Ida Della Torre, Davis, Somerset.

Cleared—Bark Lizzie Morrow, Adams, Cork for orders; brig John N Baros, Wyman, Barbados; schrs A Wooley, King, Gloucester; West Wind, Townsend, Fall River.

PORTLAND, Nov 15—Arrived, brig Fanny Butler, Nickerson, Elizabethport.

Cleared—Schrs Maracaybo, Henley, Baltimore; Georgie Deering, Willard, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Bark Isabel; brig Kennebec; schr Georgie Deering.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov 12—Arrived, schrs J J Spencer, Baltimore; Pinta, Clark, New York.

PAWTUCKET, Nov 15—Arrived, schrs Agnes, Chester, and A T Cohn, Cohn, Rondout.

Sailed—Schrs Fannie G Warner, Dickinson, Philadelphia; Geo Hotchkiss, Rackett, Rondout; Goddess, Kelley, and Edward Wootton, Young, do.

PROVIDENCE, Nov 16—Arrived, schrs Helen, Perry, Baltimore and J S Weldin, Crowell, Philadelphia.

Below, schrs Chowan, Goldthwaite, Elizabethport for Pawtucket, and White Rock, Hubble, New York.

Sailed—Schrs John A Griffin, Foster and W H Dennis, Lake, Philadelphia; schr Wm H Everett, Sarr, Albany; schrs Albert Pharo, Bingham; Amos Falkenburg, Terrill; Ann Dole, Dickens; Plow Boy, Hallett; Mary Miller, Dayton; Sea Holmes, Northup; James English, Barker; Dwight, Davidson; Pearl, Conklin; Pointer, Baker and Ann T Sipple, Hodges, New York; schr Marion, Bacon, Clinton.

RICHMOND, Nov 15—Arrived, schrs G H Squires, Timmons, Albany; James L Malloy, Russell, Poughkeepsie.

16th—Arrived, schr W N Gesner, Alexandria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 16—Arrived, bark Andreas (NG), Peters, Callao.

Cleared—Ship Windward, Sprague, New York.

17th—Arrived, steamship China, Doane, Hong Kong, via Yokohama.

SAVANNAH, Nov 12—Sailed, ships Kosmer (Br), Anderson, and Richard III, Wood, Liverpool; bark Saga (Br), Garvin, do.

15th—Arrived, steamers Montgomery, Faircloth, and San Salvador, Nickerson, New York; ship Lilian (Br), Capstick, Boston.

Sailed—Steamer Northern Light, Porter, New York.

WILMINGTON, NC, Nov 14—Arrived, bark Swan, Podger, Baltimore; schrs Farragut, Howard, Salem; H N Squires, Fisk, Boston; F J Lockwood, St John, and Hyne, Smith, New York; C F Young, Richardson, Belfast, Me.

Cleared—Schr John, Williams, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—OOLONG TEAS.
To be sold by order of Executors,
1,000 half chests good Oolong at 55c.
250 half chests common do. at 45c.
In quantities to suit purchasers.
MEAD, LACEY & CO., 47 Water street.

CORNS CURED WITHOUT PAIN FOR 25 CENTS—BY the JAPANESE CORN FILE. Sold at all druggists', shoe and notion stores. Samples mailed on receipt of price. Agents wanted. Depot 54 Pine street, New York.

THE GREAT BOOK ON PREMATURE DECAY OF PHYSical Vigor and all Diseases of the Genito-urinary Organs, and their cure, by Dr. LARMONT, No. 1 Great Jones street, corner of Broadway. Sold at HASTIE'S Book Store, 1,235 Broadway.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

3 STANTON ST., REAR.—A HEAD COOK TO TAKE full charge in a public place; understands the art of cooking and all the branches.

8 JONES ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron in a private family; good city references.

15 EAST 18TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer; good city reference. Apply after ten o'clock.

29 EAST 46TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 4TH avs.—A competent young woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is obliging in her kitchen.

30 (OLD NO.) PRINCE ST., BETWEEN MYRTLE AV. and Johnson st., basement, Brooklyn.—An experienced woman, with reference, as cook in a private family; no objection to the country; can take charge of milk and butter; is a good bread maker. Call for two days.

31 ESSEX ST., NEAR GRAND.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; is accomplished in all the arts of cooking; can furnish unexceptionable city reference.

47 1ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—TWO girls; one to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or as laundress; the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen until engaged.

49 CHRISTOPHER ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable girl to cook or assist in the washing or to do general housework. Call for two days.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—AS COMPETENT cook; in the city or a short distance in the country; would assist with the coarse washing; best city reference.

64 LEROY ST., ONE DOOR FROM THE GRAVEyard.—A Protestant woman as cook; is willing to do the coarse washing and ironing, in a private family; good city references given from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

84 3D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., FIRST floor.—As German, Swiss or French cook; speaks French and some English; in a respectable English family; no washing or ironing; good reference.

104 7TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands the cooking of all kinds of meats, pastry and jellies; an excellent baker; good city reference. Call for two days.

109 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO cook, wash and iron; no objection to the country; references.

111 4TH AV., CORNER 12TH ST.—A STEADY, ACTIVE Scotch girl as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; for city or country; city reference.

112 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Can be seen at her former employer's.

135 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., IN store.—As cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; five years' city reference.

136 EAST 25TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl as first class cook; best city references.

150 SULLIVAN ST., UP STAIRS.—A PROTESTANT woman as first class cook in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference.

154 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron in a private family; best city references.

155 WEST 66TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable woman as first class cook; no objection to a private boarding house; city reference.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman as good cook, good baker and first class washer and ironer; best city references.

159 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged American woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best reference.

159 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A Protestant young woman as cook in a private family or in a small private boarding house; thoroughly understands cooking and baking, and would assist in washing; good reference.

161 WEST 48TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS. Two respectable girls; one as cook and to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from last place.

200 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A PROTESTANT young woman as cook; will assist with washing and ironing; good city reference from last place.

200 WEST 16TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good city reference can be given.

201 LEXINGTON AV., CORNER 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; will be found trustworthy, has good city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as excellent cook; understands her business; will assist in the washing if required; is neat and obliging; reference.

210 WEST 26TH ST.—A PERSON COMPETENT OF cooking or would do housework; country preferred.

213 6TH ST., NEAR BOWERY.—A FIRST CLASS meat and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first class boarding house or a short distance in the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

218 WEST 24TH ST., REAR.—AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; best reference; city or country.

220 WEST 18TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; would assist in washing; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

222 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable young woman as excellent cook; best city references can be given.

222 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman as cook in a private boarding house; understands all kinds of cooking and has the best references.

228 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good plain cook and to assist at washing and ironing; well recommended. Call for two days.

229 WEST 23D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A first class middle aged, experienced cook.

245 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—TWO RESPECTABLE young girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing. City references.

246 8TH ST. AND 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—AS COOK or laundress by a respectable woman in a boarding house or restaurant; good references.

248 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—AS FIRST class cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country; excellent references from last employer.

261 1ST AV.—AS COMPETENT COOK IN A PRIvate family; no objection to do coarse washing; understands all styles of cooking meats, game and poultry; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuits or pastry, soup or jellies; best city reference. Call for two days.

270 1ST AV., IN THE FANCY STORE.—A RESPECTable girl as first class vegetable cook, or order cook in a restaurant. Call for two days.

278 7TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—AN experienced woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastry and jelly; best city reference.

291 6TH AV., NEAR 18TH ST.—AN EXCELLENT cook; would assist at washing; is a good baker; best city reference.

309 EAST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., first floor, in the rear.—A woman as first class cook; understands soups, meats, game and desserts; no objection to a boarding house or the country. Call for two days.

311 EAST 24TH ST., REAR HOUSE, FIRST FLOOR.—Two young girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid; have best city references. Call for two days.

316 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best city reference from her last place.

324 EAST 22D ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS good plain cook in a private family; will assist with washing and ironing; good city reference.

332 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

353 EAST 18TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—AS GOOD cook and assist in plain washing; is a good baker; good city references.

414 EAST 11TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—Two sisters; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to wait and assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference from their last place.

415 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good city reference from last place.

416 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit maker; understands her business thoroughly; has a boy of 12 years to take with her; wages moderate; good city references.

416 EAST 11TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A NORTH OF Ireland Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; or to do general housework; good reference.

420 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 9TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman as cook in a private family; excellent washer and ironer; or as chambermaid and plain sewer; three years' reference from last place.

425 6TH AV., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; is competent, willing and obliging; best city reference. Call for two days.

437 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A respectable Scotch woman (Protestant) as cook; best city reference.

470 6TH AV., ROOM NO. 6.—AS GOOD COOK IN a restaurant.

473 2D AV.—AS COOK; NO OBJECTION TO DO part of the washing; would go a short distance in the country. Call or address.

488 7TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as good cook, washer and ironer; best reference given.

488 6TH AV., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

506 EAST 14TH ST., BETWEEN AVS. A AND B.—As first class cook in hotel or boarding house; best city or country; best city reference.

614 2D AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS.—TWO respectable Protestant girls; one as good cook; the other as first class laundress; very best city reference. Can be seen from 10 to 1 o'clock.

A PROFESSIONAL GERMAN COOK—UNDERSTANDS French and English cooking; understands her business thoroughly; is a good pastry cook; good reference. Address COOK, box 213 Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

5 MINETTA ST., OFF BLEECKER, NEAR CARMINE.—A steady young woman (Protestant) as chambermaid or children's nurse, or to do the general housework in a small family; good reference.

19 JANE ST., 8TH AV.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO DO chamberwork and sewing; is willing to be useful; good reference.

29 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and fine washer; best city reference from last place.

40 WEST 39TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress; has lived five years in one family, who give the best reference. Call from 10 to 4 o'clock.

40 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and to assist in waiting in a boarding house, or as seamstress; best city reference.

60 EAST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND MADISON avs.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do light housework.

76 MORTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid or to do the general work of a small family. Call for two days.

104 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; has best reference. Can be seen for two days.

111 4TH AV., CORNER 12TH ST.—A SMART, COMPEtent young English woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country in a private family; two years' city reference.

125 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; good city reference from last place.

130 MADISON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL either as chambermaid or waitress. Address.

134 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

137 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; would assist with the fine washing and ironing; best city reference. Apply in basement.

146 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference.

158 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing to assist in the care of children or as waitress; in a private family.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A NEAT, active young woman to do the chamberwork of a small family, or chamberwork and sewing, or washing; city reference.

208 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid or waitress, or would like to mind children; has best city reference from last place.

214 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs.—A Protestant young girl in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress. Call for two days.

221 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would do chamberwork and waiting; city reference.

228 WEST 23TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., rear.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework; best city reference.

232 WEST 30TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND seamstress or to do general housework in a small family; willing and obliging. City reference.

232 WEST 31ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—As first class chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

243 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and to do plain sewing or waiting; good reference from last place.

250 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., rear.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and assist with washing; best city reference.

315 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and to do sewing.

323 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give best city reference.

346 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Call for three days.

443 EAST 12TH ST., CORNER AV. A.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to do housework in a small family; good city reference from last place.

458 WEST 31ST ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and sewing; is willing and obliging.

485 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID or to do plain sewing or assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference. Call on or address.

545 2D AV., CORNER 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good plain sewer and thoroughly understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

SEE THE CARTOON

IN THE

EVENING TELEGRAM

THIS DAY.

THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES.

A TAMMANY FABLE.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

29 WEST 13TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER to work out by the day; can give every satisfaction in cutting and fitting ladies' dresses.

57 WEST 17TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESS AND cloak maker would like to engage with a few families by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; first class references.

75 EAST 52D ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements in private families by the day; cuts, fits and trims in the latest styles. Address DRESSMAKER.

109 WEST 22D ST.—LADIES' WALKING SUITS made up in the latest style, $6; ladies' and misses' evening dresses, $9 per suit. Also Tucking, Ruffling and Fluting for sale cheap; also Quilting. Mrs. TRACY.

125 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., first floor.—A dressmaker would go out by the day; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and boys' clothing; is a good operator; has a machine of her own if wanted.

127 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE BASEMENT.—A young girl would like to get work by the week or day; can operate on Singer's; can cut and fit; good city reference.

142 7TH AV., BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS.—A respectable young girl as first class seamstress; can cut, fit and trim ladies' and children's dresses in latest style; no objection to assist with the chamberwork or in care of children if required; best city references from last place.

215 WEST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—AS FIRST CLASS dressmaker by the day, week or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and trim in the neatest style; good city reference.

231 EAST 23D ST.—A DRESSMAKER DESIRES A few more customers by the day or week; can cut and fit for ladies and children and is a very neat trimmer; can show some very neat work; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Ring third bell.

243 EAST 115TH ST.—A FEW FIRST CLASS customers wanted by a dressmaker; evening dresses a speciality; $2 per day to go out and fit. Address DRESSMAKER.

303 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day; a first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address.

303 EAST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO plain sewing by the week or month; understands Willcox & Gibbs' and Empire sewing machines.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Fall and Winter Suits, $8, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

353 EAST 31ST ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as first class dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; will go out by the month or week; city reference.

382 3D AV.—A FEW MORE FAMILIES TO WORK for; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; has no objection to the country; $1 50 per day. Call or address Mrs. OLIVER.

426 EAST 26TH ST., UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLlege.—An American woman as seamstress, by the week or month. Apply this week and next.

471 2D AV., IN THE STORE.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker would like a few more engagements by the day or week in first class families; has her own sewing machine.

485 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERSON as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses or boys' suits; would take charge of growing children; best city reference. Call on or address.

511 WEST 22D ST.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER would like a few more engagements by the week or month. Address Mrs. M.

705 EAST 9TH ST., IN THE BAKERY.—A DRESSmaker in a private family; is capable of cutting and fitting; best city references.

880 8TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A lady, formerly of Madame Dieden's, to do work at her own house for a few first class families, at the shortest notice and at a reasonable price.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO OUT BY THE day; also would take in work at her own residence, 241 6th av.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, WHO UNDERstands also ladies' and children's underlinen, lace work and millinery, wants a situation in a first class house, to take the charge of the working room; best city references as to capacity; no objection to any part of the United States. Address DRESSMAKER, Herald office.

MISS CLINCH, 54 WEST 29TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—Ladies can rely on getting perfect fitting dresses, made and trimmed in the latest style. Walking suits made in eight hours' notice. Ladies stopping at hotels would do well to call.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN WOman, as seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would assist in housework, or take care of an invalid; good reference. Address Miss H. WARING, Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

11 CORTLANDT ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, JUST ARrived from England, to do general housework.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

12 LEONARD ST., SECOND FLOOR, IN THE REAR.—A young girl, 17 years of age, to do general housework in a private family.

111 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO GO OUT by the day to do housework or plain sewing.

155 10TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework or chamberwork and assist in the washing; good city reference.

160 EAST 52D ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework; is willing and obliging; good washer and ironer; best city references.

174 WEST 32D ST., CORNER 7TH AV., SECOND floor, back room.—A respectable girl to do general housework; best city reference.

202 WEST 19TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

212 WEST 52D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small family. Best city references.

240 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; good city reference.

241 WEST 23D ST., IN THE REAR, FOURTH floor.—A girl to do general housework in a small family.

245 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family.

251 6TH AV., CORNER OF 16TH ST., IN THE TEA store.—A girl to do general housework; is a good laundress; tolerably good cook; neat and tidy; good city reference from last place.

327 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—Two German girls in an American family to do the work between them.

332 EAST 26TH ST., PARENTS' RESIDENCE, first floor.—An American young girl, 19 years old, to assist in general housework or do chamberwork and waiting in a boarding house; city or country.

337 EAST 47TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; best city reference. Call for two days.

342 WEST 45TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference. Call for two days.

367 9TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—TO DO GENERAL housework; country preferred; has a little girl over two years, and on that account would go for low wages. Call for two days.

415 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference from last place.

433 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework; has city reference.

454 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A young girl to do general housework; willing to go in the country; good city references.

455 WEST 27TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

774 10TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A respectable girl to do general housework; is willing and obliging; wishes a steady home; no objection to a short distance in the country; good city reference.

814 WASHINGTON ST., CORNER GANSEVOORT.—A Scotch girl, lately landed, to do housework; can wash well, and is willing and obliging. Call on or address MARGARET.

869 2D AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—A respectable young woman to do housework in a small private family; good city references.

921 8TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework; has over two years city reference.

SEE THE CARTOON

IN THE

EVENING TELEGRAM.

THIS DAY.

THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES.

A TAMMANY FABLE.

Housekeepers, &c.

29 VESTRY ST.—A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY AS housekeeper, or would join a respectable party in making a pleasant home.

51 DOMINICK ST., CORNER HUDSON ST.—A RESpectable American widow wishes a home in a widower's family or with two in family; is a good housekeeper and is willing to do anything for a home; best reference given. Call for one day. Triflers need not apply. Mrs. M. WILSON.

127 CANTON ST., NEAR MYRTLE AV., BROOKLYN. As housekeeper, by an English lady, in any good family; a home thought of more than high wages. Can be seen for two days.

152 MACDOUGAL ST.—A YOUNG WIDOW WISHES a position as housekeeper; in a widower's family preferred. Call for two days, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Mrs. JONES.

160 9TH AV.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS HOUSEkeeper in a gentleman's family where the work would be light; none but respectable parties need apply.

217 WEST 35TH ST.—TWO AMERICAN WOMEN AS housekeepers in a hotel, where both could be together; references exchanged. Call for two days.

472 WEST 22D ST.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, well educated woman as housekeeper; a comfortable home more desirable than wages.

491 BROOME ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS HOUSEkeeper. Apply from 10 until 6.

838 6TH AV.—A WIDOW, AS HOUSEKEEPER, with no encumbrance; capable and willing to fulfil the wishes of her employer; no objection to the country. Call on or address for two days Mrs. CECIL.

1,241 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A widow as housekeeper; no objection to the country or to educate and sew for children; reference given and required. Call on or address HOUSEKEEPER.

AN ENGLISH LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, DESIRES a position as housekeeper in a hotel or gentleman's family; city references. Address STRANGER, Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES A HOME IN RETURN FOR SERvices in housekeeping, or teaching a few hours daily. Address Miss ARTHUR, box 152 Herald office.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION DESIRED—BY AN American lady, in a gentleman's family, or as companion to a lady, or to take charge of the education and training of children; is experienced and educated; or would matronize a school or any large institution; best reference. Address A. B. C., box 3,632 Post office, New York.

SITUATION WANTED BY AMERICAN WOMAN OF experience as matron, housekeeper, seamstress or monthly nurse. Address MATRON, station F.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment a situation as housekeeper; is competent to take charge of children and a good seamstress; references. Address Mrs. N. G. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER BY AN American lady; is capable and energetic; references. Address E. M., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG CANADIAN WIDOW, A situation as housekeeper; would take entire charge of a club house; is fully competent; good references. Address, for one week, WILLIS, station F.

Laundresses, &c.

301 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A respectable woman wishes a few families' washing by the month or dozen. Call on Mrs. O'BRIEN.

38 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A Protestant woman as first class laundress; best city reference.

58 CARMINE ST., NEAR BLEECKER.—A FIRST class laundress, lately from Canada, in a private family; understands fluting or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock.

117 WEST 30TH ST., IN THE STORE.—AS FIRST class laundress. Call from 10 till 2 P. M.

200 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman desires ladies' or families' washing; can do fluting in the neatest manner; best city reference. Call on or address Mrs. M.

269 7TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS., second floor, front.—A Protestant French person as first class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, fluting, puffing, &c.; no objections to work in an establishment; best city reference.

317 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes a family's washing to do at her own home; understands French fluting and shirt polishing in first style.

323 EAST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A competent woman wants gentlemen's and family washing; would go out by the day; best reference.

328 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—As first class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting; best city reference.

329 WEST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST class laundress wishes to take fine washing at her own residence; understands washing and doing up all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's clothing; fluting and fineries done neatly. Call on Mrs. CAIN.

431 EAST 13TH ST., ROOM NO. 2.—A FIRST CLASS laundress, to go out by the day or to do washing at home.

505 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 10TH AV., SECOND floor, room No. 11.—A respectable woman wishes to take in washing and ironing or go out by the day.

517 2D AV.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WISHES gentlemen's or families' washing; does fluting, and polishing in best manner; will go out two or three days in the week; best reference.

Nurses, &c.

3 DOVER ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE married woman as wet nurse; good fresh breast of milk; her own baby 3 weeks old. Good reference.

10 WEST 24TH ST.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN, PROtestant, as nurse and seamstress; city or country; good reference.

38 EAST 31ST ST.—AS WET NURSE, BY A PROTESTant young woman, with a good breast of milk; good city references.

40 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDed, as nurse and chambermaid, or to do waiting.

42 EAST 8TH ST., CORNER OF MADISON AV.—AS first class nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and family sewing, or to take charge of an invalid lady; best references. Call for two days.

47 1ST AV., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH STS.—A MIDdle aged woman as nurse to an invalid or baby from its birth; can do plain sewing; is kind and obliging; best city references. Can be seen from 11 till 3.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

66 MURRAY ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman as wet nurse; capable of taking care of a baby from its birth. Call for two days.

72 WEST 48TH ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL TO wait on children and do plain sewing; reference from present employer.

102 WEST 21ST ST.—A PROFESSIONAL MONTHLY nurse, of much experience, would like a few more engagements; reference from ladies and the faculty. Call or address.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman will take the entire care of an infant; can do its fine washing; is a good sewer; superior reference.

207 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE and plain sewer, or, nurse and chambermaid; good city references.

210 WEST 26TH ST.—A PERSON COMPETENT TO take care of an infant or growing children; can sew nicely by hand or machine; country preferred.

211 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS. As nurse; would assist with plain sewing or do light chamberwork; best city reference.

215 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A young girl, lately landed, as nurse or waitress.

216 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse or housekeeper; no objection to the country; good reference.

226 7TH AV., ROOM NO. 5.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and to do plain sewing.

231 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, who has recently lost her baby, and has a good breast of milk, wishes a child to wet nurse at her home. Ring third bell.

232 WEST 19TH ST.—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and do plain sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good city reference.

233 WEST 26TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; understands the care of an infant or growing child; is a good plain sewer; best city reference from last employer.

248 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of children or to do chamberwork or waiting; good city reference.

272 7TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—AS nurse and good plain sewer; or would be willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference; willing and obliging.

279 EAST 10TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A GOOD, educated German girl to take care of one or two growing children and to assist in sewing in an American family.

305 WEST 29TH ST.—A LADY TO TAKE CARE OF a baby or bring it up on the bottle; has no children of her own. Call for three days.

310 WEST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid; no objection to the country; speaks French; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

343 WEST 15TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS wet nurse; well recommended. Call for two days between 10 and 3 o'clock.

359 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, lately landed from the old country, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or as chambermaid.

359 9TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A middle aged Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress or to assist in light chamberwork; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best reference given. Call or address.

363 6TH AV.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN AS NURSE to an invalid lady, or two grown children; is kind and patient in sickness, with a good disposition; is a good plain seamstress; a respectable home desired in preference to high wages; can be highly recommended.

403 EAST 53D ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A YOUNG WOman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse.

410 3D AV., NEAR 29TH ST., IN THE BOOK STORE. A young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; understands hairdressing. Good city reference.

428 EAST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wants a baby to wet nurse; has lost her own; best reference. Call for two days. Refers to Dr. Griffin, 115 East 12th st.

428 CANAL ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND to do plain sewing; is very fond and kind to children; good city reference.

439 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable woman as wet nurse, with full breast of milk; willing to make herself useful.

453 GREENWICH ST., NEAR DESBROSSES.—A respectable young girl to take care of children or to do light housework; city reference. Call on or address MAGGIE LAWTON.

461 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as competent nurse; can take full charge of children and is very fond of them; good plain sewer; best reference.

473 2D AV., IN STORE.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of plain sewing; can take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to two or three grown children; best city reference from last place, where she lived two years. Call or address.

625 3D AV., BETWEEN 40TH AND 41ST STS.—A respectable young girl as child's nurse; willing to make herself useful.

860 2D AV., CORNER 46TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A respectable widow woman as wet nurse; competent to take entire charge of a baby; can be well recommended as a faithful mother; fresh breast of milk four weeks old.

AN AMERICAN LADY (MONTHLY NURSE) IS AT present disengaged; first class references. Address, for one week, Mrs. BLANK, station C.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS

IN EUROPE.

SEE ALL THE LATEST

CABLE DESPATCHES

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FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

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THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

MILITARY — ITEMS,

FASHIONABLE — GOSSIP,

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SUBSCRIPTION $6 PER YEAR.

PUBLICATION OFFICE,

97 NASSAU STREET.

Waitresses, &c.

70 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as waitress in a private family; is competent to take the entire charge of a dining room, or would assist with the chamberwork or do plain sewing if required; best city reference. Call for two days.

123 WEST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS; can take full charge of a dining room; can carve and is capable of taking a man's place; best references given. Call or address.

305 WEST 20TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as first class waitress or chambermaid in a private family; best city reference from her last place.

318 EAST 47TH ST.—AS WAITRESS, OR WILL DO chamberwork and waiting; best city reference from her last place.

Miscellaneous.

69 WEST 11TH ST.—THE ENGLISH BRANCHES, foreign languages, drawing, painting and calisthenics taught by an experienced lady teacher; highest reference. Call on or address TEACHER.

115 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS pantry maid; good city reference.

208 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A young girl, aged 14 years, to wait on a door and run errands.

214 WEST 29TH ST., FRONT ROOM.—A RESPECTAble colored woman in a saloon or to do day's work. Call for two days.

221 WEST 30TH ST.—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO writes a rapid and elegant hand, copying, in office or at home. Address Miss E. A. WATERS.

303 EAST 80TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cashier; best reference. Call for one week.

315 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG PERSON, NOT long from Europe, as nursery governess or lady's maid; speaks French and English and would be willing to travel; good references. Call or address for two days.

326 5TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable American lady desires a position as housekeeper in a widower's family, or would travel with a lady. Address for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

338 WEST 35TH ST.—A FOREIGN YOUNG LADY, educated in Paris, as visiting governess, or would take pupils at her residence. Teaches French, English, German and music. Only those desiring instruction after one o'clock need apply. Terms moderate.

359 9TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A REspectable woman wishes a situation for herself and boys, in the country for the winter, to work for her board.

A WELL EDUCATED WIDOW LADY REQUIRES, through unforeseen circumstances, a home; speaks German, French and English fluently; is a good housekeeper and manager; position of responsibility and trust. Address B. B., Herald office.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT, DEsirous of securing a good home for the winter, wishes a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; or would like the superintendence of a child or children; references exchanged. Address Miss STANTON, box 114 Herald office.

A LADY OF TALENT, HAVING DEVOTED SIX YEARS to preparation as a reader, desires a special business agent. The best references and highest testimonials will be given and required. Address for ten days LA DITE, care of Rev. A. Parke Burgess, box 169 Chelsea, Mass.

A COMPETENT TEACHER (YOUNG LADY) WILL take a few pupils in piano music, at $10 per quarter, at pupil's or her own residence. 690 6th av., near 40th st.

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE AND EXCELLENT references desires an engagement as resident or visiting governess, to teach English branches, French and music; would give lessons in exchange for board. Address TEACHER, box 72 Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

A LADY, WRITING A PLAIN, RAPID HAND, DEsires a position as copyist. Address W. R. S., Williamsburg Post office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION IN A SCHOOL as teacher of instrumental music, or would give private lessons at her own or pupil's residence; highest reference. Address Miss M., Harlem Post office.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, WHOSE TIME IS NOT ALL occupied, desires a few more pupils in English, music, French, German or Latin. Address Miss S. B., box 146 Herald office.

A GERMAN LADY, JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, teaching German, French, Music, Drawing, as governess in a gentleman's family. Address M. V., room 92, St. George's Hotel, 20th st., Broadway.

A PARISIAN LADY, HAVING A FEW HOURS IN the afternoon at her disposal, would take a few pupils or would teach in exchange for a home. Address Miss MAIRE, station L.

A PARISIAN LADY, OF MUCH EXPERIENCE IN teaching, wishes to give a few lessons in French, either to gentlemen or ladies; best references given and required. Address C. C., box 4 Commercial Letter Office, 704 Broadway.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, WHO IS EXPERIENCED in teaching the lower and higher branches of English, music, French, &c., desires an engagement for morning hours. Also special attention will be given to ladies whose education is deficient or has been neglected. Inquire of Mrs. BARNUM, in artificial flower store, 261 6th av., near 14th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WELL EDUcated German lady, who plays the piano and is willing to make herself generally useful in taking care of and teaching children. Address A. M., box 116 Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, A SITuation as governess; good references given. Address H. B. H., box 112 Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, MONTHly and sick nurses, &c., capable and trustworthy, constantly found at 263 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—WANTED, 100 GOOD hands, rose, rose bud and piquet makers; steady work and highest wages paid. Apply at 54 Mercer st., top floor.

A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY AND 10TH ST., want a few first class milliners. Apply at 9th st. entrance.

A CHANCE FOR LADIES TO LEARN TELEGRAPHY for $20 and take a position worth $75 a month.—THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute, day and evening.

AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL, GENTEEL AND of good address, about 15, wanted for general housework in a widower's small family. Address HOUSEWORK, Herald office.

LADY AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN throughout the country to sell an article exclusively worn by ladies; they are light, cool and durable; no lady will be without one; send for a circular; large profits to agents. GEO. R. JAQUES, General Agent, 528 Broadway.

MILLINERS.—TWO FIRST CLASS SALESLADIES wanted; wages no object. Apply at 531 Canal st.

WANTED—AT 231 WEST 28TH ST., AN EXPERIenced first class cook, washer and ironer.

WANTED—AT NO. 4 UNION SQUARE, PROTESTANT girls for general housework.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron in a small family; none but Germans who have good references need apply; liberal wages. Apply from 9 to 12 o'clock at 153 West 12th st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY TO-DAY (FRIday), November 18, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 55 Broadway, corner Exchange place, room 25.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS; ONE who can dress hair and is strong and capable of taking care of an invalid; none others need apply at 158 East 35th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS FUR SEWERS. APPLY TO A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th st., 9th st. entrance.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSERY GOVERNESS. IMMEdiately. Apply at Mr. M. SALOMON'S, 257 West 34th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL OR WOMAN TO do general housework, cook, wash, &c. Call at basement 414 East 36th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID AND seamstress; must furnish first class reference. Call between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. at No. 9 East 11th st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON WHEELER & Wilson's machine; also first class dressmakers. Apply at 71 West 45th st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN private family; must be good plain cook, washer and ironer. City reference required. German preferred. Call at 55 West 45th st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A CHRISTIAN WOMAN, FULLY COMPEtent to take charge of custom work in the dressmaking department of a benevolent institution and instruct young girls for the business. Address W. S., box 2,717 New York Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE PLAIN COOK, WILLING to go to a city in Western New York. Apply on Friday and Saturday, from 10 to 12 A. M., at room 29 Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE boarding house; must understand French cooking thoroughly. None others need apply at 243 East 13th st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A WAITRESS, who thoroughly understands her duties; must have the very best references. Apply at 294 Madison av., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country, to do up stairs work and assist in ironing. Apply at 45 Warren st., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

23 SOUTH WILLIAM ST.—AS WAITER BY A trustworthy Protestant man. Call on or address till suited W. P.

116 MADISON AV.—A PROTESTANT FRENCHMAN as first class waiter in a private family; best city reference.

116 MADISON AV., CORNER 30TH ST.—A WELL educated Protestant Frenchman, speaking English; no objection to travel or be a companion; best city reference. Address LOUIS D.

189 CHAMBERS ST.—AS COOK OR STEWARD ON board a steamer; references or security given satisfactorily. Address.

196 GREENE ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as first class waiter; understands the full charge of a dining room; best city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor.—A man and wife, both French; the man as first class waiter and the wife as lady's maid or governess; excellent reference; no objection to private or public.

AS WAITER BY A STRICTLY TEMPERATE, STEADY man, of long experience and well recommended, in a private family; no objection to the country. Corner University place and 12th st., grocery.

A RESPECTABLE UNMARRIED MAN, STRANGER in the city, wishes a situation in a country hotel or boarding house, as waiter, &c.; good reference. Address CHARLES, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, as waiter in a private family, or to wait on an elderly gentleman; best reference. Address S. D. C., box 214 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 15 YEARS OF AGE, in an office or dry goods house; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address EDGAR, 148 East 83d st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, COPYING OR ENVElopes to address. Address J. C. H., box 113 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWISS MAN AS COOK or general house servant; speaks English, French and Spanish. Address JACQUES, Herald office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, CONTROLLING A LARGE trade North and South, desires a position as drummer for a wholesale liquor house. Address J. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT YOUNG colored man; willing to work at any employment; is a good waiter; good city reference. Address D. B., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES SOME WRITING TO DO AT home; copying, &c. Address R., box 125 Herald office.

A DRUG CLERK WANTED.—AN AMERICAN, THOROUGHLY competent in the retail trade of the city, may apply to L. Y. DILLER, corner of 29th st. and 4th av.

ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, BALANCED AND closed; errors corrected; bankrupts' books examined and estates wound up. Address ACCOUNTANT, Herald office.

A RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN WANTED.—At 414 Grand st. Only those having had experience in the business need apply. To the right kind of a man good wages will be paid.

A DENTIST AS ASSISTANT WANTED AT PRETERRE Brothers, 159 Bowery; also two young men of some means as clerks to learn the profession if so inclined.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN BOOKKEEPER AND correspondent, thoroughly conversant in the English, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages, wants a situation; best city references. Address J. K., box 122 Herald office.

APOTHECARY.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS ABOVE; has about nine years' experience; good reference. Address G. E. T., Herald office.

A MARRIED GENTLEMAN, UNDER 30 YEARS OF age, of good business habits, thoroughly conversant with financial matters, desires to find a position of some kind, as cashier of a bank, in some good insurance company, or as agent for some house needing a trustworthy correspondent, in New York; is able to furnish the most satisfactory references, and the same would be required in return. Address Z. Q. P., Herald office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR clerk, by a young German; best reference given. Address S. W., 15 City Hall place.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN THE HOSIERY AND GLOVE department. Apply to JAMES A. HEARN & SON, 775 Broadway.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, AT EVANS' clothing warehouse, 66 and 68 Fulton st., New York.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS OUTDOOR SALESmen; liberal commissions. HENRY WHITTEMORE, 542 Broadway, basement.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS A GOOD PENman and has some knowledge of double entry bookkeeping. Address, stating age and salary expected, box 176 Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, A situation to represent a first class wholesale grocery house; references exchanged. Address for three days MORRISON, care H. P. Hoadley, 132 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS SALESMEN IN A large silk house; one for Western New York and one for the State of Indiana. Address SALESMEN, Herald office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK AS ASSISTANT; ONE who has had experience in putting up prescriptions. Address, with references, W. W. S., box 13 Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER or assistant in a wholesale or jobbing house, by a young man, of about 30 years of age, of good character; moderate salary required. Address ACCOUNTANT, box 2,231 Post office.

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO CAN INFLUENCE a large trade in notions, white goods, hosiery, &c. Liberal arrangements can be made by applying to J. B. HYDE & CO., 452 Broadway.

SEE THE CARTOON

IN THE

EVENING TELEGRAM

THIS DAY.

THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES.

A TAMMANY FABLE.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A single Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; has five years' city reference from his last employer. Apply at 60 4th avenue.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARried man; no encumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call or address T. B., 712 6th av., Madden's harness store.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COLored coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; excellent reference. Call or address 120 West 30th st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION for his coachman, whom he can recommend as thoroughly capable and sober; he parts with him merely because he does not use his horses in town in the winter. Address 39 West 19th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable single young man (English), who is perfectly willing and obliging; has the best city reference. Address F. B., box 142 Herald office.

AN HONEST, RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN WISHES a situation as coachman in a private family, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of city references. Address or call on W. H., 139 West 32d st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A SCOTCHMAN, OF STEADY HABITS, WANTS A SITuation as coachman, or would take charge of a place for a gentleman; understands his business; good reference. Call on or address, for two days, JOHN J. HOPKINS, 503 West 28th st. and 10th av.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom or groom; understands his business thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can come well recommended. Can be seen at present place, 18 East 27th st., for two days, or address JAMES.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER, single man, as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; best reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address T. R., box 202 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY, single man, as coachman and groom; understands gardening if required; can milk and make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; first class reference given. Call or address 220 West 13th st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom, or coachman and butler; can be well recommended by his last employer. Address D. M., box 2.8 Herald office.

BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, A SITUATION as groom and coachman; is willing and obliging; and understands his duties; first class reference. Address D. S., box 191 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, steady, competent man; good groom; steady driver; of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; best city reference of four years from last place. Apply at 656 Broadway, carriage repository.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man, English; thoroughly competent; city or country; best city references. Call on or address S. M., Buck's harness store, 435 6th av., near 27th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; city or country; is temperate, faithful and in every way a reliable man; has unexceptionable city references as to capability. Address COACHMAN, box 122 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN as coachman; understands his business; good reference from last employer. Address S. D. C., box 214 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS groom; is willing and obliging and understands the care of horses thoroughly; best city reference. Apply at 109 East 34th st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business, in city or country; can give the best city references. Can be seen at his present employer's, 51 East 25th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business; can produce first class city reference. Call at 681 6th av., in feed store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man, who understands his business thoroughly, in either city or country; moderate wages; best city reference. Address W., box 140 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man, single, who thoroughly understands the business; no objection to the country; best city reference. Address T. S., box 149 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS coachman (colored); best city reference. Call on or address DAVIS, coachman, at Mr. Wilson's saddle and harness store, 135 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady and capable man, with 11 years' recommendation from the family he is now with. Apply at JAMES M. BULL & CO.'S, saddlers, 1,185 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A PROtestant single man; perfectly understands the business; will be found willing and obliging; will be highly recommended by last and former employers. Address R. W. N., box 120 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A FEW GOOD AGENTS WANTED FOR THE YOUTH'S Illustrated Bible History, to canvass Brooklyn, Long Island and New Jersey; best selling book published. BIBLE BROTHERS, 432 Broome street, N. Y.

A.—TELEGRAPHY; LEARN TO TELEGRAPH FOR $20 and take a position that will pay $100 a month. THOMPSON'S College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute; day and evening.

A MAN WANTED TO TAKE CHARGE OF HORSES and do porter's work in grocery store. Apply at 693 6th av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR A LIGHT HOUSEHOLD ARticle; $10 a day easily made. Address H. M., Herald office.

AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MAN WANTED—AS DEliverer or country agent. 27 Beekman st., third floor, from 11 to 4.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED BY A commission house to a young man desirous of learning the business and who can influence cash advances on consignments. Address, with full particulars, RELIABLE, box 1,513 Post office.

BOY WANTED—TO WORK ON BREAD, AT 163 8TH avenue.

BOY WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, WHO WRITES WELL and lives with his parents up town; wages $3 per week. Address S., box 148 Herald office.

BOY WANTED—WHO UNDERSTANDS TAKING CARE of a horse and can make himself generally useful. Apply to JAMES GIBSON, 343 10th av., corner of 30th st.

BOY WANTED—IN A BROKER'S OFFICE ABOUT 14 years old, writing a good hand and possessing intelligence. D. C. HYDE, 42 Pine st.

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS.—CANVASSER wanted, to look after city trade; must be competent and conversant with the label and show card business. SAMUEL CRUMP, 75 Fulton street.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY TO MAKE FIRES, wait on the table and make himself generally useful, at 140 2d av., between East 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A STRONG, SMART AND HONEST BOY, about 15 years old, in the cloth store, corner of Ann and William streets; German preferred. Apply immediately. KELLER & ALLEN.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE AND HONEST BOY, about 17 years of age, to attend to indoor work. Apply at 57 West 11th st., one door east of 5th av.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN, HAVING ACQUAINTance with the city retail trade, to sell first class shirts and drawers. A liberal commission paid. Address SHIRTS, Herald office.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 16, IN BROKER'S OFFICE; salary $200. Address BROKERS M., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR THE RETAIL GENTS' furnishing business; best city reference required. Apply at 534 Canal st., up stairs.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

FOR SALE.

A.—SAFES, SAFES.—WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANder, the best fireproof safe in the world, going at bargains at 85 Cortlant street. Safes moved and all kinds of repairing.

A.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FANCY Dry Goods Store, on a prominent avenue with a five years' Lease, for sale; the fixtures alone cost $600; must be sold; price $1,600; terms easy.
C.J. CLARKE, 202 Broadway.

A SPLENDID LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE AT A great sacrifice. Also first class Oyster Saloon and Restaurant, corner Liquor Stores, corner Groceries, Bakeries, Lunch Rooms, Confectioneries, fine Grocery Stores in Brooklyn, at low prices; Meat Markets, Pork and Provision Stands. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A VERY PROMINENT CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR sale.—Splendid location; business neighborhood; chance rarely offered. Apply immediately at 22 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A BILLIARD TABLE—SECOND SIZE, SLATE BED, Sharp's cushions, four pockets [illegible] at will, with Balls, Counters, Cues and Rack. [illegible] is good as new. Price $275, cash. Call [illegible] 6 o'clock at 49 Seventh av.

A SPLENDID ESTABLISHED FEED STORE FOR sale—Location A No. 1; business neighborhood; undoubtedly rare chance. Apply at 22 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.—ONLY $1,000, if sold immediately, a hotel Lease, on Broadway; fifty rooms, fully furnished, and low rent. Apply at 759 Broadway, Stuyvesant House.

A PROMINENT CORNER LIQUOR STORE WILL BE sold at a great bargain if sold this week, on account of other business. Apply at 97 Oliver street.

ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES FOR SALE CHEAP.—500 dozen two-pound cans Beef Stock (Martinez); 6,0.0 pounds Desiccated Potatoes; 30,000 Haversacks, &c.
THOMAS JOYCE, 156 South street.

BUTCHER'S SHOP, LONG ESTABLISHED, DOING A good cash business. Sold on account of owner going to the country. M. EINSTEIN, 129 Sixth avenue.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—EIGHTH AVENUE, corner Fifty-fifth street; annual rent, $900. Apply on premises after 12 M.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST GROCERY AND Butcher Stores in Jersey City. W. T. SMYTH, of 341 to 347 Washington street, New York, will give all information.

FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS BUTCHER SHOP, cheap rent, with horse and cart and carriage, on the west side, very cheap. Call at 104 First avenue.
A. STEINMULLER.

FOR SALE—A DOWN TOWN STATIONERY STORE, well established, in a good location; will be sold low to a cash customer. Address STATIONERS, box 123 Herald office.

FOR SALE—FIVE FIREPROOF SAFES, MEDIUM AND small size, very good and very cheap.
H. C. BROWN, 112 Chambers street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIQUOR STORE; A FINE family trade, good lease and low rent: this is an old established place, and well adapted for liquor and groceries; a rare chance for the right man. Call at 391 Pearl street, in back office.

FOR SALE—FISH AND OYSTER SALOON, ESTABlished twelve years; rent fifty cents per day; good business; horse and wagon if wanted. Apply, for three days, at LITTLE'S, 152 Division street, opposite Jefferson.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR A CHAPEL or lecture room, consisting of Pews Settees, Cushions, Carpets, &c., with Building, formerly occupied by the Church of the Mediator, to lease; Washington street, opposite Brooklyn Institute. Apply to Mr. GRIFFITH, 161 Hicks street, corner Pineapple, Brooklyn, or 51 West Fourth st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT OF A NEW KIND of spring mattress, wholly made from wire and iron. To be seen at 276 Canal street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED HAT STORE, on one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, having a long lease and doing an excellent business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. No agents need apply. Address HATTER, box 123 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, NOW IN full operation and paying well: requires about $7,000. To an enterprising man with that amount it is a chance seldom met with. Address G. O. HALL, 151 East Fifty-second street.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, FIXTURES, STOCK, &C., near Broadway and Eighth street; long lease of whole building; 25x60; rent very cheap. About $2,500 cash required.
T. NICHOLS, 93 Fourth avenue, corner Eleventh street.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF HOUSE IN Bond street, let to responsible tenants, producing, after payment of rent $12 a week, besides the use of two parlors, extra room, attic and kitchen. Apply at room 15, No. 75 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—THE BEST SITUATED LAUNDRY IN the city: four years in best working order; will be sold at a very low price. Apply at 152 Bleecker street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a Toy and Fancy Goods and Variety store, at 189 Fourth street, near Grand, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A CIGAR STORE ON FULTON avenue, doing a good trade. Apply to E. GATES & CO., corner of Fulton avenue and St. Felix street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN OYSTER SALOON, NO. 672 Third avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets; the owner going to Europe.

HOTEL—FOR SALE, A GOOD PAYING HOTEL, handsome bar, well furnished, in a flourishing town, 17 miles from City Hall; price $4,000. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 225 Bowery.

NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—228 BOWERY IS to be sold at the lowest price; doing a good business; cheap rent; handsome gallery. Call at W. E. VAUGHAN'S, 536 Bowery.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK, FIXtures and Good Will of a Clock, Watch, Jewelry and Jobbing Store; sickness cause of selling. Inquire of or address D. LARNED, Babylon, L. I., N. Y.

$300 WILL BUY A FINE DISTILLERY STORE; good business; rent $20. Apply on the premises, 436 West Thirty-ninth street, near Tenth avenue.

$400.—GREAT BARGAIN AND IMMEDIATE POSsession; English Ale House; all Furniture, Stock and License of the same. Apply at 86 Liberty street, Brooklyn.

$450 WILL BUY, IF SOLD THIS WEEK, A CORner Grocery and Liquor Store, with three years' lease; license paid; owner has to go out West. Inquire corner Garden and Fourth streets, Hoboken.

$500.—FOR SALE, RESTAURANT AND FIXTURES, all in good order; receipts from $50 to $60 per day, without liquors. Inquire at the restaurant, and for particulars at No. 767 Seventh avenue, corner of Fifty-first st.

$800.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT. Address J. M., box 194 Herald office.

$4,500 WILL BUY AN ESTABLISHED BUSIness on best part of Broadway. Elegant Store, paying good income, including Fixtures and furniture of four story house; six years' lease. Profit on rooms above store $5,92[illegible] per year.
WEHNER & LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

SEE THE CARTOON
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM
THIS DAY.
THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES.
A TAMMANY FABLE.

MACHINERY.

BRASS BOILER, FIRE ENGINE PATTERN, FOR SALE; 48 tubes, 8-inch shell, 14 inches high, in perfect order; price $25. 42 Cliff street, second floor, front room.

WANTED TO RENT—A 20 OR 25 HORSE POWER Engine in good order. Address, stating terms, JOHN H. HARRISON, 280 West street.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE EASTERN BRANCH Y. M. C. A.
John B. Gough will deliver his celebrated lecture on "Circumstances" at Cooper Institute, on Friday evening, November 18. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER HIS CELEBRATED lecture on "Circumstances" at Cooper Institute, on Friday evening, November 18, for the benefit of the Eastern Branch Y. M. C. A. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

MR. A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH READINGS, UNION League Club, Tuesday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Class for Ladies, after his peculiar plan for mastering French, open for a few more pupils. Mr. FAVARGER, No. 8 East Ninth street, home till one P. M.

THE TRADES.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS MECHANIcal draughtsman; is a practical machinist. Address, for two days, H. H., Draughtsman, Herald office.

A COLORED ENGINEER WISHES A SITUATION; has 10 years' experience; good reference. Address JOHN HARRIS, box 210 Herald office.

BUTCHER WANTED—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business. Apply at 568 2d av.

WANTED—A MUSIC PLATE PRINTER. APPLY AT 143 Mercer st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SOAP MAKER, ONE WHO thoroughly understands the business. Address J. S., box 114 Herald office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT MAN, acquainted with plumbing and gas fitting. Address, stating age, references, experience and wages expected, CHARLES HOWARD, box 124 Herald office.

WANTED—DECORATORS ON GLASS MINERAL colors. Apply at office Mount Washington Glass Works, 20 College place.

WANTED—MACHINIST, BOILERMAKERS, COPPERsmiths, ordinary seamen and seamen and landsmen for the United States navy. Apply to E. RODE, No. 65 Market st.

WANTED—A SOBER, STEADY MAN, WHO UNDERstands proofreading and editing telegraph, on a daily morning paper; none but good men, well recommended, need apply. Address KING, REED & CO., Gazette office, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER TO GO TO ALBANY, N. Y. Apply to JACOT & GIRARD, No. 4 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER, TO GO IN THE country a short distance.
P. J. RICHRATH, 69 Nassau st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SHADE AND CURTAIN upholsterer. None but experienced men need apply.
STEWART, STEPHENS & CO.,
174 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER,
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
LATE HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
Leeds' Art Galleries 817 and 819 Broadway.
Auction Notice.
Messrs. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER will give their personal attention, as customary for the past 24 years, to sales of Household Furniture at the residence of families declining housekeeping, and at their spacious salesrooms, 95 Chambers street, extending through to 77 Reade street; also to stocks of Merchandise [illegible] and Works of Art, Libraries, &c., at their galleries as above.
ALLEN B. MINER.
HENRY D. MINER.

ON FRIDAY, NOV. 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at our salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers street and 77 Reade street,
ELEGANT FURNITURE, CARVINGS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS, JUST RECEIVED FROM BELGIUM, BY ORDER OF IMPORTERS,
CONSISTING OF SUPERBLY CARVED CABINETS, LIBRARY CASES, MIRRORS, FRAMED; CENTRE AND SIDE TABLES, ARTISTICALLY CARVED, in ebony, oak and black walnut; a superb Buffet, ORMOLU AND MARQUETERIE CONSOLES AND CABINETS, mounted in Buhl, Hand Mirrors, Secretaries, Jardinieres, Music and Book Racks, and a variety of other rich carvings. Also elegant sets of CLOCKS, COUPES AND CANDELABRA, IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU, BRONZE GROUPS AND FIGURES. The whole forming one of the most attractive sales of the season, in variety of rich and artistic European work.
ON EXHIBITION DAY BEFORE SALE.
Immediately after the above will be sold a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Wilton, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, rosewood and black walnut Bedroom, Library, Parlor and Dining Room Furniture, rich Curtains, Gas Fixtures, Lounges, Bookcases, &c., &c.
Also
a very fine carved rosewood, 7⅓ octave Piano, full round corners, finished back, carved legs, made by S. Largarth & Brother, of Philadelphia, of very rich power and full tone. Also a collection of American and foreign Oil Paintings by favorite artists, to be sold, without reserve, to pay charges.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 19, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at our salesroom, No. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.
Particulars in time.

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, NOV. 25 AND 26, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, at the
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of Twelfth street, SUPERB COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS PAINTINGS, by order of Mr. A. D'HUYVETTER, being HIS ENTIRE FALL IMPORTATIONS, comprising the latest works of EMINENT EUROPEAN ARTISTS, all just received and never before exhibited. Will be on exhibition on and from Monday, 21st inst.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, late Henry H. Leeds & Miner. Established 1847. Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets; Art Galleries 817 and 819 Broadway.
THIS DAY, NOV. 18,
at our salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets. Private Library of old, rare and valuable Books, historical, philosophical, scientific and artistical, being the works of some of the most distinguished authors and publishers.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and Salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Household Furniture,
Billiard Table, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, consisting in part of Sofa Bedsteads, Hampton Bedsteads, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Stair Carpets, walnut stair Rods, Pier Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Wardrobe, Bookcase, Parlor Sets, Lounges, walnut Cottage Sets, &c.
Also Billiard Table, Sharp's, with Balls, Cues, &c.
Also Camera, ten foot focus, with fine views; cost $150; suitable for exhibition.
Also Office Furniture, Desks, Safes, &c.
Also a Library of 200 fine Books.
Also 2 cases Stationery, Fancy Goods, &c.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms, 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets.
Fine Oil Paintings,
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell as above, a gallery of 187 Oil Paintings, in gold leaf frames—picture and frame sold together—including Landscapes, Marine, Cattle, Fruits and Flowers, Interiors and Exteriors, Moonlights, Coast Scenes, Battle pieces, Historical, Scriptural, &c. Artists—Loveridge, Kieffer, Hill, Renolds, Hartwick, Tapan, Englestein, Wentworth, Foster, Hennessy, Hildebrand, Coutes, Howard, Reed, Hess, Culverhouse, Rodenhausen, Lashe, Melrose and many others.
On SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock,
A very large and varied assortment of Household and Office Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Beds, Blankets, Comforters, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Extension Tables, Plated Ware, Cutlery, China, Glass, &c., &c., being a very large assortment of goods, in fine order, removed for convenience of sale. Particulars to-morrow.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY (FRIDAY), NOVEMBER 18,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 118 Chambers street,
Large and attractive sale of
French and German Toys and Fancy Goods,
China, Parian and Bisque Ware,
Cutlery, Plated Ware, &c.,
comprising a large and desirable assortment of
Holiday Goods, in lots to suit the trade.
Also
17 cases, containing 215 doz. Wax Dolls.
5 cases China Tea Sets.
Catalogues on morning of sale.
R. T. HAZELL & CO.
Auctioneers, 118 Chambers street.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
BY JOHNSTON AND VAN TASSEL,
112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
Regular sale of Horses and Carriages this day, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock.
For full description see under head of Horses and Carriages.

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &C.—S. HERMAN, Auctioneer, will sell this day, Friday, November 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 18 Bowery, chests Green and Black Teas, bags Coffee, Soap, butter, barrels Flour, &c.; also a large lot of fine Liquors in casks, barrels and cases; also a lot of Furniture. By order of
L. RINDSKOPF, City Marshal.

A. M. CRISTALAR, AUCTIONEER.—DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, &c. (balance of stock of a storekeeper giving up business.)—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell this day (Friday, November 18), at 598 Broadway, near Houston street, at 10½ o'clock, an assorted stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds loose, in lots, to suit and mounted in elegant styles; Gold Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Showcases, &c. Trade and public invited.

AUCTION.—AT 14 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR Fifth avenue.
EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers.
Over $25,000 worth and over 500 lots
magnificent Household Furniture, Pianofortes,
Bronzes, Clocks, Works of Art, Statuary,
Paintings by eminent artists, Mirrors, Carpets,
Pompadour Parlor Suits, Cabinets, bois de rose;
rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, style of Louis XIV.
This (Friday morning, November 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the large, elegant mansion No. 14 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue, rich Parlor Suits, covered with the richest description satin brocatel [illegible], Lace Curtains, Pier and Oval Mirrors, two magnificent rosewood Pianofortes, Cabinets, Etageres, Jardinieres, Parlor Desk, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Blankets, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Sofas, covered with haircloth and reps; Sideboards, Extension Table, Kitchen and servants' Furniture, &c. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Broadway stages or University place or Sixth avenue cars, and stop at corner of Tenth street, a short distance from the house. Responsible men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers at reasonable charges.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE.
J. D. PARKER & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING,
commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant and costly Household Furniture contained in private mansion 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue. Rich rosewood Pianoforte, four rich Parlor Suits, Curtains, Bookcase, Centre Tables, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings, Bronzes, Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; Bedsteads, Spring and Hair and Feather Beds, Pillows, Blankets, Bureaus. Dining Room Furniture—extension Table, Buffet, Chairs, Cutlery, Plate, Dinner and Tea Sets; also Kitchen and Basement Furniture; in all 500 lots, by catalogue, of useful household furniture.
LUKE FIZGERALD, Auctioneer.

AUGUSTUS A. SCHULZ, AUCTIONEER. AUCTION sale. 533 lots, by catalogue, value at $50,000. Magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Paintings, Drawing Room Furniture and Works of Art, this day (Friday), at the
private residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 1½ o'clock.
Drawing Room Suit, covered with French brocatel, richest description; Window Curtains, match suits; rosewood Etageres, Canterbury, Bookcase, Jardinieres, marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Table, Velvet Medallion Carpets, Bronze, Ormolu Chandeliers; Mantel Mirrors Lace Curtains, Paintings by eminent artists; Bronze Statuary, Clocks, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Stool, Cover; rosewood walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, en suite, style Louis XIV.; Extension Table, Sideboard, Chinaware, Linen, Glassware, Cutlery, Silverware. Basement Kitchen Furniture. Furniture servants' apartments. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, OF 4 Horses, 5 Coaches, road Wagon, Harness, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, corner Franklin and Myrtle avenues, Brooklyn.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Will sell this day (FRIDAY), at 10½ o'clock,
at the salesrooms, 79 Nassau street,
Fine Household Furniture, comprising rich Parlor Suits, rosewood and walnut Chambers Suits, Mirrors, Sideboards, Etageres, pillar and claw extension Tables, fine Library Tables, covered in cloth; one splendid cylinder Secretary Desk, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets; Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Glassware, Crockery, fine Oil Paintings, &c.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS Saturday, on 41st street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, money-making Liquor and Wine Saloon; rent free; no reasonable offer refused. This day.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S Office, 384 Bowery.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
Balance of Wines and Liquors, Fixtures,
Billiard Tables, &c.,
by EDWARD SCHENCK, to-morrow
18th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the store of the late firm of A. Steiner & Co., 92 and 94 Liberty street,
the balance of Wines and Liquors left over from sales.
Also all the Stand Casks, Barrels, Demijohns, Baskets and Fixtures appertaining to the establishment.
Also
FOUR FULL SIZED BILLIARD TABLES.
By order of
THOS. J. BARR, Esq., Receiver.

ELEGANT BOOKS AT AUCTION.
Clinton Hall Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries.
LEAVITT, STREBIGH & CO., Auctioneers. Friday and Saturday evenings, Nov. 18 and 19, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a Private Library of choice and elegant editions of Standard and Illustrated Works, in fine bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
FRIDAY, Nov. 18, at 11 o'clock,
At salesrooms, 75 Reade street,
Large, special and unreserved sale of new and second hand Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, Bedding, &c., comprising very fine Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Room Suits; Turkish Lounges and Chairs, Centre and Side Tables, Bookcases, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
SATURDAY, Nov. 19,
at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street,
large assortment of Household Furniture,
Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture.
Also, to pay storage and advances made Oct. 17, 1868, on a lot of Household Furniture, Trunks, Clothing, Books, &c., left by an attorney.

SALES AT AUCTION.

MORTGAGE SALE.—I WILL EXPOSE FOR SALE, AT public auction, this day, at 1 o'clock P. M., the contents of a Vinegar Manufactory, situate at No. 332 East Sixteenth street, consisting of Generators, Tanks, Casks, &c.; Horse, Wagon and Trucks.
WM. H. SHIELDS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
E. H. L. DLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on Tuesday, November 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom. East Fifth-first street.—The two story and basement brick high stoop House and Lot 340 East Fifty-first street, between First and Second avenues; house 16.9x40 feet; good order; possession immediate; lot 100.5. Permits can be had at No. 3 Pine street.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—MYER ELSAS, AUCTIONEER, sells, this day, at 11½ o'clock, corner of Third avenue and 124th street, the entire contents of a Barber Shop, consisting of Barber Chairs, Looking Glasses, &c.
A. AARONS, City Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—MYER ELSAS, AUCTIONEER, sells, this day, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Third avenue, between 115th and 116th streets, the entire contents of a Paint Store and all the Fixtures. A. AARONS, City Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—(CONTINUATION).—WM. S. INGRAHAM 58 New Bowery, will sell this day, 200 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Silk Dresses, Remnants, Table Linen, Balmorals, Sheets, Spreads, Boots, Shoes, &c. Order E. Kahn, 246 Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY, BY JOHN MORTIMER, 11 East Broadway, of 400 lots Women's seasonable Clothing, fine Bedding and Furs, Shoes, and other desirable good. Order of P. Ganley, 67 Division street.

PAWNBROKERS' SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 135 Chatham street, will sell, this day, at 11 o'clock, a large and general assortment of Men's and Women's Clothing, Blankets, Quilts, Bedding, &c., by order of H. Gillen, 246 East Thirty-third street. Also Men's and Women's Clothing, Furs, Watches, Jewelry, &c., by order of S. Kronner, 496 Hudson street.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—AUCTION SALE OF Wines, Liquors, Champagne, &c., Friday, November 18, at 18 Bowery, at 11 o'clock. Sixty-eight barrels Bourbon and Rye Whiskey, choice brands, from two to four years old; also casks Brandies, Gin, Port and Sherry Wines, Jamaica Rum, &c.; also about 200 cases of fine Liquors, Wines and Champagne. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, I will expose for sale this day, at 12 o'clock, at No. 2,070 Third avenue, Harlem, the Stock and Fixtures of a Liquor Store and two years Lease. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
PETER BOWE, Deputy Sheriff.
Dated NEW YORK, November 10, 1870.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER.
Sells this day at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Linen Sheets, French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Paintings and Engravings, Centre, Dining and Tea Tables, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Lounges, Easy, Rocking and other Chairs, Etageres, marble-top Dressing Bureaus, Hat Tree, 40 to 50 Carpets, Oilcloths; large quantity of goods from storage, in lots to trade and housekeepers. Also mortgagee's sale of Household Furniture, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.—BY VIRTUE of a chattel mortgage I will sell on Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1870, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, eight rosewood ¾ Billiard Tables (Phelan & Collender's make), Balls, Cues, &c., complete, at No. 21 Park row, basement. WILLIAM ABBOTT, Attorney for Mortgagee, No. 6 City Hall place.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, AUCTIONEER.
Dutch Bulbous Roots at auction, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 11 A. M., at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S, No. 9 John street, a choice assortment of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, &c., in quantities to suit purchasers.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS
IN EUROPE.
SEE ALL THE LATEST
CABLE DESPATCHES
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
EXPENSE, ENERGY AND ENTERPRISE
HAVE GIVEN
THE TELEGRAM
THE LEAD AND
LARGEST CIRCULATION
OF ALL THE EVENING PAPERS.
NOTHING WILL BE SPARED
IN THE FUTURE TO IMPROVE
ON WHAT IS AT PRESENT
THE BEST
EVENING PAPER IN THE CITY,
THE EVENING TELEGRAM.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.
THE FALL STYLES.
FEMININE MORSELS.
EVENING TELEGRAM.
ALL
THE NEWS OF THE DAY.
MILITARY — ITEMS,
FASHIONABLE — GOSSIP,
LOCAL — MATTERS,
POLITICAL — SQUIBS,
GENERAL — NEWS
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND COUNTRY
AND BOTH HEMISPHERES.
"ALL OVER THE CITY"
FOR TWO CENTS.
SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER MONTH.
SUBSCRIPTION $6 PER YEAR.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—CIRCULARS DIRECTED AND DELIVERED
at reasonable rates.
Lists of residents of principal streets and avenues furnished.
Handbills distributed.
W. T. HARDENBROOK & CO.,
Room 13. No. 157 Broadway.

A NEW YORK ESTABLISHMENT RECOLORING faded furniture by a new and approved process without removing covering material, intends to establish branch offices in Brooklyn, &c.; would make liberal arrangements (joint account or otherwise) with suitable parties; business cash, profit apparent, held large. Address, with full particulars, AMERICAN INSTITUTE 1870 AWARD, box 3,611 Post office.

BRICKS.—THE HOTCHKISS BRICK MACHINE MAKES 25,000 bricks a day, which can be hacked immediately. It is simple, cheap and durable. For making drain tile it is unrivalled. Can be seen working at company's yard, Ridgefield, N. J. State, county and yard rights for sale. Address FERRY FARM BRICK WORKS, room 7, 19 Cliff street.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, Furniture Tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,000; rich designs black engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, 1,269 Broadway. Branch warerooms, No. 5 Willoughby Building, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A CATHOLIC GENTLEMAN WHO HAS received a collegiate education, or part thereof. 117 Nassau st., New York, room 14.

50,000 MILITARY CAPS, PER DOZEN $1
25,000 gray knit Shirts, per dozen 5
25,000 cloth frock Coats, each 2
25,000 U. S. 11 lb. Blankets, each 2
Cavalry and Infantry Coats, Jackets, Pants, &c., at 366 Broadway.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES—MADE OF A NEW MAterial and on a modern and improved principle, endorsed by the faculty. Entrusted to supply the military and civil hospitals of the United States. Made and inserted by T. J. DAVIS, 127 East Fifteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

SEE THE CARTOON
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM
THIS DAY.
THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES.
A TAMMANY FABLE.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones at reduced prices. A. KLABER, steam marble works, 154 and 156 Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiles, Monuments, Headstones; large selections; cheapest in the city.

DENTISTRY

BEAUTIFUL SETS OF GUM TEETH, $10.
Warranted. Gas administered.
Dr. LALLEE, 254 Bowery.

SEE THE CARTOON
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM
THIS DAY.
THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES.
A TAMMANY FABLE.

RESTAURANTS.

THOMAS' RESTAURANT, 23 WEST FOURTH STREET, European plan, near Broadway.—Elegant Dining Rooms for private parties or clubs at moderate charges. Meals to order at all hours. T. W. P. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

WANTED—ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT GET their pay to call on WM. B. HARPER, Attorney, 309 Broadway, near Duane street. Legal advice free of charge; divorces obtained without publicity.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—TWO SHAW & JUSTIS SECOND HAND Power Hammers, one of 50 pounds, one of 100 pounds. Address, with price, box 3,899 Post office, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE—728 BROADWAY.
GLOBE—728 BROADWAY.
GLOBE THEATRE, 728 BROADWAY.
S. K. & A. R. SPENCER .... Managers
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.
THE LADIES SCREAM WITH DELIGHT.
THE TEMPLE OF FUN.
EVERYBODY VISITS THE GLOBE TO SEE THE BEST PERFORMANCE IN THE CITY.
THE BEST PERFORMERS ARE AT THE GLOBE.
Read the names.
Read the names.
J. H. MILBURN, J. H. MILBURN,
the great English Comique. J. H. MILBURN.
J. W. McANDREWS, J. W. McANDREWS.
Signor L. LOZADA, the champion juggler.
[illegible] BROTHERS, three in number.
WYNDHAM CLARK, the great Scotch Tenor.
The King of Comedians,
Mr. JOHN HART.
Mr. JOHN HART.
Master BARNEY, JOHNSON and POWERS, ADD RYMAN.
COSTA'S Grand Ballet of 50 ladies.
Mlle. DEVERE, Mlle. BERTHA, Miss SALLIE MADDOX, &c., &c. Miss LIZZIE KELSEY, Serio Comic Vocalist, and 50 others, making in all 100 star artists.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
CARD—MONDAY next first appearance in this city of the California Comedians and Versatile Artists Mr. N. HARRIGAN and Mr. S. RICKEY.
THANKSGIVING, EXTRA MATINEE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY.
EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
Craven's original comedy of
BILLIARDS.
Mr. LEFFINGWELL as SAM SAMPLE, the Billiard Sharp.
To conclude with the ever-popular
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.
MONDAY, Nov. 21, first appearance at this theatre of the celebrated burlesque artistes,
Mr. and Mrs. JOHN L. HALL,
and the gifted Miss MARION TAYLOR.
In active preparation, the latest London sensation,
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD; or, THE IDLE APPRENTICE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
Dion Boucicault's new romantic Irish drama of
THE RAPPAREE;
which will be presented with the following
GREAT CAST OF STARS.
Roderick O'Malley, (The Rapparee Chief,) ... Frank Mayo.
General Ginckel .... Mark Smith.
Ulrich McMurragh, an Irish chief .... L. R. Shewell.
Pontis Duquesne .... Theo. Hamilton.
Col. O'Hara, the President of Connaught .... Alex. Fitzgerald.
The Doctor (a Rapparee) .... Vining Bowers.
Grace, O'Hara's daughter .... Clara Jennings.
Patrice, her sister .... Virginia Buchanan.
ACT I.
THE CAMP OF THE RAPPAREES.
THE ROOM IN CLONTULLAGH CASTLE.
ACT II.
THE RUINS OF MONA CASTLE.
THE ESCAPE BY FIRE.
ACT III.
THE MOAT AND BATTLEMENTS.
THE DUEL TO THE DEATH.
RAPPAREE MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
In preparation, the great spectacular drama of
THE BLACK CROOK.

NIBLO'S FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT TWO,
NIBLO'S FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT TWO,
of
BOUCICAULT'S NEW DRAMA, THE RAPPAREE.
BOUCICAULT'S NEW DRAMA, THE RAPPAREE.
NIBLO'S MATINEE, RAPPAREE, TO-MORROW AT 2.
NIBLO'S MATINEE, RAPPAREE, TO-MORROW, AT 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
ENTIRE CHANGE.
THREE
MAMMOTH PIECES.
CARPENTER of ROUEN. | NICK of the WOODS.
MOSE,
OR A GLANCE AT NEW YORK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS EVENING (FRIDAY),
FIFTY-FIRST PERFORMANCE
AND
SEVENTH WEEK
OF
MR. GEORGE L. FOX'S POPULAR
PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE,
THE MOST AMUSING ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE CITY.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE .... MR. GEO. L. FOX
Harlequin..Mr. R. Honeywood | Pantaloon .... Mr. G. Beane
Columbine .... Miss Fanny Beane
Jennie Yeamans, The Wonderful Little Blonde.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2,
on which occasions secured Orchestra Seats $1.
EXTRA MATINEE on Thursday, Nov. 24 (Thanksgiving), for which seats can now be secured.

STADT THEATRE, 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
FRIDAY, 18TH—NORMA.
Reserved Seats at the box office.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
[illegible] and [illegible] Broadway, opposite Eleventh street.
KELLY & LEON'S. THE ONLY LEON.
KELLY & LEON'S. KNEELSON CONCERT.
KELLY & LEON'S. LA ROSE DE SAINT FLOUR.
KELLY & LEON'S. ALL AMONG THE HAY.
KELLY & LEON'S. TEA PARTY.
KELLY & LEON'S. WIG MAKERS.

GOUGH ON "CIRCUMSTANCES."

ASSOCIATION HALL.
POPULAR CONCERTS FOR NEXT SATURDAY.
Signor G. RONCONI, Baritone,
Mlle. A. RONCONI, Soprano.
J. R. NILSEN, Tenor.
ANTONIO L. MORA, Organist and Conductor.
Ticket office open to-day at the Hall.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A rare and constantly increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth avenue).

A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices; also Pianos to let and taken in exchange.
JOHN C. EARNES, 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at extremely low prices for cash, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let and rent money applied if purchased.

A STEINWAY PIANO, ROUND CORNERS, FOR $200; one seven octave, overstrung, carved case, for $225; one rosewood Melodeon, $65; one five octave Organ, $55; Pianos rented at low rates.
S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT, RICHLY CARVED, FOUR ROUND corners, rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, made to order, for $850, only seven months in use, will be sold for $275; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth av.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, made to order by best city maker, in use six month, cost $500, for $225; Stool and Cover; Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture, at half cost. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth av.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MADE to order; celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; used five months; cost $650, for $240; Parlor Suit, covered brocatel; Etageres, Bookcase, Paintings, sacrifice; property of family leaving city. 58 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A SPLENDID DOUBLE ROUND 7⅓ OCTAVE ARION Piano, nearly new, for $300: must be sold to-day. Can be seen at LYNCH & GOMIEN'S, 832 Broadway.

AN ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND GRAND, Square and Upright PIANOS, of STEINWAY & SONS make, for sale cheap. Every instrument in perfect order and fully warranted. Also a number of PIANOS from other makers at very low prices.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Warerooms 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street.

BEST UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS TO RENT and for sale at cost—From now to January 1; save money by renting or buying of the reliable manufacturers, 93 Fourth avenue, near Twelfth street.
CHAMBERS & SON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A PIANOFORTE, FINE CASE, round corners. At 311 West Sixteenth street.

MUST BE SOLD TO-DAY—A SPLENDID DOUBLE round 7⅓ octave Arion Piano, nearly new, for $300. Can be seen at LYNCH & GOMIEN'S, 832 Broadway.

PIANO WANTED—UPRIGHT, WORTH $500, IN EXchange for a desirable Building Site fronting 100 feet on a new street, less than one hour from city and ten minutes' walk from depot by Central Railroad of New Jersey. Address ELIZABETH, Herald office.

PIANOS, ORGANS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTES, GUITars, Violins, Banjos at reduced prices; Concertinas with 20 keys $1, worth $3, at GORDON'S, 706 Broadway.

ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE—$125; MAGNIFICENT 7 octave rosewood Piano, having carved legs overstrung bass, with latest improvements; greatest bargains in New York. JAMES GORDON, 106 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

SELLING OFF.—REMOVAL.—100 PIANOS, ORGANS and Melodeons, from Steinway, Weber, Chickering, Prince & Co., Mason & Hamlin, Carhart & Needham and others; prices reduced, $65, $50, $100 to $500; rented low or sold on instalments. S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

STEEDMAN & HOLLYER'S CELEBRATED PIANOS AT greatly reduced prices.—Several second hand 7 octave, overstrung, from $200 to $250; also the smallest upright Piano made, powerful tone, fine action, warranted to stand in tune better than the best square pianos. 15 West Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT, RICHLY CARVED DOUBLE POMpadour Parlor Suit, made to order for $850, nearly new, will be sold for $300; one do., satin brocatel, $150; two walnut reps Suits, $60; 12 rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Carpets, Mattresses, Paintings, Curtains, Pianofortes, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, &c., at less than half original cost. Private residence, 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A RICH INLAID BLACK WALNUT SUIT, MADE TO order by Broadway makers, cost $550, for $200; one do. brocatel, cost $300, for $150; two suits in reps for $60; also twelve Bedroom Suits, complete, for $50 upwards; 20 Brussels and Ingrain Carpet. for 50c. a yard; also Parlor, Kitchen and Dining Room Furniture at half cost. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT—COVERED French brocatel, cost $450, for $150; do., $50; Pianoforte, Paintings, Etageres, Bookcase, Carpets, Silverware, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, sacrifice; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, &C.—PAYMENTS weekly and monthly, at BENDALL'S old stand, 209 and 211 Hudson street, corner of Canal.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 209 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FURNITURE IN THE CITY to be sold at trustee's sale,
at an immense sacrifice,
at LANGAN'S,
228 and 230 Hudson street, corner of Broome.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
92d to 98th TIME.
FOURTEENTH WEEK
of
MR.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
"RIP VAN WINKLE,"
in Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.
EVERY EVENING
and SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the theatre or at its Branch Ticket Office, at Ditson & Co.'s music store, 711 Broadway.

14TH STREET THEATRE,
near Sixth avenue.
In consequence of its great success,
MRS. F. W. LANDER
will reappear THIS AND TO-MORROW EVENINGS in the famous French Revolutionary Drama of
CHARLOTTE CORDAY;
OR, PARIS IN '93.
MARAT .... MR. C. WHEATLEIGH
SATURDAY—GRAND LANDER MATINEE,
AT 1½.
ADRIENNE
LECOUVREUR.
IN PREPARATION—FROU-FROU.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SPLENDID TRIUMPH
OF LEGITIMATE COMEDY.
THIS (FRIDAY), NOV. 18,
SHERIDAN'S COMEDY,
THE RIVALS.
Characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. W. Leonard, Mr. J. Peck, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Helen Tracy and Miss Annie Deland.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, AT 8,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
TO MORROW (SATURDAY), MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov 21
(for the first time this season),
Sheridan's masterpiece,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
which will be presented with appropriate Scenes and Appointments and a
POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.
TUESDAY, Nov. 22, THE RIVALS.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23 (second time this season),
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
THURSDAY, THANKSGIVING NIGHT,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
FRIDAY, THE ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY MATINEE, THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
SATURDAY NIGHT, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Due notice will be given of the production of the two new comedies,
COQUETTES and BIRTH.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY MATINEE,
AT 1½ P. M.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

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SATURDAY MATINEE,
AT 1½ P. M.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

MLLE. NILSSON IN ORATORIO,
At Steinway Hall, in Fourteenth street,
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
Friday, the 25th, and Tuesday, 29th November, at 8 o'clock.
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON
will appear, for the first time in America, in Handel's grand Oratorio,
THE MESSIAH,
on FRIDAY EVENING, November 25, at 8 P. M. (In which she created so great a sensation in England), supported by the MENDELSSOHN UNION, under the conductorship of Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW.
The sale of seats will commence on Tuesday morning, November 22, at Steinway Hall. Further particulars shortly.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Third week,
MAN AND WIFE.
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY
and
STAR COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
585 Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. IMMENSE
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. SUCCESS.
"OUR OWN NEGRO MINSTRELS,
they all wake up a response in my heart that delights me."
—Henry Ward Beecher.
"LET ME BE."
ENTIRE CHANGE EVERY WEEK. "LET ME BE."
EVERYTHING NEW AND FRESH.
DELIGHTFUL SINGING. GLORIOUS FUN.
Seats secured six days in advance. "LET ME BE."

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
THE DENZER FAMILY OF ACROBATS.
NOVEL, RECHERCHE, REFINED AND ARTISTIC EXHIBITIONS OF ATHLETIC SKILL.
ALL THE DARING BAREBACK RIDERS.
Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREATEST OF EQUESTRIENNES.
THE GREAT MELVILLE
AND HIS INFANT SON (the Gem of the Circle).
The most valuable and choice stud of Horses, Ponies, &c., on this Continent.

618 NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
Broadway.
(Established 1848.)
We are fearfully and wonderfully made.
The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit.

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR GOUGH ON "CIRCUMSTANCES" to-night.

BILLIARDS EXTRAORDINARY.
Mons. ALBERT GARNIER, of Lyons, France, who as a player of fancy shots is unrivalled, will give his first exhibition
TO-NIGHT,
at Mr. CHRIS. O'CONNOR'S, Union square,
introducing some
NEW AND STARTLING STROKES.
Mons. Garnier will be assisted by Mr. Cyrille Dion, with whom he will play a MATCH OF 1,000 POINTS. Game to begin at 8 o'clock.

SEE THE CARTOON
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM
THIS DAY.
THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES.
A TAMMANY FABLE.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

ALL FASHIONABLE DANCES IN ONE QUARTER at SAUSE'S Academies.
Afternoon and evening classes at Masonic Hall, 114 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street.
Private lessons at any hour, day or evening.
Call for circular. Residence 237 East Tenth street.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT NO. 212 Fifth avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street, and No. 681 Fifth avenue. Send for a circular.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY—361 BROOME STREET.
OPENING SOIREE, FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 18.

JOHN THOMPSON'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 239 Bleecker street, is now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Send for circular.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—GREAT REduction of fare—Daily, Saturdays excepted, from pier 44, between Spring and Charlton streets, at 6 o'clock; fare, deck, 50c.; cabin, $1, with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6 and Albany 8 P. M. Fare Sunday as heretofore.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON HOUSAtonic and Naugatuck Railroad, fare $1; steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 noon and 12 every night (Sundays excepted).

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, as follows:—
10:30 A. M., Rutland Express.
3:45 P. M., Montreal Express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New York and St. Albans, Vt. I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

SEE THE CARTOON
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM
THIS DAY.
THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES.
A TAMMANY FABLE.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—AN OYSTER SLOOP OF TEN TONS IN good order. For particulars, address F. A. VOLK, or call on D. DIBLE, on Wagon bridge, South Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE—SCHOONER, NOW LYING AT PIER 43 East river, loading for Washington, N. C., carrying 100,000 feet yellow pine lumber, 1,800 bbls. naval stores, or 175 tons of coal on 7½ feet water, in good running order; to be sold low for cash. Apply to WILLIAM H. SHELDON, 205 South street, New York.

DRY GOODS.

DOLLS AND DOLL HEADS, OF FINE QUALITY, A specialty, at less than Broadway prices. Novelties in Toys, at PARSELL'S Toy Bazaar, 96 John street, near Nassau.

LACES AND MILLINERY.—ADVERTISER IS WILling to sell beautiful imported Laces and some fine articles of Millinery. Address TOILET, Herald office, or call at No. 1 Great Jones street, room 10½, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
THE GREAT EVENT.
EVERY NIGHT. EVERY NIGHT. EVERY NIGHT.
Production on a scale of unparalleled splendor, Offenbach's masterpiece,
LES BRIGANDS.
LES BRIGANDS.
LES BRIGANDS.
LES BRIGANDS.
LES BRIGANDS.
LES BRIGANDS.
Fioula, (the Brigand's daughter) ... CELINE MONTALAND,
Fragoletto (a young farmer) .... ELISE PERSINI,
FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket office, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
BUTLER & GILMORE .... Managers
A GRAND CARNIVAL OF NOVELTIES.
TERPSICHOREAN, ETHIOPIAN AND GYMNASTIQUE.
THE GREAT ETHIOPIAN DEPARTMENT.
Lew Rattler, W. Arlington, Charley White, Geo. Coes, J. C. Stewart, James Wambold, Billy Hart, Parkhurst and Collins.
THE FAMOUS PANTOMIME TROUPE.
CHARLEY ABBOTT, the unrivalled TRICK CLOWN,
HARRY C. MELVILLE and Miss BESSIE SUDLOW,
in their original serio-comic and character songs.
THE GRAND BALLET OF THE AMAZONS.
See small bills. 100 artists appear nightly.
Doors open at 6¾. Curtain rises at 7¾ precisely.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. GEO. WOOD, PROPRIETOR
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, AT 2 AND 8 P. M.
Continued and growing attraction of the
LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
the immensely successful burlesque of
PARIS,
PARIS,
PARIS,
with its unprecedented cast of characters, excelling all previous efforts of the troupe.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES
every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
THE COMIC OPERA TROUPE
IN THE GRAND DUCHESS.
In active preparation, THE BEGGAR'S OPERA.
Box plan open. Seats secured two weeks in advance.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST THREE NIGHTS OF

MAN AND WIFE.

LAST MATINEE OF

MAN AND WIFE,

SATURDAY, AT HALF-PAST ONE.

70TH AND LAST NIGHT,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21—THE HUNCHBACK.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22—THE HEIR AT LAW.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23—FERNANDE,
THE GREAT PARISIAN SENSATION.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE—201 BOWERY.
THE WONDERS OF THE PRESENT AGE.
The beautiful and fearless young female aerialists, the Flying Sprites,
Miles. ZOE & LILA. ZOE & LILA.
Miles. ZOE & LILA. ZOE & LILA.
in their thrilling, terrific Midair Somersaults and Transept Flights.
TONY PASTOR'S SONGS, POLLY DALY'S BALLADS.
Johnny Wild, Frank Kerns, Nelse Seymour, Jas. Cummings.
The great moral local drama,
THE BOTTLE AND ITS VICTIMS.
Grand ZOE & LILA MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday).

SUFFERERS OF THE WAR.
A GRAND NATIONAL BAZAAR,
Organized by the French and American ladies of New York city, has been opened at the armory of the Seventy-first (formerly Thirty-seventh) regiment, Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets,
EVERY DAY, FROM 1 P. M. TILL 10 P. M.,
IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.
20 tables richly furnished with the most beautiful variety of articles.
GRAND CONCERT,
BY THE SPLENDID BAND OF THE BAZAAR,
Under the direction of
MR. ANTONIO L. MORA.
PATRIOTIC SONGS BY PROMINENT ARTISTS.
SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES.
NOVELTIES. BRIC-A-BRAC.
By direction of the ladies of the committee the correct chance will be returned in all cases, and the number of chances in the lotteries will be fixed in advance.
Tickets of admission .... 25 cents
Season tickets 2 00
To be obtained anywhere.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that
MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON
will give her Third and Last Grand Concert on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 23, AT 8 P. M.,
assisted by
MLLE. ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
BRIGNOLI, VERGER, VIEUXTEMPS.
The Grand Orchestra under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK.
Conductor .... Signor BOSONI
The sale of seats commences Monday, Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.

SEE THE CARTOON
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM
THIS DAY.
THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES.
A TAMMANY FABLE.

GOUGH'S LECTURE ON "CIRCUMSTANCES"
Is positively his last in this city until March, 1871.

GRAND METROPOLITAN BAZAAR
of the
NEW YORK FOUNDLING ASYLUM,
under charge of the Sisters of Charity,
FOR THE ERECTION OF A PERMANENT ASYLUM
to be held at the
ARMORY OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT,
Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues,
MONDAY, November 7, to Wednesday, November 23, 1870.
Open from 10 A. to 10 P. M.
Tickets—Twenty-five Cents.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM,
745 Broadway,
OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE.
No one should visit New York without passing an hour at Dr. KAHN'S Magnificent Museum, the most attractive and beautiful in the world.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
OPEN DAILY.
745 Broadway,
Opposite Astor place.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Front Box for sale; price $125. Address box 118 Herald office.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

HOOLEY'S, BROOKLYN.
Monday evening, Nov. 14, and during the week,
A LIVELY BILL FOR THIS WEEK,
containing the most comical acts in our vocabulary.
Unsworth, Eugene, Sheppard, Rice, Griffin and Abbott.
A grand performance on Thanksgiving afternoon.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.
WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S
BROOKLYN MINSTRELS.
EPH HORN, ANDY McKEE, McCARTON, &c.
GEMS OF MINSTRELSY BY THE GREAT STAR TROUPE.
GRAND MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.
260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN.
Open 10 to 5.

WANTED—FOR A THEATRE IN A NEIGHBORING city, a leading lady, chambermaid (singing preferred), first old woman, walking lady, low comedian, first old man, walking gent, two utilities, and competent leader for orchestra, for a season of three months; salaries sure. Apply after 11 o'clock A. M. to Mr. BROWNE, room No. 9, Swift's Hotel, corner of Eighth street and Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE Pianoforte at pupils' residence for $10 per quarter; best references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 124 Herald office.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE PIAnoforte and Singing at pupils' residence for $10 per quarter; best references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 105 Herald office.

CABINET ORGAN FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—SOLID walnut case, strong, sweet tone, improved swell. Can be seen at CHAMBERS' Pianoforte Warerooms, 93 Fourth avenue.

SOPRANO AND ALTO WANTED.—GOOD CHANCE IN good choir. Will be paid for instruction. Call immediately on CHORISTER for particulars, 837 West Twenty-ninth street.

CLOTHING.

AT H. ROSENTHAL'S, 51 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Tenth street (formerly 553 Bowery), ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET, H. HERZ pays the highest cash price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

AT 444 SEVENTH AVENUE, SECOND DOOR, ABOVE Thirty-fourth street.—Will pay for pants from $1 to $7, coats from $2 to $15, dresses from $3 to $70; also, carpets, furniture, &c. Orders addressed to Mr. or Mrs. NATHAN.

ATTENTION.—$60,000 IN CASH WAS RECEIVED TO purchase wearing apparel, carpets, furniture, &c. The following prices we promise to pay:—Ladies' silk dresses, from $8 to $40; gent's coats, from $3 to $20; pants, from $3 to $6. These orders will be delivered at short notice. Please call or send a note to Mr. or Mrs. ROSENBERG, 246 Seventh avenue.

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BOARDERS WANTED.

1 LARGE ROOM AND SINGLE ROOM CONNECTING to let, together or separately, with Board; very desirable for a party of gentlemen; house strictly first class. 217 West Fourteenth street.

2 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—ROOMS EN SUITE. Also an entire floor, consisting of parlor, dining room, three bedrooms, bath, &c., with private table.

2 LARGE NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECond floor, with Board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms $18 and $20. 351 West Thirty-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

2D FLOOR—WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE TABLE, will be shortly vacated; also large Rooms, for families or gentlemen. 53 West Thirty-third street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

2D DOOR ABOVE EIGHTH STREET, STUYVESANT House, 759 Broadway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, from $5 to $15 per week—a quiet hotel home for families or single gentlemen; Board if desired.

4 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TO LET, A SUIT of four Rooms, together or separately, with Board.

5TH AVENUE, 243.—WHOLE OR PART OF SECOND Floor; private table.

5TH AVENUE (NO. 365), NEAR THIRTY-FIFTH street.—Will let several handsomely furnished Rooms, with superior Board; private table if desired; references required.

5TH AVENUE.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUIT of Apartments, with or without private table, in the first class house 16 Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, 297.—TWO FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, and entire Third Floor to let, with or without private table.

6 MADISON SQUARE, (TWENTY-THIRD STREET).—Mrs. Putnam has an elegant suit of four Rooms to rent; (just vacated by a family gone to Europe); with all modern conveniences and private table only; references exchanged.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first class Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

9 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let the entire Second Floor, with private table. Also other Rooms, either with or without private table.

11TH STREET, WEST, NO. 163.—FURNISHED ROOM, on second floor, to let cheap, with first class Board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

13 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, NEAR MADISON AVenue.—A floor, consisting of a Parlor and three Bed rooms, with or without private table; a party of gentlemen preferred.

14TH STREET, WEST, 116.—A NICELY FURNISHED large third floor front Room, with Board; modern improvements; excellent table.

15 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A FEW PLEASANT Rooms, separately or together, with Board, at moderate prices; also a few single Rooms for gentlemen; location very central.

$15 PER WEEK, INCLUDING GAS AND FIRE, FOR furnished Rooms, with excellent Board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; single Rooms $5 to $7. Apply at 180 and 182 Bleecker street.

16TH STREET (NO. 142 WEST).—LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without Board, in a small private family; French and English spoken; table first class. References exchanged.

17 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, one very large Room on third floor, front, handsomely furnished. Also side Room on first floor; house first class.

18 ABINGDON PLACE (257 WEST TWELFTH street).—Second and third story Front Rooms and Bedroom, with southern exposure; good Board; house and location fine; convenient to three car routes; terms moderate.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

20 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board; terms moderate; references required.

22 IRVING PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Room and Bedroom to let, with board, to gentleman and wife; also single Rooms.

22 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TWO OR three Suits of Rooms to let, with Board; also Rooms for single gentlemen; first class location; very convenient.

23 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS ON SECond floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen, to rent, with Board.

23D STREET, WEST, 149.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH Board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms reasonable; references

25 GREAT JONES STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with Board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives. Also Rooms for single gentlemen.

27 WAVERLEY PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, second story front Rooms, with private bath, with every convenience and attendance; also elegant Rooms on parlor floor; desirable Rooms for single gentlemen; prices moderate.

29 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A PLEASANT Suit of Rooms to let, with or without Board.

30 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A HANDSOME Room to rent, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

30 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR THE Coleman House.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with splendid and newly furnished Rooms; family consists of two persons only. Highest references given and required.

31 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Mrs. R., having just taken this pleasantly located house, offers to families or gentlemen a choice of handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, on reasonable terms.

32 AMITY STREET.—A WIDOW LADY WILL TAKE a few lady boarders.

33 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR COLEman House.—To let, by a private family, one Suit of three connecting Rooms, furnished, with Board; also two large Rooms.

33 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—A CHOICE SUIT of Rooms, with or with ut private table.

34 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—To let, with or without Board, furnished Suits on first and second floors, with bath, in a first class house and private family; also hall Room.

34TH STREET, NO. 1st, NEAR LEXINGTON AVEnue.—Newly furnished Rooms and Board, with every convenience; first class house and location; terms moderate; references exchanged.

34TH STREET, NO. 55, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with strictly first class Board.

36 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—A PARLOR FLOOR, of three rooms, bath, closets, &c., handsomely furnished, to let, with private table. References.

36 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family has an elegant Suit of Rooms or Bedroom alone to let to a gentleman without board, or would serve breakfast in room.

39 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A SMALL PRIvate family, just taken this house, have Rooms, en suite or singly, with or without Board. References.

41 EAST TENTH STREET.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, furnished or unfurnished; hot and cold water. Family small.

42 NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, in suits or singly, to let, with Board; location pleasant, home comforts assured, on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

42 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—A SUNNY AND well furnished Room, for gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with first class Board.

43 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A FURNISHED ROOM for a gentleman, with or without meals; private family. Call for two days.

44 CLINTON PLACE.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished large and small Room, where there are only a few boarders, with or without Board; terms moderate.

44 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, second floor, with Board, suitable for a family or two or three gentlemen; also a hall Room for a gentleman; house and accommodations first class.

44 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH first class Board, a handsomely furnished Room on first floor; also single Rooms for gentlemen. Reference.

45 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH first class Board, a handsome Room, with modern improvements.

46 IRVING PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A nicely furnished Room, third floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen. Terms moderate. Reference exchanged.

48 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, with Board.

50 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—TWO SUITS OF elegantly furnished Rooms, first and second floors; also single Room for a gentleman; strictly first class house and table.

51 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Suit of furnished Rooms on second floor, with private table if required, for family or party of gentlemen.

53 WEST NINETEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—A suit of Rooms, entire second floor; first class house; other Rooms, with Board. Reference.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Several pleasant single Rooms, with Board, suitable for gentlemen; also table boarders; location very central; first class references given.

61 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Second Floor and Rooms on third, to rent, to families and single gentlemen; table unexceptionable; terms moderate. References.

71 IRVING PLACE.—WITH BOARD, THIRD FLOOR, handsomely furnished, will be given to a family; with private table if desired, or otherwise to suit tenant; references.

85 MACDOUGAL STREET.—SECOND FLOOR ROOM, with good Board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, $16; also one for $14; location very desirable; single Room for $6 50.

115 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—DESIRABLE Second Floor, furnished, with Board, consisting of hall and three large rooms; will be let together or separately.

115 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with Board, in a private family; references exchanged.

120 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—ELEGANT Rooms to let, to gentlemen, without Board. Breakfast if required.

125 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Lexington avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, singly or en suite; good table and location; at low prices.

126 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, with Board. References.

131 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Board for families and single gentlemen.

133 EAST FIFTY-NINTH STREET, WEST OF LEXINGton avenue.—A private family, in a first class house, offer a newly furnished sunny front Room to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Terms very moderate. References. Table unexceptionable.

137 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family have a Suit of handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board or private table. References required.

139 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—ONE OR TWO single Rooms for gentlemen, with Board.

141 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—PLEASANT, well furnished Rooms on second or third floor, with good table, to gentleman and wife or party of three or four; references exchanged.

149 EAST FIFTY-FIRST ST.—TO LET, NICELY furnished Rooms, with good table, in a thoroughly clean house, with modern conveniences. Terms reasonable.

151 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Two handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board.

156 WAVERLEY PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; also a few respectable young ladies; terms moderate.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let, with good Board, the choice of handsome front Rooms, southern exposure, single or en suite, at moderate rates.

162 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, SEVERAL VERY desirable, neatly furnished Rooms, with Board, in the first class brown stone residence; terms moderate.

168 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—SECOND FLOOR to let, with first class Board; also back Parlor, very cheap.

210 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET (NEW NO.) near Stuyvesant park.—Two pleasant Rooms, with Board; also one Hall Bedroom. References.

211 SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR SEVENTH AVenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board; terms $6 to $7 a week; modern improvements; in a German family.

217 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—A FEW DEsirable Rooms, with Board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; location good; terms moderate; references.

218 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms, with Board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

229 EAST ELEVENTH STREET.—A LARGE, ELEgantly furnished Back Parlor, with all modern improvements and good Board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; dinner at 6.

248 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—BOARD.—A family would dispose of a fine front Room on second floor, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife; table first class.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—GENTLEMEN and wives and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with Board, where the comforts of a home can be had.

268 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, ONE BLOCK from Broadway.—A beautiful square Room, suitable for two; location, house and table first class; references exchanged.

308 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A HANDsome second story front Room to let, with Board; good table. Terms reasonable.

338 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—SECOND AND third floor Rooms; also back Parlor, newly furnished, with first class Board, to family or single gentlemen; convenient to cars; terms moderate.

347 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—NICELY FURnished front Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; private family; first class house; terms $14 per week for two.

356 WEST THIRTIETH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let, with Board, two fine Rooms to two gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; terms $16 and $18 per week.

472 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—ELEGANTly furnished Room and good, home-like table, for $25 per week for two, including fire and gas.

AN ELEGANT FRONT PARLOR TO LET—FURNISHed or unfurnished, in a fine brown stone house, with first class Board; also two single Rooms. 55 Perry street, near Fourth.

A YOUNG FRENCH WIDOW LADY, LIVING ALONE, has handsomely furnished back Parlor; also other handsome Rooms to let, to gentleman and wife, with Board for the lady only. Call all the week at 160 West Twenty-ninth street, near Sixth avenue. Private table if desired.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with a Room, handsomely furnished with rich walnut; first class Board. Apply at 232 East Thirteenth street, between Second and Third avenues; terms moderate.

A LARGE ROOM, SOUTHERLY EXPOSURE, WITH Board. West Sixteenth street, No. 26.

A GENTLEMAN, OCCUPYING HIS OWN HOUSE, ELEgantly furnished, will let it to a select party of four gentlemen only, with choice private table; terms $100 per week; location near Union square; the highest references given and required. Address G., box 5,735 New York Post office.

A FRONT PARLOR AND A BASEMENT SUITABLE for a physician's office; also other Rooms at 153 East Sixteenth street, near Irving place. Table first class.

A—41 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—NEWLY and handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board; also a Basement for a physician's office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT—WITH BOARD, desirable Rooms on second and third floors, en suite. For particulars call at No. 3 Livingston place. Reference exchanged.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 141 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

BOARD—A HALL BEDROOM WILL BE LET, WITH first class Board, to a gentleman, in exchange for Furniture or a Piano. Address CONWAY, Herald office.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET—WITH SUBSTANTIAL Board and home comforts, in a pleasant location, near Central Park; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address A. Z. A., Herald office.

MADISON AVENUE, 178.—A PARLOR FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to a small family, with private table; no boarders.

YOUNG MARRIED PEOPLE OR FAMILIES CAN find handsomely furnished Rooms, with the best of Board, in a small private family, at very moderate terms; house and location first class. Apply at 132 West Fifty-sixth street.

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A TAMMANY FABLE.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARD, INcluding gas and fire; reasonable terms. References given. Address FRANKLIN, station B.

A MARRIED LADY WANTS BOARD, WITH ROOM on first floor, front. Only respectable parties, who are not intrusive, need address, stating price, IMMEDIATE, box 111 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER, want two Rooms, with Board; French family preferred; only a first class place acceptable; location between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets, near Fifth avenue. Address, stating particulars, reference, &c., S. W., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR SIX adults; two large and two small Rooms needed; terms not to exceed $60 per week. Address, with full particulars, H., 23 East Twenty-second street.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, where there are but few or no other boarders; references of the utmost importance. Address, with terms, &c., C. R. C., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private American family; west side preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, R. H. B., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A FAMILY OF six, declining housekeeping, four adults and two children, an entire Second Floor, with modern improvements, in a genteel, quiet family, or where there are but few boarders; west side preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, S. R., box 82 Post office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—NEW YORK OR Brooklyn, by a gentleman and wife; price must be moderate. References exchanged. Address COMFORT, Herald office, stating terms and particulars, or no attention paid.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF four adults, two children and a nurse, between Ninth and Forty-fifth streets and Lexington and Sixth avenues. Parties who can offer pleasant and comfortable apartments at reasonable rates may address box 5,652 Post office. References.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND DAUGHTER, A HANDsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom, with Board, on first or second floor, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues; everything included, not to exceed $40 per week; unexceptionable references given and required. Address, stating particulars, &c., box 15 South Orange Post office, N. J.

WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, A furnished Room, with Board, for two young gentlemen of unquestionable reference; home comforts and ample closet room required. Terms about $20. Address G. R. G., Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD, BY A LADY, IN SOME QUIET, unobtrusive family without other boarders. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, M., box 122 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, A GOOD sized, well furnished Room, with Board for the lady; west side, above Twentieth street. Address, stating terms, MARIN, Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

52 (NEW NO.) CRANBERRY STREET, SECOND house from Plymouth church.—To let, with or without Board.

HOTELS.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK FROM City Hall; the quietest location of any hotel down town; rooms seventy-five cents a day, $2 50 to $4 a week; family rooms $1 50 a day, $4 to $8 a week.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. Choice Rooms, handsomely furnished, at reduced rates; house heated by steam, lighted with gas and containing all modern conveniences; one hour from foot of Barclay street via Morris and Essex Railroad, and six minutes' walk from Montrose station.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

MADISON PARK HOTEL, FIFTH AVENUE AND Twenty-second street.—Select family hotel. Hotel conveniences at boarding house rates. References required.
I. W. WADSWORTH, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

PARKER HOUSE, NO. 1 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH street, corner of Broadway.—This house has changed hands and will be kept first class; table d'hote, newly furnished rooms, en suite or single. Parties wishing nice accommodations for the winter please call early.
A. PARKER, Proprietor.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, FOOT of 152d street, Hudson river.—Very desirable Rooms, for families and gentlemen, will be rented, at reduced rates, for fall and winter; twelve trains daily.
E. M. BRITTON & CO.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, having effected a lease of the St. Charles Hotel for the term of ten years, are now engaged in thoroughly renovating and refurnishing the house for occupation on or about the 20th proximo.

It is our purpose to make the St. Charles THE Hotel of the South, and no expense will be spared or attention omitted to secure this object.
R. E. RIVERS.
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21, 1870. HENRY E. FOLEY.

SUMMIT HOTEL—CORNER CANAL AND BOWERY (new house), on European plan; Rooms by the day, week or month; all beds with spring mattresses.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, EUROPEAN PLAN, BROADway and Bleecker street.—Reconstructed and chemically cleaned; good single Rooms from $4 to $7 per week for the winter.
GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietor.

ST. HONORE, CORNER OF FORTIETH STREET AND Sixth avenue.—Elegantly furnished Apartments, with Board, for families and single gentlemen. French, German and Spanish spoken. Table boarders taken.

TO LET—SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS, AT SWIFT'S Hotel, corner of Eighth street and Broadway. Lodging from 50 cents to $1.

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COUNTRY BOARD.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON, FIFTY MINutes from New York.—Rockland House, conveniently located, within three minutes' walk of depot, will be kept open during the winter; terms very moderate. Address or apply as above.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD FOR ONE OR MORE families. Address box 178 Sing Sing, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FEW HORSES FURNISHED by a responsible gentleman.
S. J. MARDEN, 10 Cortlandt street, New York.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A comfortable, neatly furnished Room, for light housekeeping; rent moderate. Address, with terms, C. E. B., box 125 Herald office.

A LADY WISHES TO MEET A WEALTHY PARTY who will assist in renting a furnished house. Address Mrs. MARTIN, Herald office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—MEDIUM SIZE, BEtween Twentieth and Thirtieth streets and Third and Sixth avenues. Those having such to rent at a reasonable price may address M. M., Herald office.

LOFT WANTED—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING, BEtween Twenty-third and Forty-sixth streets. Address L. H. TERRY, Herald office.

TWO OR THREE SMALL FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH modern conveniences, wanted for light housekeeping by a young married couple; location near Twenty-first street and Sixth avenue; terms about $25 per month. Address CASHIER, Herald office.

WANTED—A SUIT OF ABOUT FOUR ROOMS, FURnished for light housekeeping, by three adults, in a genteel private house; best of reference given and required; location from Thirtieth to Fifty-ninth street. Address KIRK, box 115 Herald office.

WANTED A HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, on the west side of the city. Address box 2,262 Post office.

WANTED—BY A PRESERVER OF MEATS, &C., A Room, with steam (not power). Address P. BLOT, Herald office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO FLOORS, IN THE VICINity of Bleecker and Broadway. Address A. A. G., Herald office.

WANTED—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND or third Floor, by a gentleman and wife, for light housekeeping; between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets and east of Broadway; references exchanged. Address Q. R. A., Herald office.

MATRIMONIAL.

TWO GENTLEMEN, STRANGERS, EXPECTING TO remain in New York during the winter, are desirous of forming the acquaintance of two young ladies, matrimonially inclined. Address WILLIAM and GEORGE, Herald office.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME SINGHI REVEALS PAST, PRESENT AND future, wealth, business, enemies, law suits, absent friends, love, marriages, sickness and death. 58 Greenwich avenue.

MADAM ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life from cradle to grave. 472 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee $1.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells the past, present and future, shews likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

PHILLIPS, THE UNRIVALLED INDIAN MEDICAL and Business Clairvoyant, reveals past, present and future. 102 West Thirty-second street, near Sixth avenue.

MEDICAL.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEdiate relief, sure and safe; no pay until perfectly cured. Doctor and Doctress ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place (Laurens street). Elegant Rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED AT ONCE, WITH out mercury; no detention from business.
Dr. LEWIS, No 7 Beach street, New York.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

A 20 YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.—Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street, cures successfully private diseases inside 48 hours, without mercury.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine. Sure relief to the most anxious patient in 24 hours. Residence, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, IRREGULARITIES OR Weaknesses cured at one interview.
Dr. OLIN, 59 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. CORBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief, to married ladies, with or without medicines, at one interview. Female Restorative, $5; patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 151 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 141 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LET—THE LOFTS OF 601 BROADWAY TO A good tenant at a low price. Inquire of C. B. & J. F. MITCHELL & CO., 87 and 89 Leonard street.

A BROADWAY CORNER TO LEASE—FOR A LONG term of years, west side, below Fourteenth street; frontage 174 feet, over 8,000 square feet. Address GLOBE, Herald office.

A NEW, DESIRABLE STORE CELLAR, 16X45—LOFT in rear dwelling, 16 rooms, to let or lease, separately or together, on South Fifth avenue, late Laurens street, No. 99. Apply from 11 to 3 o'clock.

PART OF A BASEMENT STORE TO LET—AT CORNER Broadway and Waverley place, suitable for trunks, &c.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS, 108X70, TO LET—IN the most eligible building for manufacturing in this city. 218 West 26th st., between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

STEAM POWER.—TO MANUFACTURERS.—ROOMS OF every description to let, with steam power. Apply to H. W. GREENE, 250 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, with or without power (wood workers allowed), at the Eureka Machine Carving Works, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET CHEAP—SEPARATE or together, 722 Seventh avenue; good stand for restaurant, &c. Inquire at 201 West Forty-first street.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE BUILDING NO. 244 PEARL street, with Lofts of 246 Pearl street; can be connected; suitable for the iron, paint or glass business. Apply to E. N. TAILER, Jr., 101 Franklin street.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT HALL OF THE Demilt Dispensary, corner Second avenue and Twenty-third street, for religious and other meetings. Apply to JAMES C. HOLDEN, Treasurer, or the Janitor at the Dispensary.

TO LET—RICHLY FITTED UP, WITH SHELVING, Mirrors, Cases, &c., complete for a first class drug store; easily altered for book or fancy goods; one of the prettiest stores in Brooklyn. Apply on the premises, in the large marble building, corner of Court and Harrison streets.

TO LET—A NEW AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STORE and Basement, 28x95, on Lispenard street, near corner Church; modern conveniences; open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

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DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—FURNISHED HOUSES, IN DESIRABLE LOCAtions, to rent for the winter or longer.
H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

A GEM OF A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON West Twenty-third street; eight first class boarders in the house; 18 rooms; rent only $225.
KING & CO., 212 Broadway.

A COSEY HOUSE FOR THE WINTER TO LET—FULLY furnished; newly carpeted and painted; rent $200 per month, to a private family. Apply at 63 West Tenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A HOUSE FULLY FURNISHED, INCLUDING SILVER and linen, to rent, to a private family only, at 225 per month for the winter; is situate on a corner on Lexington avenue, just below Thirty-fourth street; possession immediate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN West Fourteenth street, 20 rooms; also in Ninth street, near Broadway; 21 rooms.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

A.—FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let and for sale always apply to
S. B. GOODALE,
Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A NEAT three story Cottage, with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, at 115 East Twenty-seventh street, or at J. BOGART'S, No. 1 North William street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON TWENTY-SECOND street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, a very desirable three story high stoop House, in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; rent very low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A VERY DESIRABLE, FULL size four story House, on Thirty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; in fine order and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

Unfurnished.

TO LET—ON SEVENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Madison and Fifth avenues, a four story brown stone House; rent low. Apply to J. A. BYRNES, 83 Nassau street, room 10.

TO LET—THREE FINE STORES AND DWELLINGS, on west side Third avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, now being finished; six rooms on each floor, complete with all modern improvements, suitable for a family. Apply to J. J. KELLY, 98 Broadway, from 10 to 2 o'clock, or at 21 Irving place, from 7 to 8 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO TWO gentlemen, at 136 East Forty-fourth street, near Third avenue.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; would let them to first class parties for housekeeping. 62 West Fourteenth street.

A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY WILL LET A large, sunny, well furnished Room and Bedroom, with fire and gas, without board, to two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; terms reasonable; location Tenth street, near Second avenue. Inquire for address in drug store corner Third avenue and Tenth street.

A NICELY FURNISHED FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS to let for housekeeping, in a private house, at moderate rent, or would divide to suit. Apply at 35 Barrow street.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED THIRD STORY SUIT of three large pleasant Rooms; also two large single Rooms, splendidly located, at 17 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A HANDSOME LARGE ROOM TO RENT—NEATLY furnished, at 16 Waverley place, near Broadway.

A SUIT OF THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED COMPLETE for housekeeping; also a large front Parlor and Bedroom, and one hall Room; bath and gas; reasonable rents; private house. 59 Bleecker street.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND floor, connecting, with every convenience, with or without Board; no objection to light housekeeping. Apply at 148 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—WITHOUT board, en suite or singly, to first class parties in a fine house near Delmonico's.
OSCAR SMITH,
62 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 23.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, ON second floor, with all conveniences, to let, without board, to lady and gentleman or single gentlemen; also large hall Room adjoining. 40 East Tenth street, between Broadway and University place.

IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A HANDSOMELY furnished Floor; every convenience for housekeeping; or to single gentlemen; references exchanged; rent low. 102 West Nineteenth street, first house west of Sixth avenue.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, SEVEN OR eight Rooms, in house 196 East Tenth street, second door from corner of Second avenue; newly painted and papered throughout; only two persons in the house; would make arrangements to board with parties if agreeable. Apply on the premises, or to T. NICHOLS, 93 Fourth avenue. Also small House to rent cheap corner of Eighth avenue and 129th street; and two at Mount Vernon, one furnished.

TO LET—A NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT HALL BEDroom to a gentleman only, at $8 per month. 331 West Thirty-first street, corner Eighth avenue.

TO LET—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, SECOND FLOOR, furnished for housekeeping, hot and cold water, &c., to adults; rent $50. 148 West Tenth street.

TO LET—SEVERAL FURNISHED ROOMS AND ANTE Rooms, with good bedding, at 148 East Fourteenth street. Rent low to good parties. References exchanged.

2 BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY.—A PRIVATE family of two, owning and occupying an elegant house, would let one or two handsomely furnished Rooms to gentlemen, without board; rent moderate to the right party. 215 East Twelfth street.

2D DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE AND BREVOORT House—61 Clinton place.—Elegantly furnished Rooms can be had, single or in suits, with private bathrooms attached, for single gentlemen, without board.

$2 50 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, newly furnished, at Murray Hill House, 150 East Fortieth street, near Lexington avenue. Also to rent, large size Club Room.

13 BOND STREET, OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL Hotel.—Furnished Rooms for gentlemen only; no meals; Suit Rooms on second floor and two Parlors on first floor, front; house heated throughout; prices moderate.

15 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed Rooms, either singly or in suits, to let without Board, either permanent or transient; references required and given.

21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHED Apartments, second and third floors, for gentlemen only, without board.

27 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—A PRIVATE family, having more room than they require, will let a nicely furnished Room, over parlor, to a single gentleman, without board.

49 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—VERY NEAT furnished Rooms, for gentlemen, to let in private house.

57 BLEECKER STREET, A FEW DOORS EAST OF Broadway.—A few neatly furnished Bedrooms to let to single gentlemen on moderate terms. Reference required.

102 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—FURNISHED Parlor and Bedroom, on second floor, suitable for two gentlemen; location very desirable.

121 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms to let, near Fourth avenue; second floor; southern exposure; modern improvements; quiet home.

127 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A private family will let one or two furnished Rooms, without board. References required.

134 EAST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN THIRD and Fourth avenues.—A private family will let two or three neatly furnished Rooms, without board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives. References required.

233 FOURTH STREET, CORNER WEST TENTH.—Pleasant furnished Rooms to let, without Board; gas and bath.

1,495 BROADWAY.—A LADY WILL LET TO A respectable gentleman a nicely furnished Room on first floor, on Broadway, without board; first class neighborhood.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENTS TO LET IN THE NEW BUILDING ON Sixth avenue east side between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.—All modern improvements; will be ready for occupancy by 23d inst.; stores also to let. Apply to the owner on the premises.

A SPLENDID SECOND FLOOR TO RENT CHEAP and Furniture for sale. Parties are moving West and will really sell at a sacrifice. Address J. B., box 5,694 Post office, New York.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUIT OF ROOMS, FOR GENtlemen, without Board, near Westminster Hotel. Refer to S. B. GOODALE, Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FLOORS TO LET—103 WEST NINETEENTH STREET; in good order; rent $25 and $30 a month. Apply to R. MEARES, corner Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street.

FRONT AND BACK ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR; also a large Room on third, with small one adjoining; suitable for a family or single gentlemen. No. 24 West Thirtieth street.

TO LET—TO RESPECTABLE FAMILIES ONLY, FLATS or Floors, with all modern improvements, in high stoop house 347 West Seventeenth street, near Ninth avenue. Low rents.

TO LET—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS, ON SECOND FLOOR, to a quiet American family. 249 East Fourth street.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, AT 757 BROADWAY, CORner of Eighth street, a very nice large front and back Parlor, with Kitchen attached if desired.

TO LET FOR PRACTICE—A PARLOR, WITH USE OF piano; also a nicely furnished Floor, with fire and gas. Apply at Everett Library, 588 Sixth avenue.

THIRD FLOOR TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping; furnished Rooms for families or gentlemen, with or without Board. 27 Bond street.

30 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Elegant Rooms to let, without board; also a Reception Room, suitable for a physician's office.

59 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, A HANDsome Parlor Floor, unfurnished, three rooms, hot and cold water, &c., suitable for housekeeping; also Rooms nicely furnished.

787 SIXTH AVENUE, SECOND FLOOR.—LARGE front Parlor, with one or two Bedrooms connecting, to gentlemen or small family of adults.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A VERY NEAT HOUSE FOR $5,500—LOT 37 BY 200, TEN rooms, fine location; also for $7,500, brick House and full Lot, at Harlem, a bargain.
DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

A.—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE BUSIness Lot 62 Franklin street, and the four story Store 482 Hudson street. Apply only to executor's agents.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—I HAVE ONE LEFT UNSOLD OF THE THREE large four story Houses, near Fifth avenue, on Fifty-fourth street. It is not necessary for me to explain the good quality of this house, as this has been done by some of the best builders and architects in the city who have taken the trouble to examine it. The salesman will allow any respectable gentleman or lady to look at the house, 21 East Fifty-fourth street, from 8 till 4 o'clock. Payments to suit. It will be sold cheap. Only a cash customer need apply.

A.—ONE OF THE MOST PROMINENT AND VALUAble corner Plots of Lots on Madison avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fifth streets, consisting of five full lots, for sale.
C. J. CLARKE, 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT (ON MURRAY HILL), No. 4 East Thirty-eighth street, four story brown stone; Parlors finished with rosewood and black walnut; house first class; 25x100. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. McDERMOT, No. 3 Nassau street.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A FINE CORNER PROperty, 50x100, quite near the new depot and 42d street, paying 15 per cent.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A PRETTY TWO STORY Cottage, 12 rooms, all improvements, perfect order, with neat stable, lot 62.6x100, on 125th street, near 5th avenue; terms easy.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

LOT FOR SALE—ABOUT 46X80 FEET, WITH TWO frame Houses, in Water street, near Scammel, New York; well situated for storage, stores or factory; improvements. Apply to the owner, 51 Powers street, between Dean and Bergen streets, Brooklyn.

TENEMENT PROPERTY, WELL RENTED, FOR SALE—By A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street:—
633 East 9th st., 3 story and basement brick.......$10,000
31 Hester st., cor. Norfolk, 5 story Philadelphia brick.. 30,000
263 Madison st., 5 story Philadelphia brick........... 22,500

57TH STREET, NEAR 5TH AVENUE.—A VERY FINE plot of Lots for sale very cheap; terms easy; do. on 51st, 52d, 53d, 56th, 65th and 76th streets; also on 5th and Madison avenues, below and fronting the Park; bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

West Side.

A BARGAIN.—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, in West Forty-seventh street; complete order. Apply to J. R. RUSSELL, Jr., 53 West Thirtieth street.

A.—PARK AVENUE.—NEW STONE HOUSE, NEAR Thirty-fifth street, to let, unfurnished; all improvements and very desirable; possession immediately.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

A DESIRABLE, MODERN, FRESCOED, BEAUTIFULLY improved Dwelling, in Forty-eighth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue; 20x45, lot 100 feet; possession; $19,500.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

BLEECKER STREET.—FOR SALE, NEAR LAURENS street, a full sized Lot, with Buildings, rented till May 1, 1871; price only $37,500. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FIFTH AVENUE.—A FOUR STORY STONE HOUSE ON Fifth avenue, near Twentieth street, rear of Lord & Taylor's, to lease for 21 years. Address T., box 165 Post office.

HANDSOME HOUSE FOR SALE IN THIRTY-EIGHTH street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; low price; terms very easy. Address AUSTIN, Herald office.

WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET—FOR SALE, AN EXtra large plot of Ground, on south side, 200 feet west of Eighth avenue; plot 50x107.11, with six dwellings, rented at $6,000; price $45,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Four story brown stone high stoop House, 27 feet front, in splendid order; price low; very desirable as a residence or investment.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

WEST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Elegant four story stone House, 25 by 50; lot 100.5; only $75,000; ground rent $350.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

6TH AVENUE.—FOR SALE, THE VALUABLE PROperty northwest corner Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. Apply, by letter, to owner, EUGENE LITTELL, Tarrytown, Westchester county, N. Y.

6TH AVENUE.—FOR SALE, FIVE STORY BROWN stone front House, with one Store; below Fortieth street. This is a splendid investment. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

37TH STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVENUES.—A fine brown stone House, four story high stoop, elegant order, for sale at a low price, with or without Furniture; do. on 38th, 12th, 41st, 42d and 54th streets.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, SOME CHOICE BUILDing Lots (suitable for immediate improvement), in the vicinity of the Park. Apply to HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, BUILDINGS suitable for manufacturing purposes, near the river. Apply at KELSEY'S stores.

M. I. FRIEDLANDER'S LAW, COLLECTION AND Real Estate Offices, 58 Bowery (basement) and 211 East Broadway. Bills and rents collected promptly.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A GEM OF A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, FURnished, immediate possession, fifteen minutes' walk from the ferry, $12,000, terms easy; a 25 foot brick House, near the Fountain, $12,000; a three story English basement, $10,000; a three story brick on full lot, $8,000.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 5½ Pine street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—FIRST CLASS THREE story high stoop brown stone basement Philadelphia brick House, 21x45x110, handsomely frescoed, and replete with all modern improvements; splendid stone stoop; first class neighborhood; near Atlantic street, Brooklyn; 15 to 20 minutes' walk from Wall, Fulton or South ferries; cost the owner over $16,000; will be sold at a great sacrifice. Easy terms and immediate possession if required. Address J. G. H., box 107 Brooklyn Eagle office.

FOR SALE—PRETTY COTTAGE, WITH TWO LOTS, six rooms; modern improvements; large French plate windows; rural neighborhood; in Brooklyn; surrounded by expensive and elegant improvements; price $8,000. Apply at office No. 5 Burling slip, New York.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

FOR RENT—HUDSON STREET, HOBOKEN, A NICE newly furnished private House; with all modern improvements; furniture also for sale; lease 2 to 5 years. Apply at Park Hotel, Hoboken.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT NEW BRUNSWICK—A NEW AND ELEGANT House, 12 rooms, 5 acres of land; fruit trees. Possession given at once by A. D. NEWELL, M. D.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, WITH MODERN IMprovements, unencumbered, at Orange, N. J., to exchange for a full-sized city House.
JACOB SHARPE, 30 Pine street.

A RARE BARGAIN.—NEAT HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, gas all through, near Methodist, Catholic and Episcopal churches; only 10 minutes from Harlem bridge; comfortably furnished; for $4,250, half cash. Apply to DEMAREST, Third avenue, opposite 157th street, Mott Haven.

BEAUTIFUL HOME OF 8¼ ACRES, ON THE EDGE of a flourishing town; fine land for truck; handsome frame House (7 rooms), stable, piggery, hennery, &c.; plenty of fruit, good water, very healthy; price $3,700. Terms very easy. Address GEORGE WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON THE HUDSON, 12 ACRES; great amount of fruit and shade; good house; fine location; only $10,000; great bargain. Call at once.
WM. N. POOLEY, 27 Dey street.

FOR SALE—ON BERGENWOOD AVENUE, NEAR the Grove church, town of Union, N. J., a French roof House, with all improvements and good neighborhood. Apply to WILLIAM WILMINGTON.

FOR RENT—AT $350, ON THE SEASHORE, NEAR Eltingville, Staten Island, one hour and a quarter from the city, a modern Cottage and 7 acres of ground; 12 trains daily; good neighborhood; schools and churches.
D. R. HITCHCOCK, 160 Broadway.

FOR SALE—200 ACRE PALISADE FARM FOR INVESTment, near New York; will exchange.
STONE & LUSK, 918 Broadway.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR SALE—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE in Stamford, Conn., located on Strawberry Hill, containing 23⅜ acres; will exchange for improved city property. Address box 3,446 Post office.

FOR SALE—$1,900, NEAT, COSEY COTTAGE, FIVE rooms and basement; five minutes' walk from West Brighton landing; flagged walks; surroundings unexceptionable.
DARRIN, 50 Broad.

FOR SALE—$2,400, GREAT BARGAIN—7 1-5 ACRES rich land, all enclosed, finely situated, 15 minutes from North Shore ferry; terms easy to close estate.
DARRIN, 50 Broad.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN WESTCHESTER county, within one hour's ride of City Hall; terms easy. Address JAMES A. LYON, Real Estate Agent, Tremont, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT GREAT SACRIFICE—ELEGANT NEW double House, near city, worth $18,000, for $14,000; half cash or marketable securities.
OWNER, 19 Nassau street, room 17.

TO LET—OR FOR SALE, A DWELLING, WITH Store, a good place for dry goods or druggist, at Tenafly, N. J.; one hour from New York by Northern Railroad. Apply to WILLIAM YOUMANS, on the premises, near depot, and a number of other desirable places.

TO LEASE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH large grounds, abundance of shade and fruit trees and views, carriage house and stables, within half an hour of New York by Erie Railroad; rent $400 per annum. Also an adjoining Farm to lease. Apply to R. S. PERRIN, any time after 7 P. M., at 103 East Eleventh street, near Fourth av.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—THE WILMINGTON STEAMship Company and Christianna Rte Improvement Company will offer inducements in freights and building sites to manufacturers who will establish themselves at Wilmington, Del. Address either company, Wilmington, Del.

SEE THE CARTOON
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM
THIS DAY.
THE SPIDER AND THE FLIES.
A TAMMANY FABLE.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A FIRST CLASS AND ELEGANT FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone front House to exchange for a first class near-by Farm, worth about $25,000.
C. J. CLARKE, 203 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD.—40 ACRES, WITH A BEAUTIFUL REsidence, to exchange; bargains in Palisade and river front property; Furnished Houses to let low for the winter. Complete lists of all property on the Northern Railroad for sale of KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

EXCHANGE—FINE YONKERS PROPERTY FOR brown stone House, between Fiftieth and Eightieth streets, west of Third avenue.
S. C. LUSK & CO., No. 9 Nassau street, New York.

EXCHANGE.—FOUR BRICK HOUSES IN BROOKLYN, valued at $6,000 each, for Lots; also good Tenement Property for first class city House.
J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE—A LARGE BUILDing (lease ground), containing splendid engine, four boilers, shafting, Mills, &c. Inquire on the premises, Eleventh avenue and Thirty-third street, or to M. GOODKINE, 49 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—OPPOSITE THE RAILroad depot, East Stroudsburg, Pa., a handsome Brick House and Lot, 50 feet front and 150 deep; splendid location for a hotel or any business; price only $7,000; terms very easy. GEORGE WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, near Jacksonville, Florida; 800 orange trees, orchard two years old; to exchange for Hardware and Farming Utensils. Inquire in store 41 Liberty street.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO SMALL PLACES IN MOUNT Vernon for city property; also Brooklyn Lots for city or Brooklyn property.
T. NICHOLS,
93 Fourth avenue, corner Eleventh street.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE COAL Property for a stock of goods. Address COAL, Herald office.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN CITY OR BROOKLYN, IN exchange for a number of first class Lots on one of the finest avenues in Newark. Apply at 95 Maiden lane, room No. 3.

WANTED—ONE OR MORE HOUSES IN BROOKLYN, in exchange for an elegant Place in Elizabeth, N. J.; location first class, with excellent view of Staten Island, Bergen Point and the Kills. Call at or address 95 Maiden lane, room No. 3.

100 COUNTRY HOUSES, FARMS AND RESIDENCES, with splendid buildings, with stock, one to 300 acres; from New York 10 to 50 miles. For sale or exchange at sacrifices.
A. SERGEANT, 21 Wall street.

220 ACRE FARM, STOCK AND CROPS, IN WAYNE county, one mile from railroad, for Brooklyn or other property. Also Columbia county Farm of 100 acres to exchange.
MARCUS H. LAING, 42 John street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARM WANTED—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, IMproved or unimproved. Address, stating number of acres, price, &c., J. A. L., box 115 Post office, Tremont, Westchester county, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

AN ITALIAN HOUND (BITCH) LOST OR STOLEN, Wednesday night about 12, in the neighborhood of Fifteenth and Twenty-fifth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues. Recently had pups. Full value will be paid on returning her to J. J. STOUVENEL, No. 217 West Fifteenth st.

LOST—BOOK NO. 26,560 ON MECHANICS AND Traders' Saving Institution. The finder will please leave it at the bank.
JOSEPHINE FOLK.

LOST—ON SUNDAY LAST, FIFTH AVENUE Entrance to Central Park, a gold Earring. Finder rewarded on returning it to 123 Second avenue.

LOST—ON BOARD OF THE FULTON FERRYBOAT America, about ten minutes before 6 P. M. of the 17th inst., a three-fold gilt-banded Pocketbook, containing valuable papers and some money. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by leaving it with George A. Hardy & Co., 85 Fulton street, or at 242 Cumberland street, Brooklyn.

LOST—A BREASTPIN; A SOVEREIGN, WITH LETTER G enamelled on it. A reward will be paid. Call at room 116 Metropolitan Hotel.

MUFF LOST.—$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the return of a lady's fur Muff left on the 6 o'clock P. M. ferryboat from Jersey City Wednesday, 16th, if returned to owner at No. 218 West Forty-seventh street.

STOLEN—A BAY ROAN MARE, ABOUT 15½ HANDS high, with slim silver tail, one white fore hoof; also a light piano box Wagon, red running gear, with name "J. Y. D." on side, and a Gray, New York, and Lee's single Harness, on the night of the 15th inst., from premises of JAMES Y. DEWOLF, Fordham, N. Y. Any information leading to the recovery of same will be suitably rewarded by applying at the above address, or at 253 Hudson street, New York.

STOLEN OR LOST—FROM A CARRIAGE IN UNION square, on the night of Monday, the 14th inst., a White Fur Lap Robe, with green lining. Any one returning the same to Mr. FANSHAWE, No. 6 Wall street, will be liberally rewarded.

REWARDS.

$8 REWARD.—LOST, ON YESTERDAY, FROM 130 West Twenty-eighth street, a full size sized black and tan slut; answers to the name of Fan.

$10 REWARD.—LOST FROM A CARRIAGE, ON Fifth avenue, between Twenty-second and Forty-fourth streets, a parasol and Fur Robe. The finder will be asked no questions on returning it to No. 1 West Forty-seventh street.

$50 REWARD.—A BLACK LEATHER VALISE WAS taken, through mistake, with the baggage of John Owens' troupe, from the Forbes House, Poughkeepsie, September 23. It contained papers, house bills and accounts, of no value to any but the owner. The above reward will be paid for information leading to recovery of the papers, and no questions asked.
C. P. LANGWORTHY,
Forbes House, Poughkeepsie.

$75 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN of a gold hunting case Watch, with yacht engraved on back and initial "J." on front side and inscription on inside of case; gold Chain, with Anchor and tider attached. No questions asked. Apply to A. N. SAWYER, 111 Wall street.

THE FULL VALUE OF GOLD MEDAL AND JEWELRY will be given for their return. Answer by letter or through Personals.

SEE THE CARTOON
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EVENING TELEGRAM
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A TAMMANY FABLE.

INSTRUCTION.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL MATHEMATICAL, French and English teacher, honor graduate of foreign university, wants employment as tutor or teacher; city reference; highest testimonials. Address TUTOR, box 105 Herald office.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 136 BOWery—Day and evening instruction. Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Drawing, Mathematics and English Branches. Ladies Department. Telegraphy taught by an experienced operator.

AN ARTIST WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the subject desires to give painting or drawing lessons to classes, schools or private pupils; terms moderate. Address F. L., Herald office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, AGED 28—IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining a situation as governess in a private family, or as teacher in a school; has had several years' experience in English branches, French, Music, &c.; no objection to the country; has excellent English clergy references. Address, M. B. W., Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY—TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGing, the French and German Languages, would teach for Board (city). Address E. M., Pond's music store, 547 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING the English branches, French and music, desires a situation as visiting governess in a school or family or would take music scholars at her own or pupils' residence. Address box 5,030 Post office.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Home comforts; healthy location. Terms reasonable. Address AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

TEACHER WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO wishes to take a full course of mathematics in evenings, if he can do so at moderate cost. Address, stating terms, X., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, GERMAN, CAPABLE OF teaching her language grammatically and conversationally and who would be willing to devote her evenings to this object in Brooklyn; if without a home can be provided with one. Address, giving age and acquirements, M. S. T., Herald office.

WASHINGTON RIDING ACADEMY, CORNER OF Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue, will be opened for the season on Saturday evening, November 19.

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RUSSIA.

Prince Gortchakoff's Circular to Earl Granville.

Complete Text of the Russian Demands and Argument.

The European War Agitation Continued and the Cabinets and Peoples Still Excited.

Turkey Protests Against the Czar's Claims and in Support of the Treaty of Paris.

England Ready for War Should the Cabinet Action be Sustained.

Lord Napier of Magdala to Command the British Army.

A British Counterblast to Russia—A "Semi-Asiatic Nation" and Violator of Treaties.

Prussian Recommendation for a European Congress and Peace.

The Great Powers to Reply to Russia Individually.

TURKEY PREPARING AN ENERGETIC NOTE.

General Summons for Russian Army Service.

Russian Marine Charters Declined in England.

Financial Securities Declining and Breadstuffs Going Up.

PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF'S NOTE.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Complete Text of the Russian Circular—Why the Treaty of Paris Should be Abrogated.

The concluding portion of Prince Gortchakoff's note to Earl Granville, communicated through Baron Brunnow in London, having reached us by cable telegram from the point where our special despatch was interrupted yesterday morning, we publish to-day the complete text of this very important document. The Russian note reads as follows:—

PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF TO EARL GRANVILLE.

TZARSKOE SELO, Oct. 19, 1870.

BARON—The successive alterations which the compromises considered to be the foundation of the equilibrium of Europe have in these last years undergone have obliged the Imperial Cabinet to examine the influence upon the political position of Russia resulting therefrom. Among these compromises that which interests us most directly is the treaty of the 18th-30th March, 1856. The special convention between the two Powers bordering on the Black Sea, annexed to this treaty, contains an engagement on the part of Russia to limit her naval forces to inconsiderable dimensions. In return, this treaty offered her the principle of the neutralization of that sea.

In the view of the signatory Powers, this principle was to remove all possibility of conflict, whether between the Powers bordering on the Black Sea or between them and the maritime Powers. It was to increase the number of territories called by the unanimous agreement of Europe to enjoy the benefits of neutrality and so to protect Russia herself from all danger of aggressions.

The experience of fifteen years has proved that this principle, upon which depends the security of the whole extent of the frontiers of the Russian Empire in this direction, rests only on a theory. In fact, while Russia, disarmed in the Black Sea, has even by a declaration recorded in the protocols of the conferences legally denied herself the possibility of taking efficient measures of maritime defence in the adjacent seas and ports, Turkey preserved the right of keeping up unlimited naval forces in the Archipelago and the Straits. France and England preserved the power of concentrating their squadrons in the Mediterranean.

Moreover, by the terms of the treaty the entrance to the Black Sea is formally and forever prohibited to the flag of war, whether of the Riparian Powers or any other Power. But by virtue of the convention called the Straits convention the passage through these Straits is closed to flags of war only in time of peace. It results from this contradiction that the coasts of the Russian empire remain exposed to all aggressions, even on the part of less powerful States as soon as they possess naval forces, to which Russia would be able to oppose only a few vessels of small dimensions.

The treaty of 18th-30th March, 1856, moreover, has not escaped the infractions to which most of the European compromises have been subject, and in presence of which it would be difficult to affirm that written law, founded upon respect for treaties as a base of public law and rule for the relations between States, has preserved the same moral sanction which it may have had in other times.

We have seen the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, the fate of which had been fixed by the treaty of peace and by the subsequent protocols under the guarantee of the great Powers, effect a series of revolutions as contrary to the spirit as to the letter of these compromises, and which led them first to union, then to the summoning of a foreign prince. These events occurred with the consent of the Porte and the acquiescence of the great Powers, or at least without the latter having thought it necessary to make their decrees respected.

The representative of Russia was the only one to raise his voice to point out to the Cabinets that by this toleration they would put themselves in contradiction to the explicit stipulations of the treaty. Beyond doubt, if these concessions, granted to one of the Christian nationalities of the East, had resulted from a general understanding between the Cabinets and the Porte, by virtue of a principle applicable to the whole of the Christian population of Turkey, the Imperial Cabinet would have had nothing to do but applaud. But they were exclusive.

The Imperial Cabinet then could not but be struck with the fact that it had been possible to infringe with impunity the treaty of 1856, but a few years after its conclusion, in one of its essential clauses, in the face of the great Powers assembled in conference at Paris, and representing, as a whole, the high collective authority upon which rested the peace of the East. This infraction was not the only one. At several intervals, and under various pretexts, the entrance to the Straits has been opened to foreign ships of war, and that of the Black Sea to whole squadrons, the presence of which was a violation of the character of absolute neutrality ascribed to these waters, in order to secure the repose of the East and the European equilibrium.

His Majesty is convinced that that peace and that equilibrium will have a stronger guarantee when they shall have been placed on a more just and solid basis than those resulting from a position which no great Power could accept as a normal condition of existence.

You are desired to read this despatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and leave a copy with him.

Receive, &c. GORTCHAKOFF.

General Presentation of the Note to the Great Powers—How the State Paper Was Matured in St. Petersburg—Popular Approval of the Prince's Position.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

A HERALD special correspondent at St. Petersburg on the 12th inst. says:—

Prince Gortchakoff's letter was presented simultaneously at London, Vienna, Constantinople, Florence and Tours on Wednesday last.

After he knew of the delivery of the note in London, Gortchakoff called in person last night at the English Embassy and offered to show the despatch to Sir Andrew Buchanan, explaining that he had chosen to communicate directly with the respective Courts rather than with their representatives here, to avoid all misunderstandings, rumors and exciting telegrams.

The news first became generally known to-day, the new Turkish Ambassador having learned it at the English Embassy. Comparatively few know of it even yet. At the English Club, the rendezvous of the governing classes on Saturday nights, scarcely any one had heard of the action taken. An Assistant Minister was equally ignorant.

Prince Gortchakoff's demands are generally approved by the Russians; all others are greatly excited. It is confidently believed that Austria will fight if England will.

The Russian government must feel prepared for any event, or it would not have ventured on a step so bold. The Russian officials say they have carried out for fourteen years the humiliating conditions of the treaty with scrupulous fidelity, and that now is their time or never. They believe that England will not fight. The Queen's messenger is expected on Thursday with Earl Granville's reply.

None of the morning papers speak of a possible collision between England and Russia. The *Exchange Gazette* alone has a little paragraph about some important despatches having been received by the British Embassy. Their silence is probably at the request of the government, as the editors knew of the fact.

BRITISH OPINION OF THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

Public Canvass of the Cabinet Position—Can the Nation Support the Ministry for War?—Russian Diplomacy with Bismarck—Review of the Situation After the Issue of the Note.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

Earl Granville's circular is approved in very opposite quarters. Its firmness of tone has occasioned astonishment, especially among the tories, whose organ this morning is quiet.

The leading liberals are scarcely less surprised. Yesterday they expected an acquiescent policy and were prepared to defend it.

To-day there is no such indication. Earl Granville has gone beyond the point where public opinion will support him. Some of the diplomatists say openly they can see no way out of it but war, but it is equally difficult to see how this Cabinet can go to war or take steps leading directly to war without being first reconstructed, nor is it yet the opinion of the Foreign Office that Russia means to bring on, or that England will be bound to accept, the conflict. They say the situation is undoubtedly grave, but before an opinion can be formed the answer of Gortchakoff must be known, which cannot be for several days. Probably it will not be for a fortnight. Earl Granville's despatch was delivered by the Queen's [illegible] Andrew Buchanan at St. Petersburg on Tuesday, and by him to Prince Gortchakoff on Wednesday. It is not expected he will reply instantly, nor is it believed he anticipated an answer like that he has received.

It is also affirmed that although an understanding is believed to exist between Gortchakoff and Bismarck, the former did not consult Bismarck's wishes as to the time of promulgating this declaration, and that Bismarck desired it to be postponed, but Gortchakoff thought himself in a position to force the Chancellor's hand.

A SECOND AND SERIOUS CONSIDERATION—HOW DOES PRUSSIA INCLINE.

The second element necessary in estimating a probability of war is a knowledge of Prussia's exact position, which may not be obtainable immediately. Bismarck was advised of Odo Russell's mission, and it has since been announced that he would be obliged to leave the headquarters for a short absence, on account of his health and to meet the Countess.

Both at St. Petersburg and Versailles, therefore, probable delays may occur.

THE AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

Anxiety is expressed to know whether the American government was privy in this step, of which the Legations at London and St. Petersburg are reported to have been utterly unaware.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE CRISIS.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

A HERALD correspondent in St. Petersburg telegraphs that the Russian note is universally approved there.

All the city papers contain strong articles, expressing the hope of a peaceful result, but stating that the country is ready for war if necessary. The *Golos* demands a national subscription to build a Black Sea fleet.

TAKING A HINT FROM PRUSSIA.

An imperial ukase, signed yesterday and published to-day in the *Official Journal*, orders the Russian army to be recruited on the Prussian plan.

PRUSSIAN HOPES OF PEACE.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

A HERALD special correspondent telegraphs from Berlin on the 17th thus:—

In official circles a peaceful solution of the Black Sea question is looked for. It is freely admitted that an understanding exists between Prussia and Russia that, in case of war, they will co-operate.

The news from London and Vienna caused a panic on the Bourse.

Expression of the Berlin Journals—The Idea of a European Congress—Peace and Reconciliation Advised.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

The Berlin city journals of yesterday, issued during the day until evening, are for the most part silent on the Russian question.

The Vienna correspondent of the *National Zeitung*, of Berlin, says that Austria is determined to side with and stand by England, and that Turkey proposes the assembling of a European congress in a note addressed to the Austrian Cabinet.

The *Provincial Correspondenz*, a semi-official Prussian paper, believes that the signing Powers will consent to modify the treaty of Paris of 1856.

The *Presse*, of Berlin, is conciliating in its expression, relying for its assurance of a continuance of tranquility in Europe on the peaceful opinions of the present Cabinet of England.

The *Neue Frie Presse* attacks the Russian position violently. The editor appeals to England directly, and asserts that "Great Britain is bound to consider an infringement of the treaty of 1856 a *casus belli*."

TURKEY AND THE GREAT POWERS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Protest of the Sultan Against the Russian Demands—Imperial Call on the Signers of the Treaty of Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

The agitation on the subject of the Russian demand for the revision of the treaty of Paris continues in England.

Earl Granville's position as set forth in his note to the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg, which was telegraphed to the HERALD yesterday, is fulfilled to-day by the fact that Turkey protests strongly against the action of the Russian government, and calls upon the great Powers which were parties to the treaty of Paris in 1856 to enforce its provisions.

The Gortchakoff Note Officially Delivered.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17, 1870.

The Sublime Porte did not receive Prince Gortchakoff's note until yesterday. The despatch is conciliatory in tone, but insists on the revision of the treaty of 1856. The Ottoman government will make an energetic reply.

Turkey is preparing for a desperate conflict.

RUSSIA AND EGYPT.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Czar's Interest with the Viceroy—Alleged Secret Understanding—Egyptian Hope of Executive Independence.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

Rumors are afloat in the city to-day to the effect that a secret understanding exists between the Sultan and the Viceroy (Khedive) of Egypt for mutual aid and support, and looking ultimately to the securing of the independence of Egypt from Turkish authority.

Russian Call to Arms.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

Exemptions from military service in Russia have been limited and all classes summoned to be ready for service when required.

THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

No "Peace Party" Permitted in the Cabinet—Earl Granville Firm in His Position—His Gortchakoff Circular Sustained—What the People Think and Say—The Armament Continued—Threat to Russia—National Defence—Gibraltar Amply Provisioned.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

The peace-at-any-price party in the Cabinet find themselves unable to resist the popular demand for a war against Russia unless she recedes from her present position.

Earl Granville told Mr. Gladstone that they must choose between yielding to the tide and going out of office. For a moment they have yielded. The members who oppose the position assumed by Earl Granville in his reply to Prince Gortchakoff are Messrs. Lowe, Childers, Cardwell, Bruce and Ayrton. The truth is that Earl Granville sent his reply to Prince Gortchakoff in hot haste, without consulting his colleagues, and then informed [illegible] the country was committed to his position, and that he could not and would not recede from it.

There is intense excitement in government circles relative to the threatened complications growing out of Russia's attempt to secure a revision of the Paris treaty.

The general conviction is that English statesmanship is at fault. The country is wholly unprepared for war, and all its traditional arms are imperilled.

Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for war, is hastening the armament of the nation.

The London *Times* has a strong article this morning on the grave situation of affairs. It says "If the Russians put a fleet in the Black Sea Turkey will be able to sweep it off. If she is not, England and the other Powers are bound to do so."

The other city papers speak of the Russian demand as insolent. "England will stand firm to treaty engagements, and will not stand alone."

Throughout England the preparations for defence are extensive.

Gibraltar is being reprovisioned, and the government is purchasing powder in large quantities.

The London *Post*, in an editorial, says "the cause of France has now become the cause of Europe. All the neutral States are bound to assist her to obtain a peace and leave her intact or aid her to continue the war in order to hold Prussia engaged while England, Austria, Italy and Turkey whip Russia into submission. Either Prussia must sign an easy peace to liberate her forces or France, detaining them, will show herself once more the savior of Europe."

The London *Standard* has a bitter attack on Russia and Prussia, who, it declares, "conspired together to commit a monstrous act of perfidy and violence—an audacious contempt of public morality, introducing chaos and a series of endless wars." It proclaims that "the existence of no English Ministry would be worth a week's purchase that dare not give a right answer to this most insolent challenge."

BRITISH COUNTERBLAST TO RUSSIA.

How the "Semi-Asiatic" Nation and Treaty Violator Must Be Dealt With.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

The London *News* will publish an article to-morrow saying, "The anti-Russian feeling in England, dying away under the influence of new ideas of policy, was fast becoming an obsolete prejudice. The recent action of the Imperial Russian government has suddenly revived it in more than wonted strength. The circular of Prince Gortchakoff forces upon those who hoped better things to doubt whether, after all, the great semi-Asiatic Power which occupies Eastern Europe really belongs to our international system, acknowledging the common obligations of Christian and civilized nations. Turkey was, comparatively, the other day, brought within the public law of Europe; and now Russia seems disposed to banish herself from it. The Power which discards its most solemn pledges as soon as an opportunity offers goes far to place itself beyond the range of diplomatic intercourse, and the nation which does not acknowledge the force of treaties can only be dealt with by force of arms, if it is to be dealt with at all. The cool announcement which Gortchakoff makes that the Emperor withdraws from the treaty, so far as it restricts his rights in the Black Sea—that is, he declines to fulfil the conditions by which he purchased peace fourteen years ago—stands almost alone in recent times in flagrant violation of personal and political good faith.

No Collective Remonstrance With the Czar—No Charter for Russian Vessels.

LONDON, Nov. 17—P. M.

The idea of a collective note from the Powers concerned to Russia has been abandoned.

The Austrian despatch in reply to Prince Gortchakoff, however, is identical with that of Great Britain.

The evening papers concur in urging vigorous war measures.

Merchants here decline to charter Russian vessels.

THE FINANCIAL ASPECT.

Excitement on the London 'Change—Decline in Securities—Breadstuffs Advancing.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

There is much excitement at the Stock Exchange, and securities of all kinds are declining.

Breadstuffs are advancing correspondingly.

The crisis forms the theme of newspaper comment, and there seems to be but one opinion of the Russian demand—"that it is insolent in the last degree."

THE BRITISH ARMY.

Chief Commands in the Event of War.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

Major General Lord Napier of Magdala will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British army should war be undertaken against Russia.

It is said that General Lord Lucan, of Crimean fame, will have the chief command of the cavalry.

AUSTRIAN DIPLOMACY.

Council With England and Turkey.

VIENNA, Nov. 17, 1870.

Baron Von Beust, the Austrian Prime Minister, was in conference with the British and Turkish Ministers on Tuesday upon the question raised by Russia.

EASTERN DEFENCE UNION.

Egypt and the Turkish Principalities.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

In the event of a declaration of war Egypt, Servia and Roumania will unite against Turkey for independence.

OPINION ON THE CONTINENT.

Why England Should Not Fight.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

The journals on the Continent take no pains to disguise their satisfaction that Great Britain and her colonies would suffer more severely in case of a war against Russia than France has suffered in her contest with Prussia.

THE TREATY OF PARIS.

Hopes of a Peaceful Revision.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1870.

All the Great Powers of Europe are ready to reconsider the Paris treaty of 1856.

A EUROPEAN CONFERENCE IN PROSPECT.

Probable Revision of the Treaty of Paris.

LIEGE, Nov. 17, 1870.

The *Journal de Liege* says Russia is about to propose a conference of the Powers at [illegible] to revise the fourteenth article of the treaty of Paris of 1856, and that Austria and Italy are represented as favoring the project.

ROUMANIA, SERVIA AND EGYPT.

Their Political Condition and Military Importance.

According to the telegrams which appear in this morning's HERALD the number of intending combatants in the general struggle soon to be inaugurated in Europe still continues to increase. Roumania (including the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia), Servia and Egypt are also apparently eager to join in the approaching melée; and, though none of these Powers are of any considerable military importance, the war which seems upon the eve of breaking out will be so fiercely waged, and its component elements are of such uncertain strength, that every new element in the conflict ought to be fairly taken into account. It is the last ounce that weighs down the scale, and in a general European contest some petty Power may, perhaps, hold the balance of military strength and turn the tide of victory according to the cause it may determine to espouse.

ROUMANIA

is comparatively a new Power upon the map of Europe. It is still nominally a fief of Turkey, but it yields but a doubtful allegiance to the Porte. The two principalities of which it is composed, Moldavia and Wallachia, contain in all a population of 4,000,000. Wallachia can claim about two-thirds of this number, all of whom are of Slave blood and speak a language essentially Slavonic, but largely tinged with Latin. By the treaty of 1829 Wallachia was invested with the right of appealing to the protection of the Czar if any interference were attempted by the Porte with the unlimited freedom of the Greek Catholic Church, of which nearly all its citizens are members. This protectorate, however, was abolished by the treaty of 1856, the same instrument which Russia is now threatening to tear into shreds. Moldavia contains a smaller population, four-fifths of whom are Slaves, while the remaining fifth, consisting of about 120,000 Bohemians and 60,000 Jews, are also an important political element, especially as it is different in its religious character. Moldavia first enjoyed the protectorate of Russia as far back as 1792, and this privilege, after being denied for many years, was finally recognized by the Porte by the the treaty of 1829. The Czar at the same time acquired absolutely, for a pecuniary consideration, the Bessarabian provinces, which have been regarded by some as to a great extent the gate to European Turkey. This protectorate was also abolished by the treaty of 1856. The incorporate life of Wallachia and Moldavia, or rather of Roumania, began in 1859, when they practically joined together by electing the same prince, Colonel Couza. The union was not, however, recognized by Turkey until 1861, when, at the instance of the great Powers, the new kingdom was allowed to adopt a constitutional form of government, the two legislatures of the two provinces being fused into a common parliament and the affairs of the whole country being administered by a single Cabinet. Since that time public affairs in Roumania have been very stormy. A violently democratic spirit has constantly been growing in intensity and power, and is now supreme. Prince Couza was driven away in 1865, narrowly escaping with his life. Prince Charles was selected by the revolutionary leaders to succeed him, but during the past two years he has been exceedingly unpopular. Times without number he has been the subject of abusive tirades in the Legislature, and on several occasions a second revolution has seemed so imminent that the news of its outbreak has been telegraphed all over Europe. Under these circumstances it will be seen how unreliable must be any guesses about the part Roumania will take in the pending strife. In spite of the active exertions of Russian agents, who have been employed for years in travelling through the country to stir up a Pan-slavic sentiment, the general masses of the people look by no means with favor upon the prospect of becoming the children of the Czar. All, indeed, that Roumanians desire is to be freed absolutely from the yoke of Mohammedan Turkey. So far as military strength goes Roumania is certainly not contemptible. Her population is singularly warlike, and though she has but a standing army of 15,000 men, the entire body of her male citizens between the ages of twenty and forty are subject to serve in time of war, and are all more or less trained to the use of arms and accustomed to the restraints of discipline. Roumania has no navy except a few steamers on the Danube, which are altogether too insignificant to be noticed.

SERVIA,

another of the Danubian principalities, occupies much the same position towards Turkey, and is peopled by the same Slave race and animated by the same political instincts as Roumania. It first declared its independence in 1800, but was forced again to come under the sway of the Porte. In 1829 its present attitude towards the Sultan was arranged. It is independent as far as its internal affairs are concerned, but is required to pay an annual tribute, to permit the presence of a Turkish garrison of 2,000 men in its principal city, Belgrade, and to submit to the investiture of its princes by the Sultan. Of late years it has been growing more and more eager for independence, and has exhibited the same democratic proclivities as Roumania, though not in so marked a form. Its military strength on paper is very considerable, amounting on a war footing to five divisions of 25,000 each, in all 125,000 men. The actual figures that would be reached, however, would certainly be much lower.

EGYPT,

the third Power reported to be in a state of martial excitement, is also a tributary of the Porte, and, as we stated yesterday in the published review of the probable combatants in the coming struggle, will probably take sides with Russia and boldly strike out for independence. Her military strength, which has been vastly increased both in numbers and efficiency during the past few years, now runs up to about 100,000 men. These are officered very largely by foreigners, including a number of American veterans. The troops are splendidly equipped with breech-loaders, and are thoroughly disciplined. Egypt has now, however, no naval importance, as, by the terms agreed upon for the settlement of the recent quarrel between the Khedive and the Sultan, the former was required to immediately forward the iron-clads he had bought from England to Constantinople, to be taken possession of by the Porte at their original cost.

THE BRITISH COMMANDERS.

Baron Napier of Magdala.

By a special telegram to the HERALD we learn that Lieutenant General Napier has been appointed to the chief command of the British forces. The name of this officer has been familiar to all Americans since the expedition to Abyssinia, the storming of Magdala and killing of Theodorus. He is a son of the late Major Charles Frederick Napier by his wife Catharine, who was a native of Barbados. The subject of this sketch was born at Ceylon on the 6th of December, 1810. In 1828 he entered the Bengal engineers, and distinguished himself in the Sutlej campaigns, at the siege of Moultan, at Goojerat, and at the capture of Lucknow in 1858, during which last named year he defeated the Sepoys at the battle of Pownee. For this last feat he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath and tendered the thanks of Parliament. In 1861 he participated in the Chinese campaign which resulted in the capture of Pekin, and again received the thanks of Parliament. From 1861 to 1865 he was a member of the Council of India, and during the latter year was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, with the rank of general. While holding this position the troubles arose between Great Britain and the Emperor Theodorus, which ended in a brief war. General Napier was placed in command of the forces sent to Abyssinia, and the admirable manner in which he directed the campaign, the rapidity of his marches and complete success of the movement against Magdala form a brilliant page in the history of his military career. In reward for this service he was created a G. C. B., and on the 17th of July, 1868, was raised to the peerage as Lord Napier of Magdala. Fourteen days [illegible] male heir for the term of their natural lives. Lord Napier has been twice married, and has had ten children, all of whom are still living.

Earl of Lucan.

The commander of the cavalry is said to be Sir George Charles Bingham, Earl of Lucan. He is an old officer of the British army, having entered the service nearly fifty years ago. During the Turkish campaign of 1828 he served as a volunteer in the Russian army, under General Diebitsch, and for his services was made a Knight Second Class of the Order of St. Ann of Russia. He represented the county Mayo in Parliament from 1826 to 1830, and was chosen one of the representative peers for Ireland in 1840. He commanded a division of cavalry in the Crimea, during the campaign of 1854-5 there, and participated in the battles of Alma, Balaklava and Inkermann. The famous charge of the light brigade, which belonged to his command, will be remembered to so long as the history of the battle of Balaklava remains extant. Lord Lucan was colonel of the Eighth hussars till February, 1865, when he became colonel of the First regiment of Life Guards. He is a lieutenant general in the army, a K. C. B., a Commander of the Legion of Honor, Knight of the Medjidie, &c.

RUSSIA BIDDING FOR AMERICAN CRUISERS.

Some queer rumors are afloat concerning the intention of the Russian government to purchase some of our navy yard built men-of-war, in view of the contingencies arising out of a war with England. It is well known that the United States have a number of ships of large size, built expressly for the purpose of preying upon English merchantmen in case of a war that more than once appeared likely to arise between Great Britain and our country. There were four of these craft constructed, of over 2,000 tons burthen, new measurement, and designed to carry a battery of twenty-one guns—those in broadside to be 11-inch smooth bore shell guns, and those mounted on pivot carriages to be two or three hundred pounder rifles. The engines, expressly designed and constructed for these vessels, were of immense size and power, the whole available space between decks being used for the boilers, engines and coal bunkers, leaving room only for a small crew. Their extreme length and narrow beam, combined with a beautiful model, made them just the craft for great speed. The Wampanoag, or as as she is now called, the Florida, made a prolonged trial trip, and, under steam alone, logged seventeen knots—a speed that was maintained for more than twenty-four hours. The reckonings were made from landfall to landfall, and there could be no mistake as to the distance run in a given time. No such speed was ever before attained by any propeller or man-of-war of any nation. The trial and its results attracted very general attention all over the world; but as the war of the rebellion had closed the government had no special use for that peculiar style of ship and they were placed in ordinary and have been laying up ever since. On Tuesday last, as we noticed in our naval report of yesterday, one of the vessels—the Florida—was hauled out of her old berth and taken to the ordnance dock in order to have her armament removed, so that the ship could be overhauled and refitted for sea service. As the United States are not likely to need these craft for some time to come, in view of the English nation coming to terms with us on the Alabama claims, we can sell the craft to a foreign Power. Russia is in need of just such vessels in case of war with the great naval Power, Great Britain, to prey upon the vessels of that country which are represented by her commerce. Destroy English commerce and you cripple England and at once reduce her to a second or third rate Power. That is what Russia would do. But Russia has no navy in this quarter of the globe and no ships fit for fast cruisers. She can buy them here, fit them out before war is declared, and send them out on the ocean to capture, burn and destroy every English craft that they come across. Russia can afford to pay handsomely for these vessels, and our government can sell them and not miss them, as long as we pursue our peaceful paths. A few weeks only would be required to put them in first rate condition. They can never be caught and they can chase and overhaul the fleetest merchant steamers afloat. In this war they would be invaluable to Russia and a scourge to England. They would pay for themselves ten times over in three months. We hope they will bring good prices. We can build others before we have any need for them and these can be readily spared.

Our government is not disposed to sell to a foreign Power any of our double-turreted monitors, though there is a lot of Ericsson monitors at League Island that are in the market, it is believed. Russia has plenty of this class of iron-clads, however, and will not wish to buy. The coming war is, therefore, likely to benefit us in more ways than one.

RUSSIAN ARMIES.

Inception and Exciting Causes of the Movement—Home Dangers and the Outside Necessities of the Empire.

[St. Petersburg (Nov. 1) correspondence of London Post.]

The trumpetings of alarm sounded by the Russian press are still as vehement as ever; but the object of apprehension seems to be now more definitely admitted than before. In fact, one may say that the Russians are at present avowing one great apprehension in order to mask another and a greater, which they wish to conceal. The avowed anxiety is, of course, that old, perpetual bugbear—"the annexation of the Baltic provinces"—a fear which has just been roused into absolute panic by an unpleasant little paragraph in one of the Berlin reviews, which, in the course of a criticism upon a recent work on the numbers and political status of the German race, takes occasion to remark:—"And the policy of consolidation which we are pursuing in the West, with Alsace and Lorraine, might with equal advantage be pursued in the East, where such large and important tracts of country have been torn from us." Strictly speaking, this statement is not altogether correct; the tracts of country in question having been torn, not from Prussia, but from Sweden and Poland; while the Prussian provinces annexed by the Empress Elizabeth were restored in full by her successor, Peter III. Nevertheless, the allusion to the Baltic provinces is unmistakable, and the horror of the Russian journalists at the bare suggestion of such a contingency can hardly be called unnatural. The greatest advantage that one nation can have over another is the possession of a free passage into the latter's territory. For three generations after Picardy and Guienne had been restored to the *fleur-de-lys* the ever-open gate of Calais offered a passage for English archers and English ordnance to pour into France. Sweden, so long as she was mistress of the Baltic seaboard, held a sword perpetually over the head of Russia. Russia, by the conquest of the Turkish provinces of Bessarabia and the Crimea, opened a door to the capture of Constantinople which the Treaty of Paris has but half closed again. We ourselves (though the necessity for its use has long since vanished) still possess a passage into Spain through the gates of Gibraltar. And so, too, Alsace and Lorraine, if annexed, will be Prussia's pass-key into France; the Baltic provinces, if annexed, will be her pass-key into Russia. But there is a darker terror lurking in the background, which dimly shows itself in the constant mention of Poland by the daily press, and the interest with which the telegrams from Warsaw are read—the fear of a revival of Polish nationality under the protection of the Prussian crown. The persevering hostility of this indomitable race—always beaten, never conquered, handing down from generation to generation an undying hatred of their oppressors—has always been the sharpest thorn in the side of Russia. And in truth the surest perils that can beset a nation is the existence within its borders of a subject foreign race. The Spartan, haughty as he was, looked anxious and troubled whenever his eye caught the sullen face of the Helot scowling from the folds of his weather-worn sheepskin. The Athenian, in his brightest moments of revel was haunted by the thought that the man who obsequiously filled his goblet and attended him with a torch at night, might one day spring up into a whirlwind of fire and massacre. It was the Roman slave who ravaged Italy from Ravenna to Tarentum and all but extinguished the rising power of Rome. Many a hard battle did the Norman kings of England have to fight before they could beat down the stubborn resistance of the Saxon. Wittekind's Frisians were a thorn in the side of Charlemagne, Ziska Bohemians in that of Austria, Bozzaris' and Colocotronis' Greeks in that of Turkey; and Poland, too, trampled and dismembered as she is, can still be dangerous. It is true that Prussia and Austria had a share in the dismemberment, but the Poles, who can remember the proportion of territory allotted to each (Prussia, 9,466 square miles; Austria, 62,500; Russia, 87,560), are not a whit the less bitter against Russia on that account. I have heard it asserted by Russian authorities of exceptional reliability that, had Napoleon in 1812 won the consent of his allies to the restoration of the ancient Polish kingdom, wintered there with his army and made Poland the basis of a well-organized attack on Russia in the spring, he would in all probability have prevailed. [illegible] have massed together in the course of several days a force in the force which the Prussian railways can pour upon the almost defenceless frontier of Poland in the course of a few hours. The first appearance of the black Eagle beyond the border would be the signal of universal revolt; and with the Baltic provinces annexed on the one hand, and insurgent Poland, backed by the whole might of Prussia, on the other, the great empire would indeed be in evil case. This possibility has been deliberately looked in the face by a Russian military critic of high reputation, who, at the close of a recently-published treatise on the defences of the empire, sums up in words well worth quoting all that can be said on the subject:—

The invasion of any particular district usually implies one of two things respecting it—either the arming of a glow at its actual military strength, or the holding of the territory so invaded as a kind of material guarantee by means of which a continual pressure may be exerted upon the belligerent Power. With regard to the Crimea, the first of these purposes has already been served by the destruction of Sebastopol, while the second has to all appearance never been thought of. And in the face of this certainty we are planning railways, and storing munitions of war, and squandering millions of roubles on fortifications which are not worth a kopeck, in order to guard against a danger which is already past. Should the war that we are anticipating actually break out, the real mark of Prussia, or of Prussia and Turkey combined (our only probable assailants), will be unquestionably Poland, to which province a single success on the part of the invaders would instantly range round their standards the whole force of the country.

With such a peril impending over her western frontier any movement of Russia upon Constantinople would be sheer insanity. She must for the present confine her warlike energies to the distribution of new breech-loaders, and the abuse (to quote to-day's Moscow *News*) "of those officious peacemakers who wish to rob France of her last opportunity of retrieving her late disasters." In fact, the Czar and the Sultan are at present playing the parts of Viola and Sir Andrew Aguecheek in "Twelfth Night." Turkey organizes a reserve corps of 200,000 men in order to secure herself against Russia. Russia, in her turn, calls into the field 400,000 men, in order to counterbalance the menacing preparations of Turkey. If only Roumania for Austria to bring out 600,000 men in order to keep the peace between them both, and the picture is complete.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

English Opinion of the Undertaking.

The London *Post* of November 3 says "Russia is reported to want 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 sterling as a loan, and, if she should ask for it, will she get it?" Russia has fully recognized the wisdom of keeping good faith with money lenders. Capitalists make certain of receiving at her hands the fulfillment of the conditions of their bargains, and, accordingly, Russia has never had any difficulty in raising money in our market. What has become of all the English money poured into Russia's lap during the past twelve years? It has been spent on railways, will be the reply. Speaking bluntly, we do not believe it. If the sum total borrowed be divided by the number of miles of railway executed it will probably be found that the price per mile is far in excess of what such works ought to cost in a country where land is of little value and Parliamentary expenses are unknown. It has been surmised that the Russian government has managed carefully to put by a certain portion of the railway loans that have been raised in the Western money markets, and that these reserves of cash will be available when it suits Russia's arrangements and convenience to attempt the consummation of her carefully cherished designs of foreign aggression. It is the fashion with certain people to pooh-pooh these designs. Russophobia is a term of reproach glibly applied to those who simply strive to judge of the future from the past. We should greatly prefer incurring this reproach to being hoodwinked. If we should find ourselves suddenly confronted with the alternative of eating humble pie or of fighting the Russians, for the same reason as we fought them before, the "we could not have believed it" of the scoffers will not greatly help us out of the difficulty. Despite, then, the possible sneers of the confiding persons who think that Russia has relinquished her dreams of conquest, that India, Turkey, the Black Sea, do not now enter into her calculations, and that she has taken Rimsky to ways of peaceful progress, we make bold to assert that Turkey is now, as heretofore, the great objective of Russian political strategy, and that the establishment of a vast system of railways is as much a preliminary to the carrying out of that strategy as it is to the development of the country in a social, commercial and economical sense.

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HORRORS OF THE DEEP.

The Packet Ship James Foster, Jr., and Its Terrible Memories Revived.

The Case in the Court of Common Pleas—A Dilatory Motion Denied—The Suit to Be Proceeded With on the Original Status—Opinion of Judge Larremore.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, the almost forgotten history of the tortures perpetrated on board the American packet ship James Foster, Jr., was yesterday in some degree revived. It will be remembered with what horror the whole community was stirred on the arrival of the ship in this port in March, 1869, on the completion of her then voyage from the port of Liverpool, and when the fearful sufferings to which the unhappy passengers on that voyage had been subjected were made known through the columns of this paper a cry of indignation went up from the whole community so emphatic and so deep that the matter of investigation into the cruelties charged against the captain, first mate and carpenter was specially committed to the Board of Emigration. But the avenger was even then pressing on the heels of the more guilty, and but a few days after the arrival of the ship here had elapsed when the captain of the vessel and his brother, the first mate, fell victims to the disease which their own neglect and cruelty had engendered among the passengers and crew. The carpenter, the compliant instrument of his superiors in the whipping and flogging and in the course of starvation enforced upon the unhappy passengers, was spared the final tribunal, but is at the present moment undergoing the punishment meted out to him for his share in the horrors of that bleak month of March passage across the Atlantic under sentence of one of our own criminal courts.

The passengers, under advice of proper counsel, entered an action against the owners of the vessel, which action is still pending and one phase of which came off yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas. This was a motion on the part of the defendants pursuant to an order to show cause why the plaintiffs should not be compelled to bring in as parties the executors of Alfred J. Ciprian, deceased, and also to serve the other defendants with the summons and complaint, and why plaintiffs' proceedings should not be stayed until the same had been done. In deciding this motion Judge Larremore says:—

OPINION OF JUDGE LARREMORE.

This action was brought in May, 1869, against Charles H. Marshall and twenty other defendants, as owners of the ship James Foster, Jr., for violation of a contract alleged to have been made by them with the plaintiff, William Wright, to transport him as a passenger in said ship from Liverpool to New York, whereby plaintiff has sustained damages to the amount of $1,000. Eleven of said defendants have appeared and put in an answer to the complaint in said action, and a notice of trial on the part of the plaintiff was, on November 18, 1869, served on the attorneys of the said defendants, who had appeared, and said attorneys admitted due and timely service thereof. A few months since Alfred J. Ciprian (a defendant who has not been served with process and who has not appeared in said action) died, and the fact of his death was communicated by said defendants' attorneys to the attorney for the plaintiff herein. No proceedings have been taken to bring in the legal representatives of said deceased defendant. The attorneys for the defendants who have appeared now move to compel plaintiff to bring in the said legal representatives as parties, to serve all the other defendants with process, and meanwhile that all proceedings on the part of the plaintiff be stayed. Two questions are involved in the decision of this motion—First, are the legal representatives of the defendant Ciprian, necessary parties to this action? Second, can the plaintiff proceed to trial or take judgment against the defendants served without service of process upon or appearance of the other defendants who are named in the summons? The several owners of a vessel are tenants in common, and must join or be joined in an action at law brought by or against them. If so joined as plaintiff some die, the right of action survives to the surviving part owners, who may afterwards be compelled to pay to the personal representatives of the deceased the value of his share. If joined as defendants, and the death of one of them occurs, the executor or personal representatives of the one so dying cannot be sued or joined with the survivors, as the liability differs in the case of each. The executor is charged de bonis testatoris; the survivors, de bonis propriis, and the judgment could not be thus rendered.

The second question raised upon the argument is answered by the pleadings in the action and the code of procedure governing the same. The contract, for a violation of which this action is brought, is a joint contract, upon which the part owners of the ship are jointly liable. All the owners are interested in and entitled to a share in the earnings of the ship, and not to any extra sum, as in the case of a chartered vessel. The Code (section 136) provides that in actions against defendants jointly indebted upon contract, the plaintiff may proceed against the defendants served, unless the Court otherwise direct, and if he recovered judgment it may be entered against all the defendants thus jointly indebted, so far only as that it may be enforced against the joint property of all and [illegible]. In this case all the owners of the vessel, upon the joint contract alleged in the complaint, may proceed to trial against the defendants served, as provided by said section 136 of the Code. The defendants who are thus proceeded against, if forced to pay more than their just proportion of the claim, may compel the other defendants to contribute their share. With this view of the case and the law governing the same, it follows that this motion must be denied, the costs of the motion to abide event of suit.

LOSS OF THE MERCHANT SHIP JAPAN.

She is Burned at Sea off Cape Horn—Rescue of the Officers and Crew by the Ship Matchless.

[From the Alta California, Nov. 10.]

The ship Matchless, Captain Dawes, from Boston, arrived in port yesterday, having on board Captain S. P. Emmons and six of the crew of the American ship Japan, which was burned at sea off Cape Horn.

From Captain Emmons we learn the following particulars of the disaster:—The ship Japan left Liverpool June 8, with her lower hold filled with coal and a general cargo of merchandise between decks. On the 20th of August, in latitude 50 25 south, longitude 64 51 west, the smell of smoke was discovered by those on board the ship. It was supposed to arise from some iron pipes that had been coal-tarred and stowed between decks.

August 22d the smell of smoke grew stronger, but Captain Emmons failed to find any signs of fire. On the night of the 25th of August, in latitude 57 47 south, longitude 70 15 west, found the smell of smoke very strong in the cabin. In the morning the hatches were opened and the hold was found to be full of smoke. As soon as it cleared away Captain Emmons went below and worked his way over the coal in the lower hold to the main hatch, where he found the smoke coming up through the coal in large quantities and quite warm. He thought, by the appearance of things, that the fire might soon break out, so he returned to the deck and battened all the hatches down to stop the ventilation below. He kept the ship headed to the northeast, in hopes to make the Straits of Lemaire, which was about 170 miles distant. On the 27th the smoke was so strong in the cabin he could not stop there. At about noon that day a ship was seen to the eastward. The Japan was headed off and ran down to the vessel, which proved to be the Matchless, Captain Dawes, from Boston, bound to San Francisco. The condition of affairs was communicated to Captain Dawes, who kindly consented to take the officers and men of the doomed ship on board his vessel. Captain Emmons says:—"Knowing the fire was liable to break out at any time, and that there would be but a small chance of saving ourselves in the boats, I thought best to abandon the ship at once. We left in the boats, saving but a small portion of our clothing. It was blowing heavy and there was a thick snow squall at the time."

Captain Emmons says he does not know when the ship burned, as they saw no signs of the vessel after they left it. No efforts were made to extinguish the fire by flooding the lower hold with water, lest the fire should be fanned into a flame by the circulation of air if the hatches had been kept open.

On the 21st of August eleven of the crew of the Japan were placed aboard the bark Cecilia, bound for Valparaiso, and on the 26th of September seven more were transferred to the bark Palatine, bound for Conception.

The Japan was built at Bath, Me., launched in November, 1868, and was owned by George F. Patten, of that place. She registered 1,251 tons. This was the second trip of the vessel. She was consigned to Dickson, De Wolf & Co., of this city.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Colonel Dickenson Woodruff, unassigned, is ordered to report by letter to General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board in New York city. First Lieutenant William E. Horton, of the Twenty-fourth infantry, is, at his own request, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

The military commission in session at the War Department, acting under the act of Congress for the reduction of the army, are closely occupied with the business before them. They will dispose of 150 cases of line officers, reported disqualified for duty, in the course of the next two weeks. Thirty clerks have been detailed from the department to assist the commission.

RAILROAD ROBBERIES.

How Freight is Carried on the Erie and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads—Better Protection Demanded.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15, 1870.

The many robberies on the railroads to the West have recently caused officials who have charge of the freight department of the different roads no little uneasiness. For years these depredations of bold operators have been practised to the great loss of carrying companies and the no small annoyance to shippers. Cars have been broken open at different stations and large amounts of valuable property abstracted. Different plans have been adopted to prevent the recurrence of the robberies, but to little effect, as the thieves generally succeeded in repeating their thefts at regular intervals, and the railroad companies had no other recourse than to pay the losses and submit to the complaints of the shippers.

A ride over nearly a thousand miles of railroad has given me large opportunities to observe the manner in which the freight business is conducted by three large railroad companies, and to observe what precautions are taken by them to protect the shippers against the annoyance of having their goods stolen while *in transitu*. The railroad officials contend that as they pay for the goods stolen the general public has no business to inquire into the management of their affairs. Yet they seem to forget that the arrogance to those who do not receive their goods, upon which they depend to fill the orders of customers, is often of more serious consequence to them than is the pecuniary loss to the railroads that have to pay for the stolen property. Shippers will send their goods by the safest route sooner than by the quickest, provided the latter do not use all necessary exertion to deliver the property shipped to the consignee.

I left New York via the Erie Railroad. By this route vast quantities of freight are daily shipped to the West, and a close inspection of the means of preventing robberies on the road proves the officials to be wide awake to the necessity of protecting the property of those who entrust it to their care. On this road the cars are carefully watched by men, one of whose duties it is to do so whenever a train stops at a station or on a side track to allow another train to pass. It is such times as these that the thieves have usually chosen for the breaking open of the cars. They then wait until the train stops, when they dump the packages out, while confederates pick them up and carry them off. In this manner goods to a large amount were stolen between stations, at some one of which the thieves would quietly slip from the car and make their escape.

That the employés of the different roads are often implicated in these robberies was established upon several occasions. The very men entrusted with the duty of protecting the freight were found to be in collusion with regularly organized gangs of robbers, formed for the express purpose of preying upon railroads. The difficulty of procuring honest men to watch over the cars while in transit has always been one of the chief obstacles in the way of railroad officials in their efforts to insure a safe delivery of the property entrusted to their care. In one instance the conductor of the train as well as the brakesmen were found to be in league with the robbers; and it is to be presumed that on every railroad of any extent in the country employés equally dishonest are to be found.

On the Lake Shore road there have of late been but few robberies of freight of any magnitude. Intelligence of the organization of numerous bands of railroad robbers throughout the West have made the officials of the road exceedingly vigilant. Freight is carried over this road by the several lines established for that purpose. The railroad is not, therefore, the direct carrier, although the cars are carried over their track and transferred to the Michigan Southern Railroad, which is now also controlled by the Lake Shore. The cars leave New York by the Hudson River and Central road. When received by the Lake Shore road they are examined and duly "checked off;" the cars are then sealed and placed in charge of the conductor and despatched over the road to the Michigan Southern division, to which they are delivered after being duly examined and "checked off" in the same manner as when received. No especial guard seems to be placed over the cars while in transit, which, it would appear, ought to be done to prevent robbers from breaking into the cars while waiting at stations or on the side track. A mere examination of the cars at the different ends of the road does not seem sufficient. In going a distance of some hundreds of miles the cars might be half emptied without the thefts being found out until some hours had elapsed since the goods were dumped out and the robbers had made their escape. Before the Lake Shore was consolidated with the Michigan Southern it was the duty—so I was told by an employé—of several persons to examine the cars at every station and to keep an especial guard over them while standing upon the track. Since the two roads were consolidated these official inspections have been discontinued, and the cars are allowed to take care of their loads, with the exception of what watch can be kept upon them by the conductor and brakesmen. This latter statement is denied by some of the officers of the road, but I have reason to believe that the facts are as above stated.

The officials of the Lake Shore and Southern Michigan road are now, however, considering what can be done to afford additional protection to freight cars while *en route* to their destination. One plan they propose to adopt is the establishment of a special police to accompany the trains and guard them [illegible] losses the company have had to pay for stolen freight during several years back, and then to see whether it would be cheaper for the company to maintain the proposed police force or to continue to pay the losses. It will the more be seen that the officials take into consideration their own losses and gains only, and not the annoyance which the robberies may cause their patrons. This is a way of doing business which shippers will not fail to duly appreciate, and the different railroads which adopt the same policy will very likely soon discover that it works greatly to their own inconvenience as well as to their pecuniary disadvantage.

One of the precautions which many roads seem to think quite effectual to prevent robbery is that of "sealing" the cars which carry what is called "through freight." This seems to be of little consequence to the thieves. They provide themselves with seals precisely similar to those used by the railroad sealers, and after a car has been entered and robbed they re-seal it and the robber goes undiscovered until the car arrives at its destination. To be sure these seals are changed quite often, but as some of the employés of the road upon which the robbers operate are generally connected with the gang the latter are promptly apprised of the change of seals and are also prepared with new ones. As false keys are easily obtained, it will be seen with what facility the robberies are committed. The Lake Shore road recently paid several thousand dollars for new seals for a short period, and yet the thieves seem to be able to expend as great sums in making duplicates of both seals and keys. It is apparent from this that the value of the goods stolen must be very great, else the thieves could not afford to expend such large sums for the means of executing their robberies.

As the matter contained in express cars is of more value than that which is shipped in common freight cars a stricter watch is kept over them. The frequent dumping out of iron safes, containing valuables to a large amount, have somewhat led the railroad officials and also the express companies to a sense of their responsibilities. Nearly all of the robberies of express cars have taken place while those having charge of them were absent at their meals. A new regulation has, therefore, been put into force upon many roads. It requires express messengers and others connected with express cars to take their meals in their cars while on duty. By this measure additional security is given to the contents of the express cars, and the robberies of this kind of valuable property have lately become less frequent. The regulation is, of course, in great disfavor with those whom it inconveniences, but it is one which was demanded by circumstances, and which will save express companies a vast deal of money and annoyance.

Within a few years past several companies have been organized for the carrying of freight. These companies have established "lines"—such as the White Line, the Blue Line, the Red Line and the Empire Line, and have enjoyed an almost complete monopoly of the freightage business upon railroads. Many of the roads over which these lines despatch freight are largely interested in them. They generally own a certain number of the cars. Thus, although the roads over which these lines send their freight control them to a certain extent, yet they are nevertheless not responsible for them. They receive the cars in the manner stated above, and if robbed pay them the amount of the goods stolen. It is doubtful, however, if the establishment of these lines has done any good to shippers. Indeed, conversations with several prominent railroad officials have convinced me that they are a positive hindrance to the cheap conveyance of freight. The fact is apparent that a large number of people must be maintained by these lines, and that the expense of such maintenance must come out of profits realized between the railroad company and the shipper. The question naturally arises, could not the amount be saved the latter by dealing directly with the railroad companies? The latter complain that their rates are already so low that if it were not for the profits realized from their local freight traffic they would be obliged to advance them very materially. Such being the case, would it not be better for both the railroad companies and the shippers to abolish these "lines" altogether? It seems that such would certainly be the better plan to pursue. The old system of carrying freight by the railroad companies worked satisfactorily, and there is no reason why it should not be re-established, to the advantage of carrier and shipper.

From my observation of the manner in which the carrying trade on the Erie, Lake Shore and Southern Michigan railroads is managed, I am of the opinion that the business is conducted on a principle altogether too loose. To be sure, these roads are cautious to a certain extent, but not sufficiently so as to make them desirable routes for shipment. Shippers are entitled to a greater degree of attention to their interests than has yet been accorded them. There are many thoroughly organized bands of railroad robbers in the country, and unless more care be given to the protection of property which it is their intention to steal the robberies of railroads will soon be greatly increased and the annoyance of shippers advanced in proportion. Upon the completion of my tour of inspection of the railroads of the West I may be able to offer some suggestion to the officials who control them in regard to the adoption of some more effectual means of preventing robberies that may be valuable and effective.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

A massacre of Christians is (November 1) threatened in Damascus.

It is announced that seven theatres will be open in Rome this winter.

A new two-penny edition of "Robinson Crusoe" has been brought out in Holland.

M. Ivan Tourguénef, the great Russian novelist, goes to England for a six weeks' stay.

The Quakers' fund in England in aid of the sick and wounded in war exceeds £8,000.

A roan bull calf, aged seven months, was sold at Melbourne, Australia, lately for £200.

A singular likeness is said to exist between General Trochu and Bismarck, as regards the formation of their heads and brows.

The Netherlands book catalogues are largely taken up with pamphlets on the European war, and the usual supply of theological tracts and school books.

The Netherlands Choral Union of Amsterdam continues its publications for the promotion of singing in Holland.

Signor Mamiani is endeavoring to found a new public school in Rome, the first that will be free from clerical interference.

An army of rats has appeared in Scinde, India, to finish up what odds and ends of vegetation the locusts may have overlooked.

Signor Inzel?, formerly of Calcutta, though he took an entire opera company to Bombay, India, did not succeed in obtaining support, and has settled down as a teacher of music there.

A statistical abstract for the British colonies shows that sugar to the value of £7,9[illegible] was exported from British possessions in 1868. The total from the West India Islands amounted to £2,894,330.

From Europe the death is announced of Captain Chamier, author of "Tom Bowline" and other novels which were very popular in the Old World thirty years ago.

In the fourth week of October there were 131,209 persons in receipt of parochial relief in London, of whom 34,720 were in the workhouses and 96,489 were outdoor paupers.

An official report states that the subscriptions in France to the new loan contracted in England amount to 51,000,000 of francs. The subscriptions were opened during two days. Paris was unable to participate.

The authorities in Glasgow, Scotland, are (November 4) perplexed with relapsing fever among the people and a very disproportionate amount of hospital accommodation. The fever is not fatal, but it incapacitates for work, and throws the families in which it occurs more or less on the city rates.

The German infantry have recently been armed with a new weapon, destined for mountainous and guerilla warfare, which supersedes the light field artillery. It is a small portable field piece, weighing about thirty-five pounds, and was tested in the war of 1866. It can be carried by two men, and ten shots a minute can be fired with it. Its range is 2,000 paces.

The London *Financier* of the 1st of November reports:—In addition to the sum of £500,000 in gold expected at the end of the week by the Massilia from Australia and the East, telegrams received report an arrival at Galle of £3[illegible],000 in gold by the Geelong, the bulk of which will be remitted to England. These two sums represent a total of no less than £1,[illegible],000.

Among the large subscriptions which have lately been forwarded from abroad to the Foreign Office of the North German Confederation, partly for the wounded and partly for the invalids and surviving relations of the fallen of the Prussian armies, are the following:—Germans of St. Petersburg contributed 60,000 thalers; Batavia, £501; Bombay, £635; Milwaukee, 6,000 thalers; Lima, 21,00? thalers; Montevideo, £1,002, and Valparaiso, 515,080 reals.

A shock of earthquake, said to be the severest experienced in Lochaber, Scotland, in the memories of the present generation, was felt at Fort William and surrounding districts about two o'clock on the morning of November 2. The various accounts agree as to the severity and duration of the shock. People were awakened by the rumbling noise and tremor, some thinking that their houses were falling.

A body of laborers employed in a quarry at Penmaenmawr, Wales, when engaged making excavations in the rock, discovered a large number of Roman coins of the time of Vespasian and Augustus. About a hundred pieces (which vary in size and value) have been collected. In an adjoining quarry, about six feet from the surface, were found two human skeletons and that of a horse. The bodies lay side by side. One of the human skulls was nearly perfect, the teeth being complete.

The *Indian Mirror* gives particulars of a curious case of a Hindu girl, who was saved by her uncles when she was about to be married to a man who had fourteen wives. The marriage was distasteful to the girl, who had received some education. She is about eighteen years old, and was living near Dacca with her uncles. The head of the house is a staunch old Brahmin, and was determined to sacrifice the girl to time-honored custom and make her a fifteenth wife.

The Hyderabad (India) *Crescent* of October 1 narrates the following instance of a valuable "find":—A servant over the Nizam's Palace was amusing himself by making figures on the ground when his fingers came in contact with something embedded in the earth. He removed a portion of the earth and discovered a large iron lock fixed to a massive chain. On digging a little further he found that the chain and lock were attached to a wooden box. He [illegible]. The circumstances [illegible] rare [illegible] cotton and pearls. The value of the latter is estimated at five and a half lacs of rupees.

SILVER MINES IN OHIO.

Silver and Lead Mines Discovered in Jefferson County, Ohio—Flush Times on Yellow Creek—A Sixty Pound Lump Taken Out.

[From the Steubenville (Ohio) Herald, Nov. 14.]

For many years past attempts have been made to discover lead mines in the northern part of this county, believed to exist from the traditional Indian stories told by the early settlers of the supply of lead the Indians always had, in a rough state, while carrying on the border warfare. Large bodies of the red men from a distance visited this country for lead for their guns, and the locality, although known to be somewhere near Yellow creek, some twenty miles above this city, could never be found, the Indians refusing to divulge the secret to the whites. Some twenty-five years ago an old man, whose early life had been spent with the Indians, reappeared upon the scenes of his youth, and together with a young man, claiming to be his son, began a search for the hidden treasure. Five miles above the mouth of Yellow Creek, a small stream emptying into the Ohio, the old man and his companion began to seek for the metal, following the directions given to him by an old Indian, one of the last survivors of the Mingo tribe. Taking the side of the hill above the stream, the supposed landmarks were discovered, and the two set to work digging into the hill. The explorers, a short distance from the surface, struck a large flat rock, which sounded hollow from the strokes of the pick and found it to be a shell rock. A hole was made through this stone and the old man prepared to explore the darkness within. He dropped a distance of ten feet and found himself in a cave or grotto, whose only opening to the outer world he had just carved in the solid rock forming the top. The cavern was a square walled room, twenty feet in length, six feet in width and ten feet in height. The cave was entirely empty, and no indications of lead ore were discovered. The subterranean grotto was visited by many, the search for the lead mines was given up, and but little thought of until about six months since, when the old man's story was again told and the work of exploring the banks of Yellow creek again commenced. The latter efforts did not, however, produce much excitement, and were carried on by parties from Wellsville without any important results until Friday evening last, when a rich vein of silver and lead were struck one and a half miles south of the town of Hammondsville, some eight feet below the surface. The discovery produced the most intense excitement in the neighborhood. A large piece of pure ore, weighing sixty pounds, was taken out on Saturday, and is on exhibition at Wellsville. We have a piece of the ore, a mixture of silver and lead, broken from the "big chunk." Those of speculative minds see vast riches in the heretofore barren hills of Yellow creek, and are already buying up lands, with a view of enormous profits. The land on which the metals were found formerly belonged to Baz Davis, a colored man of this city.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE A. P. CRITTENDEN, OF CALIFORNIA.—At two o'clock Trinity church was crowded by the many friends of the deceased, who came to pay the last sad tribute of respect. Among the congregation we noticed the Mayor, Supervisors, Judges of the United States Courts, Supreme and State Courts, city officials and many leading citizens. The members of the bar, who turned out in stronger force than ever before, formed in open line on the church steps. The chancel was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. At a quarter past two o'clock the solemn peals of the organ reminded those present that the remains of him who left so many behind to mourn his loss were being brought to receive the last rites of the Church. The body was enclosed in a casket and covered with a profusion of wreaths and immortelles. The pall-bearers were Judge W. T. Wallace, Judge E. W. McKinstry, S. M. Wilson, W. W. Cope, W. C. Ralston, R. P. Hammond, Lucien Hermann and John Nugent. Rev. W. C. Turner, rector of Trinity church, and Rev. H. O. Lathrop, of the Church of the Advent, officiated. The imposing funeral services of the Episcopal Church were read, and several beautiful psalms chanted by the choir, which had been enlarged for occasion. The funeral cortege was then formed. It was one of the largest ever witnessed in this city, and slowly went on its way to Laurel Hill Cemetery, where the remains were deposited in the receiving vault.—*Alta California, Nov. 8.*

A BOWIE-KNIFE TOURNAMENT.

Terrible Duel Between Gamblers in the Indian Territory—Both the Combatants Killed—Free Fight Between Their Comrades—A Fearful Scene.

LOWELL, Kansas, Nov. 12, 1870.

Dr. V. C. Lawrence, of Vacuna, Colorado, recently of Philadelphia, has just arrived here and furnished me the following details of one of those bloody tragedies enacted nowhere else than on the borders:—

On Tuesday (election day) Joe and Charley Bigger (brothers), Gus Norton and Tom Jackson, who had been driving a herd of cattle into Missouri, passed through here on their return home, in Northern Texas. The men were all young, well mounted and armed, and each possessed of considerable money, the proceeds of the sale of their cattle. They stopped some two hours in this place and I had a long conversation with them. On Wednesday afternoon they camped on the banks of a small stream in the Indian Territory, about forty miles from here, and, after staking out their horses while cooking their supper, sat down to a game of cards. They had hardly commenced their game when Orestes Watrous (known as Cock-eyed Wat), The Allison and Dick Bradford, noted New Orleans gamblers, rode into the camp. These gamblers were on a professional tour from Fort Scott, and were bound for Buxton Springs and Kansas City. The new comers were gladly welcomed and invited to camp with the herders, which invitation was quickly accepted.

The sun being some two hours high it was suggested that there was plenty of time to have a sociable game or two of poker before supper, and accordingly Watrous, Bradford, Joe Bigger and Jackson took a hand. At first Bigger and Jackson won, but luck soon turned, and Watrous and Bradford were in a fair way of cleaning out the others, when Bigger detected Watrous cheating. A row at once ensued; blows were interchanged and weapons drawn by both parties, when it was proposed, in order to secure fair play, that Bigger and Watrous should fight it out on horseback, their weapons being bowie knives. This was at once agreed to, and the men prepared for the bloody fray. They were divested of their coats and shirts, and their knives were bound to their right hands. They were then placed sixty yards apart, with orders to ride at each other full speed, passing on the left side. Both were splendid horsemen. Bigger was mounted on a clean-limbed, fiery pony, a little over fourteen hands high, while Watrous rode a large "watch-eyed," vicious roan.

At the word "go" the combatants spurred towards each other like the wind, but passed without inflicting any injury. A second and a third joust was run, when Watrous' horse received a slight cut on the flank. On the fourth round Bigger, as he passed Watrous, threw himself on the off side of his pony, so as to expose no portion of his person, and drove his knife deep into the neck of his adversary's steed. Watrous, divining the manoeuvre, wheeled as the blow was struck, and attempted to hamstring Bigger's pony, but succeeded only in inflicting a severe wound. This style of fighting was then abandoned, and both men and horses appeared to become infuriated at the sight of blood. As they neared each other the fifth time Bigger suddenly struck Watrous with his left fist in the face, at the same moment cutting a fearful gash in his thigh; but before he could get away Watrous succeeded in driving his knife into Bigger's shoulder. The combatants and horses were becoming weak from loss of blood, when Watrous determined, if possible, to end the contest by riding down his adversary, which he thought the superior weight of his horse would enable him to do. Accordingly, on the sixth round, he made directly upon Bigger's pony, and Bigger, in attempting to avoid the collision, was severely cut in the arm and face. The pony, however, was game, and, although very lame, seized the roan by the cheek, lacerating it in a fearful manner.

At the seventh encounter the horses came together with a fearful shock, the pony being thrown, falling upon his rider, but both immediately regained themselves. Watrous' horse was fast bleeding to death from the stab in the neck, and Watrous himself could scarce keep his seat from the wound in the thigh. Bigger succeeded in again sticking Watrous in the thigh, and was struck in return in the side. Several blows were interchanged and evaded, or fell only upon the horses.

The fight had now lasted more than half an hour, when Dr. Lawrence rode up in time to witness the final round. As they came together Watrous endeavored to rise in his stirrups and to throw himself upon Bigger, but neither horse could stand the encounter, and both fell. Bigger was streaming with gore from the cuts in the face, back and arms, but was able to extricate himself, and rushed upon Watrous, who could not rise on account of the wounds in his thigh. Bigger threw himself upon Watrous, with the fury of a fiend, and almost in a moment his knife had reached the unfortunate gambler's heart, and Bradford, seeing the fate of his friend, raised his pistol, fired, and Bigger fell dead across the corpse of Watrous.

A free fight at once ensued, Charley Bigger, Norton and Jackson firing upon Bradford and Allison. Bradford was killed in the melée, and Charley Bigger and Jackson severely wounded. The wounded were taken to a cabin about half a mile from the battle field, and their wounds dressed by Dr. Lawrence, who pronounces them in a fair way of recovery.

This is one of the most remarkable fights that has ever occurred, even among the lawless adventurers of the border. It sounds like romance, but the source of my information will not admit of a doubt of its truth.

THE ROCK[illegible]

Interesting Narrative of the Arrest by Mormon Elders of the Train Robbers.

[From the Salt Lake News, Nov. 10.]

At about two o'clock this morning Heber P. Kimball, J. Quincy Knowlton and Riley Judd arrived in town, having in their custody two men, who are supposed to be two of the four men who robbed the Central Pacific train, and who were seen at Deep Creek lately. Theodore F. Tracy, agent of Wells, Fargo & Co. in this city, had spoken to Heber about going out West, raising a posse of men and making an effort to find these robbers. In company with his wife and her sister and J. Quincy Knowlton he left the city yesterday morning in a carriage for Grantsville, expecting to leave the ladies there, and from that point take his measures to find the robbers if possible. When they reached the forks of the road beyond the point of the mountain they saw the stage coming and found that Riley Judd, Heber's brother-in-law, was on board. Heber hailed him and requested him to go back with him to Grantsville. Riley said he could not very well do so, as he had some letters which ought to come to the city. Just then they saw two horsemen approaching from the west, and, as they thought the letters could be sent by them, Riley got off the stage and accompanied them. When the horsemen saw them they sheered out of the road as if to avoid, but seeing it was a carriage containing ladies they turned back into the road. When they met Heber inquired if they were going to the city and could take some letters. One replied that one of them was, but the other would not go in for two or three days. Some further conversation ensued, during which they remarked that they had been mining in Skull Valley. What they said aroused Heber's suspicions. He inquired if they had heard about the railroad being robbed. They replied they had not, and wanted to know if the robbers had been caught. He said no; but added, "You answer the description very well, and I guess you're the men," at the same moment, having got out of the carriage during the conversation, he seized the horse by the bridle and brought his pistol to bear upon the man.

The other one started his horse into a gallop and rode off as hard as he could. He was followed by J. Quincy Knowlton, who mounted the captured man's horse and gave chase, the fellow having, however, got about two miles the start of him. He succeeded in getting so close to him that he could have shot him if he had wished; but, being alone with him, he thought to do so would be unwise, and continued the chase. By this time they had reached E. T. City, and, in passing through the slough or irrigating canal, the supposed robber threw away what seemed to be saddle bags, and shortly afterwards Quincy captured him. He searched the water and all around for some time for the saddle bags, but could not find them.

In the meantime the other supposed robber had been taken to a house belonging to or near that of Bishop Lorenzo Young, and was kept there under guard by Riley Judd, while Heber mounted one of his team horses and went down the road to assist Quincy in securing the other man. When they got ready to bring them on to the city they proposed to tie them; but no sooner did the first one caught hear the proposition than he made a desperate effort to get away. He ran towards the mill pond. One of the boys fired the shot gun at his legs, but it was loaded with fine shot, and only two or three of them hit him. They finally caught him, but he only submitted after he received several raps on the head from the butt end of a pistol.

We are indebted to officer Phillips for the above particulars, Heber, Quincy and Riley having started out West with the intention of trying to find the other men. A company of United States cavalry from Camp Douglas also started in search of the robbers. Mr. Alfred Barstow, the United States special mail agent, made application yesterday to the general commanding for the aid of the cavalry; but orders had to be received from Washington by General Morrow before he could send them with such an outfit as to make their services available. It is altogether likely that the other two will shortly be captured.

As soon as Mr. Barstow heard the intelligence of the robbery, through a despatch from Superintendent Towne, he immediately took train and came out on the line until he met the train which had been plundered and obtained all the information which he could from the men who were aboard. Since then he has been indefatigable in his exertions to obtain clues to their movements and to have them arrested. He has used the telegraph freely, and its aid has contributed greatly to the arrest of these two who are now here. Through his kindness we have been favored with the perusal of the statement of one of the captured men (the one who is wounded), which Mr. Barstow wrote down as he gave it. Mr. Barstow took the precaution, before receiving it, to warn him that if he did not tell the truth any statement he might make would only damage him; if he would give him a true account he would do all he could consistently for him.

The man answers the description of one of the robbers, William Harvey, and he had upon his person at the time of his capture a pair of gloves marked "W. H. Harvey," but he denies that he is Harvey. He says he travelled and slept with the latter, who gave him these gloves. His name, he says, is Leander Morton, and that is the signature which he has affixed to the written statement. Harvey, in the published description of the robbers, is described as twenty-three years old; this man says he is twenty-eight years of age. He admits nothing that would show on its face that he was a party to the robbing of the train, but there are several points of his statement as to his movements and where he stopped which agree with the information in the possession of Mr. Barstow respecting the movements of the robbers.

When shown the compass marked "William Harvey, Company I, Third United States Cavalry," which was found by Mr. Barstow in the débris picked up by the men on the train after the robbery, he denied ever having seen it before. He is "an honest miner," according to his own account, and if it be doubted he wants an officer to be sent for from Fort Halleck who is acquainted with Harvey, that he may be confronted with him, and then it may be easily proved that he is not the man.

In his saddle bags at the time of his capture he had $126 in greenbacks, $320 in gold coin, $4.50 in silver, a package of gold dust weighing a little over thirty-seven ounces and another package weighing nearly twenty-eight ounces. This gold dust and United States currency he said he had traded for; but, unfortunately for him, the dust is loose dust, the kind which was stolen from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure; and another unfortunate feature for him is that the numbers on all the greenbacks found on him are detected. A gold chain was found upon him. This he called a fob chain, but it is not. It is a piece of a new gold neck chain which has evidently been cut in four pieces—this piece being about one-fourth the length. In his statement he admits that his travelling companion had a pair of saddle bags also. This, we understand, the other denies; but there is no doubt he succeeded in throwing them off when he was chased.

The other captured man says his name is Baker, but he answers to the description, Mr. Barstow thinks, of Gay, one of the robbers of the train. When captured they stated they were strangers to each other, but afterwards they manifested an anxiety to converse with each other, which Heber P. Kimball checked, informing them it was scarcely a suitable time for them to make each other's acquaintance then. Baker, or Gay, heard something about the mail robbery which had been committed near Nephi, and that one of the parties engaged in that had told all he knew about it, or turned State's evidence. He remarked, in the hearing of his companion, Morton, or Harvey, and, as was thought, with the intention that what he said should be heard by him, that if a companion of his were to serve him so, he would kill him if he had to do it in the court room; or if he was a friend of the man who was thus informed upon he would kill the man who "squawked."

We are gratified with the promptness with which the capture of these men has been effected, and especially that, having come into our territory, they have been arrested by the vigilance of our citizens.

[P. S.—We learn by telegraph that another of the brigands, Dan Taylor, making five in all, has just been captured. This is good work for Utah.—Ed. HERALD.]

DESPERATE STREET FIGHT IN SACRAMENTO.

All Parties Gamblers—One Killed and One Mortally Wounded.

[Sacramento (Nov. 9) correspondence of the Alta California.]

A desperate battle, which occurred on Second street, near K, about noon to-day, for coolness and determination exceeds any affray of the kind that has occurred in this city. The parties are well known sporting men, and have been for years residents of Sacramento. Their names are John and Matthew Greer and William Dresser. The first named has of late been arrested several times on account of family troubles. Dresser, as will be recollected, was shot and stabbed in San Francisco on the 31st of July last by an ex-policeman named Wilson, and for a long time was not expected to recover. He did recover, however, and was subsequently indicted by the Grand Jury of that city for an assault to kill, and at the time of his death was under $2,500 bonds to appear for trial in San Francisco. There appears to have been a grudge of old standing between the parties. This morning, about four o'clock, they had a quarrel in the faro rooms over the Union saloon on Second street, in the course of which Dresser struck Matt Greer over the head with a pistol. The latter was unarmed at the time and the quarrel was stopped by the parties retiring to their homes. There are conflicting statements as to how the affair to-day commenced. The following was the particulars, as near as can be ascertained:—

Dresser came along Second street from K, and turned into the doorway leading up to the gaming rooms over the Union saloon, and started to go up the stairs; Matt Greer called out something to him, and drawing his pistol commenced to shoot. It is not known precisely how many shots were fired before Dresser was struck. Seven or eight shots are said to have been fired. Dresser was hit by one shot. He returned the fire of the Greers, standing on the stairs, up which he had started to walk. Accounts differ as to the part John Greer took in the matter. He ran into the middle of the street and wanted Dresser to come out there and settle the affray. Matt Greer also went into the street from the sidewalk. One of the shots fired from the street struck Dresser, and, passing through his heart, killed him almost instantly. After he had fallen he raised himself convulsively and fired his last shot, after a bullet had passed through his heart. One of the shots fired by Dresser struck Matt Greer in the right side of the stomach, and, passing through his liver, came out of his back. After he was struck he stood in the street until he had fired several shots, and then walked across to Dr. Cleaver's office, on the opposite side of the street, where his wound was dressed. [illegible] arrested by the officers. After a severe struggle he [illegible] a self-cocking revolver in his hand, and threatened to kill any one who attempted his arrest. Officer Kareuer grappled with him, while a deputy Sheriff wrenched the pistol from his grasp. He was then placed in a hack and taken to the station house. Matt Greer was subsequently placed in a carriage and taken to his residence on H street, where John was afterward taken to see his dying brother. The scene between them is said to have been very affecting. The body of Dresser was taken up stairs in the faro room and laid upon a lounge. His wife soon arrived on the spot, and her grief over the corpse was heartrending. The body was subsequently taken to Connor's coffin warerooms, where Coroner Coant will hold an inquest. At the time of the shooting the street was full of people, and the most of them made themselves scarce as soon as possible. One of the bullets from Greer's pistol missing Dresser passed through the staircase, through a shell, through the side of a cue rack and lodged in a cue in the Union billiard saloon. The portion of the city in which this affair occurred has been prolific of deaths. In nearly the same spot Pinkham? was killed by Cendrick?, about two years ago, and but a week ago Foster killed himself just a few steps around the corner. At eight o'clock this evening Greer was still alive and resting well, but the surgeons say he cannot possibly recover. The ball passed completely through his body, and was found in his clothing. It had evidently not struck a bone, as the ball retains its globular form. All the parties concerned in this sanguinary affair are married. Each of the Greers having a family of three children.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

This institution, which has been sustained by the American Female Guardian Society for twenty-two years past, is the central point of a large and ever-increasing work among the homeless and friendless of this city. During the past year 715 women and children have been for a longer or shorter period inmates of the institution; 912 adults have been furnished with situations, and 613,000 meals have been given away. Since the Home was first erected 16,000 have been received, and 3,560 children have been provided with Christian homes. The Home industrial schools have done good service; here vagrant children are gathered, fed daily, clothed and taught in the usual primary branches and sewing. Nine of these schools have been sustained during the past year; 4,795 street children below the level of public schools have received instruction, bread and clothing, the average daily attendance being 1,137. This society was chartered because it receives beneficiaries from all parts of the country; but it has no endowment, and consequently is dependent upon the voluntary contributions of the benevolent for means to continue its good work. This certainly is an institution deserving of the assistance of the inhabitants of New York. The office of the Home is at No. 29 East Twenty-ninth street, where contributions, clothing and articles of food will be received by the managers.

A FALL FROM THE ROOF OF A CHURCH.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrible casualty occurred on Ninth street, near Central avenue. As a young man named Henry Otte, in the employ of Dunn & Witt, was slating the roof of the Central Christian church, opposite the City Buildings, the ladder on which he was standing broke from its insecure fastenings of rope and precipitated him to the ground, a distance of over a hundred feet. He clung to the ladder and was still on it when he struck the ground. The ladder struck with such force that it sunk through a brick pavement nearly a foot into the ground. Several persons saw the terrible fall, and ran to the unfortunate man's assistance, expecting to find him crushed out of all known resemblance. They found him doubled up on the ground, very pale, and with the blood oozing from his mouth, but not unconscious, and with no limbs broken. Finding that he could stand, the men supported him to a second-hand store on Central avenue, near Richmond street, where, after he had been examined by a physician, he was removed to the hospital. His injuries were internal, and of such a nature as to be beyond remedy. Blood flowed from his mouth constantly and in a great stream, and nothing could be found to stop the hemorrhage. He gradually grew worse until half-past six o'clock, when he died, conscious to the last moment. Otte was a single man, twenty-four years of age, and boarded on Sixth street, near Harriet.—*Cincinnati Commercial, 14th.*

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen—Ornamental Lamps—Street Pavements—Minor Orders—Creation of a New Fund.

Now that the excitement attendant on the election has pretty well settled down the City Fathers are turning their attention to business. After several attempts to hold a meeting the Board of Aldermen yesterday succeeded in getting together a quorum, and actually disposed of a respectable amount of business. Alderman Coman, president, was in his place, of course. He is always on hand and tending promptly to business, and, although he has been very much pulled down by his recent severe indisposition, he is ever among the first at the post of duty. He called the meeting to order at two o'clock, at which all the members were present except the elegant Jerome and solid yeoman Irving. The Clerk and his deputy—Messrs. Hardy and Twomey—were at their desk, the former stroking his goatee and the latter smoothing his hair away from

THE PARTING IN THE MIDDLE

of his head. The good-looking young man who acts as official reporter pinched his natty mustache with the thumb and forefinger of one hand, and with the other he held a pencil on which he was feeding, while he gazed admiringly at the classical "posish" of the veteran attaché, Mr. Smith, standing by the Clerk's desk. The ordinary routine portion of the business having been disposed of, a number of papers in relation to various matters, among others a protest against the paving of West Twelfth street with

WOODEN PAVEMENT,

were read by their titles and referred to the appropriate committees or ordered to "lay over." The following work was ordered:—To set or reset

CURB AND GUTTER

stones in front of Nos. 52 and 54 Bank street, 73 Christopher street, both sides of Fiftieth street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue; both sides of Forty-sixth street, from Broadway to Eighth avenue, and on the west side of Chatham square, from Mulberry to Worth street.

Alderman Mitchell, who is pushing Alderman Cuddy very closely for the right to the title of

THE MOST ORNAMENTAL MEMBER

of the Board, so far as good looks and "make up" are concerned, put in a heavy argument in his behalf by moving the adoption of the general orders which have been "laid over" for some time, directing that

LARGE AND ORNAMENTAL LAMPS

be substituted for those now in use at the corners of Fifth, Sixth and Seventh avenues and Twenty-third street. While Mr. Smith was reading out the general orders Alderman Mitchell chewed up

HALF A BUNDLE OF QUILL TOOTHPICKS.

Mr. Smith having finished the reading turned toward President Coman, and seeing him conversing with Alderman Cuddy—who had gone to the president's desk as if to avoid the victorious gleams of Alderman Mitchell's eyes—tapped gently on the president's desk and informed him that

THE QUESTION WOULD BE ON ADOPTION.

President Coman bowed his thanks to Mr. Smith for promptness in reminding him of what the question would be, and then put the question on adoption. The resolutions were adopted just as Alderman Mitchell finished

THE REMAINDER OF THE TOOTHPICKS.

So that now, as soon as the Mayor shall sign the papers Alderman Mitchell's ornamented lamps may be regarded as certain to be posted. Alderman McKiever, in a spirit of

PURE PHILANTHROPY,

moved for adoption the general order directing the erection of a free hydrant at the corner of Ninety-second street and Second avenue. The Board acceded to Alderman McKiever's desire, and those who thirst in the neighborhood of the locality mentioned will have the means to quench their burning thirst. Several orders were adopted directing the

BLOCKING OF THE STREETS

below mentioned with trap blocks, or, in other words, paving with the Belgian pavement, viz.:—Fifty-sixth street, from Broadway to Ninth avenue; Seventh street, from Fourth avenue to avenue B; Second avenue, from Fifty-second to Sixty-first street; Fifty-second street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue; Sixty-first street, from Ninth avenue to the Boulevard.

Regulating and grading was ordered on 104th street, from Fifth avenue to Harlem river, and Fifty-eighth street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue.

An ordinance for the creation of

THE CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND

was adopted, and is as follows:—

SECTION 1. A public fund or stock is hereby created for an amount the annual interest of which shall not exceed the sum of $45,000, and shall be issued by the Comptroller of the city of New York from time to time in such amounts as shall be required by the Department of Public Parks, subject to the following conditions:—Said stock or fund shall be designated and known as "the Central Park Improvement Fund," the interest of which shall be payable quarter-yearly, and shall be redeemable in thirty years from the day on which the same is created.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for ten days for proposals for said fund or stock, but no proposal shall be received for less than the par value of said shares; or the Sinking Fund Commissioners, if they elect so to do, may take such fund or stock at not less than the par value thereof, without such advertisement.

SEC. 3. The said fund or stock shares shall be divided into shares of the nominal or par value of $100.

SEC. 4. Such proposals shall not be opened until the day designated for the opening thereof in the advertisement therefor; and on and after the expiration of said ten days the Comptroller shall determine which and what proportion of said proposals shall be accepted, and shall issue certificates in form, as nearly as may be, of the certificates issued for the water stock of the city of New York for the amount so accepted, and to the person or persons, corporation or corporations, whose proposals shall have been accepted.

SEC. 5. The Comptroller shall receive all moneys payable for and upon said fund or stock and shall deposit the same in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the improvement, maintenance, regulation and government of the Central Park in the city of New York, and to provide additional means therefor," passed March 19, 1860, and the Department of Public Parks shall apply said moneys exclusively to the purposes specified in the second section of an act entitled "An act to authorize the erection and maintenance of an observatory in the city of New York," passed May 6, 1869.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners—Dock Improvement Bonds to be Issued.

The people who have most to do on and around the docks are unsparing in their terms of commendation of the new Commissioners for the promptness they have manifested in placing the existing structures in decent order, and in building new temporary docks where the necessities of trade required them. On the other hand many of those who have no direct connection with traffic along the river fronts, or who only see from ferryboats as they cross to and from the city, are not especially complimentary to the Commissioners and wonder aloud why the Board of Docks have not already abolished these docks of boards and have in their stead piers and wharves whose

SOLIDITY WOULD RIVAL THE PYRAMIDS,

and with superstructures whose architectural beauty and business capacity would make them marvels in their way. To such as these it is only necessary to quote the oft-quoted sentence, "Rome was not built in a day." The manner of men composing the Board of Dock Commissioners and the officers under them give every assurance that the work of making the docks of the metropolis the envy of the world will be carried out. The amount of preparation needed for such an undertaking is necessarily great and must be carefully made and every detail completed before the work can fairly be commenced.

THE PRELIMINARY WORK

is now going on quite actively, and in the meantime the business at the meetings of the Board must be generally of such a character as to be of but little interest to the public at large. A stated session was held yesterday, at which an application was received from one of the Harbor Commissioners asking the Board to dredge in front of the Battery extension. The matter was referred to the Engineer-in-Chief, after which, on report of the Executive Committee, an application made by Mr. Bernard Kelly, dock builder, for permission to build a house on pier 49 North river for the Knickerbocker Ice Company was denied. Commissioner Wood then showed by report of the Auditing Committee that there had been collected during the month of October for rents of piers $500,569, and that there was now on hand the sum of $157,965. The amount collected, it must be remembered, does not remain with the Commissioners, but is paid over to the City Chamberlain. The report was disposed of in the usual manner, after which Commissioner Wood offered a resolution directing the secretary to prepare a communication to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, requiring the Comptroller to issue bonds to be known as

DOCK BONDS

of the city of New York, to the amount of $250,000, at six per cent interest, to be paid semi-annually. This resolution evidently startled the president, Mr. Agnew, who is ever on the alert to see that the best economy is used in administering the affairs of the department. He was much more startled, however, when Commissioner Henry moved to make the sum $1,000,000, instead of $250,000. He did not think it was good financiering to pay interest on that amount of money, merely to keep it on hand. Mr. Henry did not attempt to discuss

THE QUESTION OF FINANCIERING

with the President of one of the leading metropolitan banks, but he did argue that the Board ought to have the money, so that it could be used immediately in buying up the leases of those parties who are now willing to sell, as at some future time the Board could not get them at so low a figure. It was evidently useless to argue, and Mr. Henry's amendment was voted down. Mr. Agnew thought it would be best to

PAY THE INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

To this Commissioner Wilson G. Hunt objected, as he thought the question of interest should not be definitely fixed, but should be left open. Mr. Agnew's idea was put in the shape of an amendment to the original resolution, but it was voted down, and after some further discussion the original resolution was adopted, after which the Board adjourned.

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